

Courier April 1, 1910

A Jew For Jews

Whenever political parties nominate candidates for political offices, we Jews clamor for political recognition. A general ill-feeling is felt when Jews are not nominated.

In the ninth ward where there are many Jewish voters. We have always wanted a Jewish alderman; we have not always been able to effect this.

In the present election, a Jew, Emanuel M. Abraham, born and raised in the ninth ward, has been placed on the Democratic ticket as candidate for alderman of the ninth ward, and every Jew will have the opportunity to vote for a Jew for Alderman.

Emanuel M. Abrahams has steadfastly shown that he represents the interests of the citizen body. When in the legislation he backed every bill that would aid the masses. He was one of the few who voted against the anti-cigarette bill and against the bill compelling all stores to be closed on Sunday. Only recently he fought against the movement to hold primary elections on Saturday. He has always tried to help his constituents.

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The Jewish public knows many Abrahams of the Maxwell Street Station where he was always willing to aid a Jew, and now that he has received the nomination for Alderman, it is no more than right that he should be elected.

Emanuel Abrahams as Alderman will rightly represent the ninth ward. The voters will then have an alderman whom they can justly be proud of.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

THE COMING CITY ELECTION AND THE JEWISH VOTER.

A list of candidates who are running for city offices, and for whom the Jewish Courier is recommending to vote for at the April 6 election.

Tuesday, April 6, is election day in Chicago. There is going to be election of aldermen, city clerk, and city treasurer. Chicago citizens must vote for the candidates who are capable men, and are able to fulfill the duties and obligations demanded from them as city servants. Along with the ballot which the citizen will receive at the polling place, he will also get a "Small Ballot" in which the citizen will be called upon to vote whether or not the city of Chicago should build a tuberculosis sanitarium, where those who are afflicted with tuberculosis, and are poor, should be admitted free of charge for an indefinite period, whether for a cure or confinement.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

On the Republican ticket for city clerk, we find Mr. Jacob Marks. The Daily Jewish Courier, takes pleasure to recommend him to all Jewish voters. Mr. Marks is a Jew deserving respect and attention from all citizens of the city through his decent and honest behavior. And for that reason he was selected by all Republican factions as their candidate, and fought to have him on their ticket. There is, therefore, no doubt that every Jewish voter is going to vote for him next Tuesday, whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

Jewish citizens who are democrats and voted democratic in the last Primaries, will have a chance now to vote for Mr. Marks. He must get all Jewish votes, in order to show the local Republicans that the Jewish citizen knows how to appreciate their gesture by letting a Jewish citizen run on their ticket, for such an important office as city clerk. And when you vote for Mr. Jacob H. Marks, for city clerk, don't forget also to vote for Mr. Isaac Paul, the Republican candidate for city treasurer.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

Mr. Paul has been connected for the last fifteen years with the Election Commission, and through his earnest work as election commissioner, he made numerous friends all over the city. Everybody ought to see that he shall be elected to the responsible and important office of city treasurer.

Since Mr. Paul has been connected with the Election Commission, he did a lot of favors to many Jews, and made many friends amongst them by doing so. They must not forget to vote for him a day after tomorrow. Those that had no occasion to know Mr. Paul personally, should also vote for him. He is a man who appreciates and never forgets when somebody does him a favor.

In some wards of the city, there are quite a number of candidates running for aldermen, especially in those wards that are populated by Jews. Although they have no opponents, and would surely be elected, even without Jewish votes, yet it is advisable for the Jewish voter not to forget them and vote for them, too. Almost all of these men have been serving the city for many years, and have done much to beautify the densely populated districts of the city, as well as to satisfy those people living in them.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

In the Ninth Ward, Mr. Denis Egan is the Democratic candidate for the alderman. He is running for re-election, and has no opponent from the Republican party. Where as Mr. Egan has proven to be a good alderman, and has done much for his ward, it is more than right that all Jewish citizens living in that ward should vote for him.

In the Tenth Ward, Mr. Thomas P. Scully is running for re-election for alderman on the Democratic ticket. Jewish citizens of that ward voted for him last time, and should vote for him again this time. He has shown that he respects Jewish citizens who live in his ward.

In the Eleventh Ward, a Jewish young man is running for alderman on the Republican ticket. His name is Abraham R. Feifer, who is a successful real estate man, and has his office at 455 W. 12th Street. Mr. Feifer came here years ago as a Rumanian Jewish immigrant.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

He worked himself up, and became a successful business man through hard work, and honest undertakings. His election to the City Council would show that Jews know how to reward one of their brethren, and if all Jewish citizens in the Eleventh Ward would vote for Mr. Feifer, he would have a good chance to defeat his Democratic opponent.

In the Twelfth Ward, we find Mr. Michael Zimmer, running for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Zimmer lives at 1042 21st Place. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He is forty five years of age, and is finishing his fourth term as member of the City Council. His record as alderman is splendid. It is necessary, therefore, that Jewish citizens in that ward should help him to be re-elected as alderman.

In the same ward, Mr. Anton Cermak, is running for alderman on the Democratic ticket. He is running for a short term only. Mr. Cermak has been a member of the Legislature for four terms, and did some significant work there for the population of this state. If you vote for him as alderman, you would know that you did your duty as citizens. Don't forget to vote for Mr. Zimmer and Mr. Cermak.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

In the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. Henry Utpotel is running for alderman on the Republicoan ticket. Mr. Utpotel lives at 504 N. Sacramento Avenue. He is a well known lawyer, born in Chicago, and made a name for himself far and wide in the North side through his honesty. Mr. Utpotel was indorsed by his party and by the Municipal Voter's League. It would be mere than right that Jewish citizens in that ward should vote for him, because he is a friend of the Jews. If he is elected to the City Council, he would do a lot of good and necessary work.

In the Nineteenth Ward, John Powers, the well known alderman is running for re-election. His opponent is a certain Mr. Bonelli, who has no chance to be elected. But the Jewish citizens of that ward should not forget to vote for Mr. Powers, because he does a lot of good for the welfare of the Jews living there.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Sunday, April 4, 1909.

In the Third Ward, we find Alderman Milton J. Foreman running for re-election. Mr. Milton Foreman has been one of those men who helped in the work of putting Chicago in an enviable position, as an industrial center. The Jewish citizens in that ward should support him by voting for him; thus to show him that they are proud of him.

And now, no Jewish citizen must not forget to vote "Yes," in the Small Ballot, for a city sanatorium for tubercular people. Jews in particular have a reason for voting "Yes" in the Small Ballot, because the majority of Jewish citizens live in densely populated districts where the dangers of tuberculosis are lurking on all sides. They ought to see that permission should be granted, to the city to build such a sanatorium. It must get the vote of everybody.

As the election day would take place on Tuesday, April 6, the first day of Passover, and whereas many Jewish voters wouldn't care to write on a holiday, they should go into the Polling places and request the Election Judge, or Clerk to mark the ballot for them. In voting this way, everybody would know that he did his duty as a conscientious and true citizen.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, November 15, 1908.

One old friend and honorable rabbi from the Kehilath Anshe Maariv, Dr. Tovih Shoenfarber, is very much pained because certain Republicans founded, before the election, a new Hebrew Republican Club, which sent letters to many Jewish voters, recommending various Republican candidates to the Jewish public. He particularly feels badly, because among the directors of the Republican club there are a State Senator, a Recorder, an Alderman, a Clerk of the Criminal Court, an Assistant State's Attorney, and so forth.

The doctor had expressed his indignation after the election. Our sympathy is entirely with him. As he has expressed himself in the last issue of the Chicago Israelite, there is no such thing as a Jewish vote, that a Hebrew Republican or Democratic club is committing a crime against the Kneses Israel.

We want to say to Dr. Shoenfarber, that denying the existence of any certain thing does not destroy the essence of it. If the rabbi waited until after election to attack the club, he then should have watched the election returns, and would be compelled to admit that there is such a thing as a Jewish vote.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, November 15, 1908.

In the last election, a Jew was placed as Recorder on the Republican ticket. On the Democratic ticket, a Jew ran for judge of the Municipal Court. Both candidates drew a large majority of vote, regardless of their party affiliations. The non-Jewish voters were also in favor of these two candidates and this majority held good not only among the orthodox Jews, but the Reformed as well.

After studying the returns, one must admit that there is such a thing as a Jewish vote, whether one likes it or not, and those who aspire to a public office, must take this into consideration.

A candidate, who desires to be elected, must watch the election returns, not the Chicago Israelite, or the theoretic philosophy of a rabbi. He should know that a man who was elected or appointed for office, has a definite influence upon those who elected him, and he is, therefore, seeking the endorsement of the State's Attorney, Recorder, Alderman, Clerk of the Criminal Court and the Assistant State's Attorney, in order that they unite in a recommendation.

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JEVISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sunday Jewish Courier, November 15, 1908.

This idea is proven by the many offices held by Jewish people. They are rewarded for political activity, and whatever their reward might be in Heaven, we do see their reward on Earth.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, 2-14-07

CITY OF CHICAGO NEWS.

Much in the way of political news is being discussed on the West Side in the 9th Ward. Preparations are being made for the coming Aldermanic nomination.

Naturally, the Jews in this section are greatly interested in nominating a Jewish candidate. Among the many candidates running for Alderman, Mr. Morris Eller seems to be the choice, for he is the one most talked of for that office. The Jewish element expect to raise heaven and earth to nominate a Jewish candidate in the 9th Ward.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of April 2, 1904, p. 133.

Mr. Jacob Ringer is a candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. He is the senior member of the law firm of Ringer, Wilhartz and Louer, and will run on the Republican ticket.

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Chicago Tribune, March 31, 1893.

JEWISH

REVOLT OF MANY ASSOCIATIONS

That the revolt against the gang ticket is strong and widespread is shown by the fact that many organizations, non-political in character and which do not feel now that they are taking a part in politics, have declared against it. For instance at a meeting of the United South-North and West Side Hebrew Merchants' Association held Wednesday, it was unanimously agreed upon to send the following address to every merchant in the city: Our association having the welfare of the city at heart has decided to throw party lines aside in the coming municipal election and join the movement in favor of the election of a non-partisan business ticket. The business interests of all of us have suffered from the unbusinesslike administration of the city by party politicians. A great municipality like this cannot prosper if old time politicians are at the head of affairs. We owe it to ourselves and to the whole community to exert all our energy in behalf of the business man who is a candidate for Mayor on the Citizens' ticket. This great city must be redeemed from the hands of the gamblers and toughs who are planning to fatten at the public crib.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis Frank, Secretary.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, March 31, 1893.

By the head of the Peddlers' Detective Association the following letter has been sent out: To the Peddlers of Chicago! Now is your time to better yourself if you want protection from abuses. I wish especially to call the attention of rag and junk peddlers, who are frequently stoned and maltreated during the peaceful pursuit of their business, that they are not being protected by the police. To vegetable and other peddlers I would say that by helping to elect the entire "non-partisan Allerton ticket" you will protect yourself by having the ordinance in reference to peddlers and peddlers' licenses strictly enforced.

Knowing that we were imposed upon and compelled to go to an expense to have our ordinance passed by the present administration and knowing that the ordinances have not been enforced, it has worked to our detriment. All residents and those who have families have been obliged to comply with the law, while all renegade non-residents and aliens have escaped without obtaining a license.

Therefore I urge you to vote the entire "non-partisan Allerton ticket," as I have the promise that all will be equally protected and their Sunday privileges returned.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, March 31, 1893.

Bear this well in mind and I will stick to you and keep good the promise as I have tried to do in the past. Remember the Harrison party is promised to our enemies.

Most respectfully yours,

Gilbert M. Fitch, President

Peddlers' Protective Association

2A (11) PROJ. 3075

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 26, 1893.

HEBREWS DECLARE FOR REFORM.

Away down on Jefferson Street, in the neighborhood of Twelfth, there is a large Hebrew settlement. The claim has often been made that Harrison possessed great strength in this particular locality. Evidence to the contrary was a crowded meeting held last night in Metropolitan Hall, corner of Jefferson and O'Brien Streets, under the auspices of the Hebrew Club of the Seventh Ward.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by M. Goldman. B. Horwich was elected Chairman, and J. Barnes acted as Secretary. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were S. C. Eastman, I. F. Patterson, James A. McShane, the people's candidate for City Attorney. J. L. Monaghan, candidate for West Town Assessor, and Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and the citizens candidate for mayor, Samuel W. Allerton.

None of the speakers was more warmly received than Mr. Allerton whose terse presentation of facts and convincing argument commanded an enthusiastic response from the larger audience. "All those who will vote for Mr. Allerton," said Chairman Horwich at the close of Mr. Allerton's speech, "will please rise." There was an instant and unanimous movement by the audience and as

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 36271

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 26, 1893.

they rose to their feet some one proposed "three cheers for Allerton." The cheers were given and the citizens candidate for mayor was assured that in that section of Chicago at least the Hebrews were with him.

Before the meeting came to an end Chairman Horwich read the following telegram from a member of their own race, who is well known in this city: Santa Barbara, Cal., March 25, To J. W. Allerton, Chicago, Ill. Just learned of your nomination. Accept my heartiest congratulations. Having been the best of friends for thirty years, I know you will fill the office with honor as demonstrated by your past career. With best wishes. Nelson Morris.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, March 29, 1891, 10:2.

HEBREWS ALL AGAINST CREGIER

The respectable Hebrews are divided in their preferences between Carter H. Harrison and Hempstead Washburne. Charles H. Schwab, the boot and shoe man, is strongly for Harrison. His partner, Morris Selx, is for Hempstead Washburne. The Hebrew bankers, Kozminski, Felsenthal, Lowenthal, and Lezarus Silverman, are all for Washburne. Cregier has not the support of a prominent Hebrew in the city. Max Dembrowsky, a well-known Hebrew, who has been making a canvass of the wholesale clothing houses, said yesterday:

"I bet \$50 a few days ago that Harrison would not get 35,000 votes. I'll bet now that Harrison will get more than that number. The fight, in my judgment, lies between Harrison and Hampstead Washburne."

Washington Hering of the Staats-Zeitung says:

"Cregier's case is hopeless. The fight is between Hempstead Washburne and Carter H. Harrison. I think Harrison will win. He ought to win. Who is supporting Cregier? Nobody but members of the 'family trust,' office holders, and paid men.

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JEWISH

Chicago Tribune, March 29, 1891, 10:2.

Harrison will get eighty per cent of the German-Democratic votes. He would get ninety-five per cent of it, but that some German-Democrats fearing the success of Hempstead Washburne will vote for Hempstead. I may say, too, that the German-Americans as a rule will shed no tears if Hempstead Washburne is elected."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, November 7, 1879

Clannishness (Ed.)

Thank Providence, the election is over. No gentleman of Jewish persuasion being before the people as a candidate for an office of public trust, we may hope that the Jews will be left alone for a time. Mr. Adolph Moses, as a gentleman, as a man of honor and integrity, and as a liberal-minded man and scholar who would be as likely to let religious or racial prejudice interfere with the discharge of his duties as our Methodist, Baptists and Congregationalist friends are likely to give up their temperance schemes. Mr. Moses, we say, has all the qualifications to make him an ornament to society. But no sooner was he put up for public-office than all this was put in the shade by the cry that he was a Jew, and even the papers which advocated his election had their hands full of work to defend the man for the crime of being an Israelite. His capacities as a lawyer, his democratic proclivities were not as much laid stress upon by the opposition party as the unfortunate fact that he was a Jew.

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JEWISH

Jewish Advance, November 7, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Clannishness (Ed.)

Miserable puns, wretched allusions to his racial allegiance, exasperating insinuations were indulged in by our daily press of high and low standard.

(P.S.- He lost the election)

(Editorial was written not because he lost the election, but against the method of the campaign).

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JEWISH

The Chicago Tribune, June 1, 1879, . . .

JULIUS ROSENTHAL

To The Editor of The Tribune:

Chicago, May 31. - The Republican party of this county has honored the Germans, and more especially those of the Hebrew denomination, by selecting from among twenty-three candidates as one of its standard-bearers in to-morrow's judicial contest, Mr. Julius Rosenthal. With all the vituperation expended by opposing journals on the different Republican candidates there is not a single paper which could in any way find a vulnerable spot in the armor of Mr. Rosenthal. His great judicial learning is conceded by every one, - and as to his record in the official positions held by him as a member of the Library Board, etc., it is simply incomparable. He held for more than ten years the position of Public Administrator in this county; millions of property of deceased persons passed through his hands, and there is to this day not a widow, or orphan, or any other heir of the estates administered by him, who ever made the least complaint against the most honest and scrupulous accounting. Let every well-meaning citizen reflect on this record, and vote for Julius Rosenthal.

My co-religionists especially I would ask to turn out to-morrow, every man, and

APPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Chicago Tribune, June 1, 1879, .

vote for the ticket of that party which honored them by placing one of our representative men as a candidate before them for one of the most honorable positions in its gift.

One of the other candidates who deserves the special support of the Israelites of this city is the Hon. Erastus S. Williams. He, it was, who two years ago while presiding on the bench of the Criminal Court, rebuked a jury and the Prosecuting Attorneys by promptly setting aside an unjust verdict in the case of The People vs. Samuel Strauss. He then stated that as long as he lived, and as long as he presided as Justice, no man could be condemned purely on account of his religion. The defendant was subsequently honorably discharged.

I am sure the Israelites will never forget such an act of kindness and independence in a Judge.

An Israelite of the Eighteenth Ward.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

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JEWISH

Forward, July 17, 1924.

LAWNDALE DISTRICT ORGANIZED A JEWISH BRANCH OF THE
SOCIALIST PARTY

A new Jewish branch of the Socialist party was organized Tuesday night in the Lawndale district of the 24th ward. Those who have joined this Jewish Socialist branch are the oldest socialist workers in Chicago. They will carry on political activities and educational work among the Jewish masses and among organized workers.

The organizers of this branch have in mind the task of establishing a strong influential party branch in the Lawndale district, which is to play the role played by the former La Salle Political - Educational Club among the Americanized Jews.

The following members were elected officials of the Lawndale branch: D. Yuretz, recording secretary; M. Gertler, financial secretary; Mikelson, treasurer. L. Hanek, L. Shafer, Greenheff, and J. Paulay complete the executives of the branch.



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JEWISH

Forward, June 22, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES IN A UNITED FRONT
ON THE POLITICAL FIELD

A very important question is to be discussed at the central body of the Jewish unions in Chicago. At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, it was determined that at the next meeting, which will take place, this Sunday, the question how to establish a united political front of all the Jewish progressive trade unions will be discussed. This is the most important question that the Jewish unions ever have had come before them.

The time is here when the unions must interest themselves with political action on the ground of a class struggle, at least, with their economic activities. Some unions always, may have been socialistic and always interested, but it is necessary that all unions should be interested. Every intelligent organized worker knows what is now taking place in this country, that organized capitalists with the aid of the Government, and the Courts, are undermining the foundation of the unions and taking

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROC 3027

Forward, June 22, 1922.

away the rights of the organized workers, who have won through years of struggle against the temple of capital. The unions are being robbed of their human, citizen, and worker's rights, due to political power being in the hands of those who possess economical power. Those possessing political strength are united in a solid front against the organized workers.

The Legislature, Congress and the Courts are working hand in hand, to take away from organized workers the improved conditions they have so long struggled for. Through various so-called laws, never actually enacted, and by voiding laws that were enacted by Congress, these capitalists succeed in suppressing the workers, and depriving them of their freedom, at every move.

What can the workers do in such a case? The answer is: A united political front on the ground of class struggle to gain political power for the workers. The organized worker must unite, in order to have a voice, and be able to use their influence in the law-making bodies, city, state, and

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JEWISH

Forward, June 22, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Federal.

If the organized workers want to protect their economic conditions, retain the remaining freedom and rights, and to get back what has been taken away from them, by the bosses through their political power, they must follow the example of the capitalists. The Citizens Committee, the Open Shop, the Chamber of Commerce, the Employers Association, the Civic Federations, the Union League Club, all these organized capitalist organizations are united on the same basis; they all have faith in political action as the best remedy to protect their interests against the class interests of the organized worker. It is therefore time for the Jewish organized workers to unite, and use the best and only remedy that adds strength to the class that use political power, and to start a strong political campaign through which the workers of Chicago will gain political power enough to place them in a class, as true strugglers for the interests of all workers.

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JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 16, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

WHY REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS ARE WORKING FOR DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO

The nearer the elections the more clear it become to those who have eyes to see that both capitalist parties cannot be distinguished from one another.

The difference between them is no more that that between "For Thy Salvation I Hope", and "I Hope for Thy Salvation".

Every candidate on the Republican ticket, with the same "Principles", could also run on the Democratic ticket. Every Democratic candidate could also, pass as a good Republican without finding it necessary to change his social, or even political views.

A small minority of the American voters dealt intelligently, which the majority deal in a ignorant fashion with their voting power. They notice, as the party bosses command them, and their minds do not function, he does not consider it as a fault contrary to but he does consider

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JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 16, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

that it is in complete harmony with the capitalistic democracy, and with the American two party system.

It is, therefore, no wonder that we see Republican politicians working for Democratic candidates and vice versa.

Naturally, if Democrats are working for Republicans, or vice versa, they organize clubs to help the candidates. Such is the situation now prevailing in Chicago, where fifty Republicans have organized themselves as a committee to elect the Democrats. Michael L. Igoe for States Attorney, Francis I. C. Busch for County Judge, Michael Rosenberg, Carr and Sullivan for Sanitary Trustees.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 4, 1919.

HENRY BERGER AND THREE OTHER HOYNE ASSISTANTS RESIGN

Four of the active assistants of State's Attorney Hoyne's office decided to resign. One of the four is Henry A. Berger, who has been assistant State's Attorney since 1912. He will practice law as a partner in the law firm of Levinson and Hoffman.

The other resigning members are: Hayden N. Bell, and John O'Connel, assistant State's Attorneys, and Edward Fleming, Mr. Hoyne's secretary.

Mr. Berger will remain in office until the end of the Hoyne-Scoly election fight. In accepting his resignation, Hoyne wrote to Berger as follows:

"I wish to use this opportunity to express my regrets on your leaving this office, into which you had entered upon my request. You were always dependable, even in the most difficult cases, no work was too hard and you were always trustworthy and diligent."



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 4, 1919

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I G BERGER AND THREE OTHERS OUSTED FROM BROSS LLOYD'S LEAGUE

In Victor Berger's "Milwaukee Songs," there was a strong attack on William Bross Lloyd, the local millionaire Socialist, and leader of the Communist Propaganda League.

The League was founded immediately following the close of the World's War. Many of the most prominent Socialists were among its members.

Bross Lloyd is an extreme radical, who was impatient with the Conservative Socialists of Berger's group. Suddenly, the League ousted the following members: Victor L. Berger, J. Lewis Engdahl,



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 4, 1919.

Andrew Laflin, and Robert H. How. The excuse given for the ouster was that they were "too much to the right" for the League.

Robert How, one of those ousted, retorted with an attack on Bross Lloyd's "Left Wing" in this fashion:

"They are a 'bunch of lunatics,' without the slightest idea concerning the doctrines of the Socialist Party, claiming that the time has come to work for a political revolution. With arms in hand, they wish to bring on the Socialistic changes.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

BREGSTONE LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED

At a meeting last night in the Sherman Hotel, about twenty-five prominent Jews formed an organization to help nominate Philip P. Bregstone, the Jewish candidate for municipal judge on the Democratic ticket. These people will work among the Jewish masses in order to ensure the general Jewish vote for Mr. Bregstone. He needs this vote in order to be nominated.

All those present, who organized the Bregstone League, promised to co-operate wholeheartedly in the nomination campaign now, and then afterwards, to work for the election of Philip P. Bregstone as judge of the Municipal Court.

Edward Cohen, former City Collector, was elected chairman and Jacob Kaplan, secretary of the League. Thomas F. Scully was present at the meeting and also promised to help nominate Bregstone.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

Among the most active workers in behalf of Mr. Bregstone's campaign are such great personalities as Judge Philip Stein, Judge Harry M. Fisher, James Rosenthal, I. B. Lipsky, Nathan D. Kaplan, Max Shulman, Samuel J. Rosenblatt and many others.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1916.

WILL WORK FOR ALBERT W. COHEN'S ELECTION

A Citizens' Campaign Committee to support the candidacy of Albert W. Cohen, who is running for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor, will be organized tonight in room 303 of the Morrison Hotel. The most prominent citizens among the Chicago Jewry have become interested in the candidacy of this young Jewish man. A very strong campaign will be carried on in his behalf by this organization. Mr. Cohen is a West Sider who has been very successful in stock and bond transactions. Mr. Cohen's personal friends are very active in lending aid to his election.



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Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1914.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MODERN PROBLEMS

(Editorial)

Our modern Jews no longer call themselves reformed Jews. From now on, the name is Modern Jews. Through their weekly newspapers - religious or social - these Jews put a lot of weight on every news item concerning Jews who have become famous in the political, social, commercial, scientific or artistic field. Should a Jew become a policeman in a small town in any part of the world, the Jewish-American newspapers will give this event a write-up on the front page. Should a Jew receive a medal from any leader, a great fuss will be made about it. Should a Jew become a director of a petty bank in Bagdad, it will be of great importance to our American Jews. If a Jew makes an etching or writes a dissertation on any branch of science, there will be no end of praising him.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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This is done, however, contrary to their opinions which deny the social relationship between Jew and Jew.

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These writers who try to prove, by all sorts of crafty devices, that the Jews are not a homogenous race, that the Oriental Jew has nothing in common with the Occidental Jew, will be unable to restrain their joy upon learning that some member of the Jewish family is showered with an honorary title. What inspiration prevailed among our Jewish-American patriots when Ernst Nathan became Mayor of Rome! But if you speak to them they will persuade you that, as Americans, being true American patriots, it doesn't make any difference to us whether the candidate running for office attends the synagogue or church.

This modern problem exists only among us Jews. It suffices to mention that two years ago all Irish state officers were nominated and elected because the Irish masses, as well as their leaders, knew nothing about this modern problem and their natural national inclination was to vote

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for their own, regardless of someone else's superior ability.

We mention this fact now because the political campaign is just beginning. On the various tickets there are many Jewish candidates and it is no more than natural that a Jew should vote for a Jew. If the candidate is known to the voter, then the voter knows that he is no worse than the non-Jew, and if he is not known to the voter, there is still no reason why a Jew should not vote for a Jew.

During the campaign, it is also natural that many committees will organize themselves under the following names:

"Jewish Democratic Club," "Jewish Republican League," "Jewish Progressive Organization," and other similar organizations. And we shall hear the voices of our American patriots shrieking that "Judaism" should not be mixed with politics!" We therefore repeat that every Jew should encourage and support such Jewish-political organizations.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1914.

JEWISH CHARITY SULLIVAN'S SUBJECT.

The West Side Democratic Club, a Jewish Democratic organization, opened up the campaign for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Sullivan, for United States senator in the Jewish community, by giving a large banquet at the Douglas Park Auditorium.

Dr. George Sultan, a good old friend of the candidate, and one of his campaign managers, acted as toastmaster, and the following gentlemen assisted him on this occasion: (Eight names given). Candidate Sullivan was the last speaker, and after thanking the audience for the reception given in his honor, he spoke on Jewish problems, as follows:



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"Jews in foreign countries, especially in Russia, speak of America as the land of hope and promise. Under the yoke of oppression and persecution, always being pursued and excommunicated from society, the Jew is constantly in distress in many parts of Europe. It is due to this sad plight that his main and only wish is, to have a home in America.

"The old man and the old woman, due to their age have given up all hope of ever coming to this country, but they hope that their children will go to the land of promise. These parents, who are the oppressed and persecuted Jews of different countries in Europe have exhausted all their means and energies and have spared no expense, in making it possible for them, to send their children to America. These sons and daughters of the oppressed Jews in Europe come here to us full of enthusiasm and hope, that in America, they will have the right to work and to accomplish something that is worth



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while. They will, as soon as possible, through energy, enthusiasm and hard work, be in a position financially to bring their parents over to this country so that they all can live together in peace.

"With this spirit and belief on their minds, in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 Jews of the 10 or 12 million scattered all over the world came here to the United States. Of this 2,500,000 you will find about 285,000 of them live in Chicago. Most of them came here as pioneers. They have made wonderful progress, and all who came here later and those who are coming now, find that their dreams have materialized.



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"The Jew has the same opportunities in America as any other men, and that is all any one may expect. That is all that a Jew wishes. All he has to do is to show the world that he is on equality with any other individual. The Jews of Chicago have proved it and are showing it every day.

"Knowing the Jews, as we know them in Chicago, and especially as we know them on the West Side, it is very hard for us to understand why they are persecuted, oppressed and excluded in the lands which they left. Here in Chicago, we all know that the Jews are good citizens. We have seen them coming here not knowing our customs and language.



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Persecuted by murderous officials and hoodlums in the country where they came from, they left their dear loved ones behind, but after a few months, sometimes only a few weeks, they become useful, loyal and honorable men and women.

"The Jews do not come to this country to take something away from us. As a matter of fact they come here to give as well as take. They give America their labor, their economic ideas, and they stand firm in their convictions as a nation and as individuals.

"The Jew comes to America and takes advantage of the privileged opportunities which are offered, the right to work, to educate his children, and to become a citizen of our republic. He receives these rights and grasps



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at the opportunities afforded him by our Constitution and in return he shows his appreciation and worthiness of these rights. You Jews on the West Side, consider your children's education passionately. We, the Irish, were under the impression that we were first in that respect. But after observing what you are doing in the line of education, I must admit that we are in error. I was reliably informed, and I honestly believe it, that it matters not how poor the Jewish family is, the children will not leave school, until at least, they finish grammar school, and a large percentage of them graduate from high school. We find Jews in many different professions, such as doctors, lawyers, great musicians, teachers, etc.



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"Another thing that shows, how the Jews understand the value of their citizenship and its possibilities is the Jewish charity that I am referring to. It was proven that Chicago Jews are constantly looking after their own poor. Dr. Shulman tells me, and I believe it to be true, that 98 per cent of your charitable institutions come from Jews. Not only from the rich Jews, but also comes from the poor ones, the women who work in sweat-shops and contribute a nickel a week and the boys who work as clerks in stores and contribute a dime. Dr. Shulman further said, that over \$40,000 is collected annually from these nickels, dimes and quarters, mostly on the West Side. And all of it is spent for charity. That is something that your Jewish nation can be proud of!"

In concluding his address, Mr. Sullivan said: "To a nation which gives to a land what the Jews have given America, that government is very much in debted. But on the other hand, you Jews must not forget that you also



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are greatly in debt to the government. I saw Jews in my travels in foreign lands. I saw them in Warsaw, where 285,000 of them reside. I also saw many Jews in Russia and in other European countries. I know how they are persecuted and driven out. So I know how successful you are in this land. There is a debt of gratitude that you owe to this country, by doing all within your power in holding up the honor of our country as a land of opportunity. This land of ours shall continue to be great, not only for Jews, but for all nations. This I hope you can do, and I earnestly believe that you will."

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

B. MCWITCH' LEADER

In the last organized attack on the Federation by irresponsible organized groups, the Federation as a whole, as well as its individual active officers, displayed their worth by ignoring the most unjust accusations, arguments, and complaints from those gangs who are the shame of Chicago's Jewish community. Every means was exerted to involve at least one responsible director in a deliberate plot against the Federation. They clamored for explanations, sought interviews with the officials, boasted of discussions with this one or that, but failed in every ruse. The Federation and its directors, knowing that these opposing gangs are estranged from Chicago's Jewish Community, found it more befitting their position, as representatives of this community to ignore these people.

But of late things have taken a new turn. The Rabbi of Mikileth Anshe Harov, Dr. Shoenfarber, who holds other qualifications in literature, contributing weekly the "News and Remarks," in the Chicago Israelite, has for

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various reasons, known only to himself, acquiesced to the gang, whereby Mr. B. Horvitch, the president of the Federation, found himself in a predicament that necessitated an answer.

As long as the Federation was assailed with contempt and insult from a gang that received no attention, and as long as this Jewish body and its directors were degraded only in restaurants or in unreliable publications, the proper method of action was that of fulfilling King Solomon's advice, "Do not answer a fool's folly." But with the Rabbi of the Kihileth Anshe Marov on the scene, the theme assumed another aspect.



Dr. Shoenfarber writes in English, and the publicizing of false accusations against the greatest and best Jewish structure that Orthodox Jews ever

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established since their coming to America; to be organized and lead by people of unclean thoughts in an English newspaper that is read by the non-Jew as well as the Jew, is, to put it mildly to the reformed Rabbi, a great injustice.

The fault finding brought by irresponsible subjects, when printed in English, represent actual accusations of Orthodox Judaism before an entire world. In such an instance we cannot stop to ignore the Rabbi or disregard the article. And, Mr. B. Horvitch, as president and father of the Federation, wrote the Chicago Israelite the following letter:



Editor of the Chicago Israelite:

"I read your paragraph in last week's issue of the Israelite, showing the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1919.

attitude taken by a somewhat Jewish paper toward the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities. I must confess my astonishment to find that you placed too much value on such heckling and actually gave it space in your paper.

That the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities is used for political purposes has as much truth in it as the argument saying Jews use blood for ritual purposes.

"Are these so called leaders the use of the Federation for political or other purposes? On examining the list of directors and officers, we find seven Rabbis, seven women, fifteen prominent businessmen, whom even your newspaper would not consider placing in disrepute. We have three persons among the directors who hold public office: Harry M. Fisher, Judge of the Municipal Court; Harry M. Lipsky, member of the Board of Education; and



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1913.

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Max H. Hershack, assistant corporation council. The s, I promise, are the well-known politicians who take advantage of the Federation. Yet everyone knows that they were elected to their respective positions long before the Federation even existed. I am the one who had the honor of securing the services of these three honorable men, and, I must confess, that instead of their receiving **any** advantages from the Federation, it is the Federation that benefits by reason of their honorable offices being used for our community.

"We are fortunate that our young people, after securing public office, display enough interest to give time, money, and services to the Jewish Community, especially in such instances that **brings** them more harm than good. As you know, the only work of concern to the Federation is the task of asking for money. This is a thankless task for anyone, especially on the West Side. I say with certainty that those devoting their time to social work lose

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friends instead of making them.

"What a tragic situation, to have among us people who devote their energies undoing the good others have accomplished. Such scandalising animals would attack these men even if they were not interested in Jewish affairs. Then it is our good fortune to secure their services, they are accused of having unsuitable motives.

"The same accusation may be made against Judge Julian V. Mack. Would you print in your paper a call for an investigation if some busybody claimed Judge Mack was getting undeserved credit or honor for his activities in Jewish affairs?

"I wish with all my heart that those of our people who attain public office be only those who **proved** their worth and received their fame through good

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work for the Jewish community.

"The actual truth of the entire subject is of the following nature: After the Federation was founded and established as an institution, a representative of the Jewish newspaper you mention, demanded that officials of the Federation pay special attention to his paper so that it may receive recognition by the public.

"His present attitude is the result of our non-compliance with such 'politics'."

"Yours respectfully,
B. Horvitch"

We hope that this reply will aid in preventing the spread of such false accusations among non-Jews.

P. B.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ISRAELITIC REPUBLICANS.

The Israelitic Republicans of the 7th, 8th, and 19th Wards held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hall. Dr. Stahl presided and the speakers of the evening were David Wood Ward, Wm. Lorimer, Spofford, Ed. Connor, E. Hennessey, Gus Nohe, Wm. Severson, and Sol. Simon.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 16, 1932.

JUDGE CARDOZO, A JEW, NOMINATED TO SUPREME COURT; WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
QUICK CONFIRMATION BY SENATE EXPECTED.

President Hoover nominated today Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, a Jew, of New York, as a member of the United States Supreme Court, in place of Justice Oliver Wendel Holmes, who resigned several weeks ago due to ill health and advanced age.

The president at once sent the nomination of Cardozo to the Senate for confirmation.

Cardozo was supported by the United States Senators from New York and many progressive Senators, like Borah, Norris, and La Follette, etc., as well as numerous organizations throughout the country.

Before nominating Cardozo to the High Tribunal, Hoover conferred with Senator Watson, Republican leader in the Senate, and other Republican leaders.

Forward, Feb. 16, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Cardozo is a Democrat, is the Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals (The Supreme Court of the state), and is one of the most liberal and most famous lawyers in the country.

Immediately upon the resignation of Justice Holmes, Cardozo's name was mentioned as a worthy successor to the venerable liberal Justice. For a while it looked as though Hoover would not nominate Cardozo, the latter being considered as too liberal.

The former Justice Holmes expressed great satisfaction upon learning of Cardozo's nomination by President Hoover.

Cardozo is a Portuguese Jew, a descendant of an old aristocratic family who came to America before the time of the Revolution against England.

Forward, Feb. 16, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

He was born in New York sixty-three years ago and received a good education. He is a graduate of five universities, Columbia, Yale, New York, Michigan, and Harvard.

Among lawyers, he is recongized as one of the greatest authorities on law. For five generations the Cardozo family has belonged to the Portuguese Synagogue in New York. An uncle of his, the Reverend Lyons, was a **cantor** in the Portuguese Synagogue sixty years ago, and a cousin of his was a trustee of Columbia University during the time of the **American** Revolution.

Cardozo is the second Jew to be nominated to the United States Supreme Court. The first was Justice Brandeis, who was nominated to the High Tribunal by President Wilson, who had to fight very hard for the Senate's confirmation. Brandeis was opposed for being a liberal.

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Forward, Feb. 16, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

No opposition is contemplated against Cardozo by the Senate, whose confirmation is expected shortly.

Forward, February 3, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RENEWED MOVEMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

A new body has been organized lately in Chicago, starting a movement for a municipal ownership of the Chicago street cars and elevated trains. The initiators of this body admit that this movement is nothing new in Chicago, and that it has been spoken of for the last twenty-five years. ·

The fact is even mentioned that twenty-one years ago, when the franchise for the street car company was granted, Mr. Dever, the present mayor of Chicago, was a follower of the idea of municipal ownership. Being that this movement is not a new one in Chicago, it was pointed out by the people who are renewing this movement, that, at the present time when the franchise is about to terminate, and the experience that they had with the street car magnates the last few years while seeking to come to an understanding, proves now more than ever, that the only way to overcome these problems is to take all the street cars entirely out of the hands of the private owners and turn them over to the city government of Chicago, who will administer the street cars and "L" trains on the same basis as all other institutions administered by the City of Chicago. Whether or not this movement will realize municipal ownership or not remains to be seen.

Forward, February 3, 1927.

It is interesting to read the Chicago capitalist press. They fear even the mention of municipal ownership, and they already have started to bombard the small groups of people that have such an idea in their minds.

The arguments that the opposers of municipal ownership present are the same old and forgotten claims, such as those who are constantly yelling that we dare not trust such an important industry as the surface lines in the hands of politicians. There is no foundation to such claims. If it will be proved that in the city government there will be placed only such capable and honest people as are now with the street car company or any private industry, then it will be a real institution.

The opposing side also claims that the people themselves don't want municipal ownership, which has as much truth in it as has the fact that the very opposers of the idea of municipal ownership are themselves responsible for the connection of the people with this problem. They are always first to arouse mistrust and suspicion against the people who constitute the government, and, when it pays them for this purpose, to protect certain private interests they start a rumpus and warn against the danger of combining politics with business.

Forward, February 3, 1927.

The certificate plan, introduced by the former Alderman Schwartz, that the city shall issue certain certificates on which the city will be able to borrow money from the private owners was voted down by the citizens. With this fact they want to prove that the people are against municipal ownership. But that is not true. The certificate plan that was at that time introduced did not mention the idea of municipal ownership; this was a common ordinary administration in which the street car magnates would have no less power and control than they have at present. If that plan would have gone through, it would still have taken over the control of the street cars. The city would have been over its head in debt to pay the street car magnates for their stock and the street car magnates would for many years have the opportunity to make millions of dollars profit through this partnership business.

The majority of citizens were aware of this scheme and disposed of it, but that was by no means a plan for municipal ownership. It is a proven fact that the administration of the street car industry takes millions and millions of dollars and the greatest part of this must come in the form of credit. This is no hindrance to private management. However, this would be one of the gratest hindrances to a city management, because the city is subject to certain legal limitations by the state upon granting loans,

Forward, February 3, 1927.

through the issuance of city bonds. The legislature of Illinois is that body which has the authority as to how much and how far a city may be indebted. This is an argument that cannot be ignored, but on the other hand, there is also a fact that the existence of just such a law convinces us how our lawmakers want to assure themselves against a possibility that a city may sometimes be able to take over the business from private capital and transform them into public property. It is in the interest of large capital that such laws shall exist. But it is very easy for Chicago and the other cities of Illinois to make significant changes in the existing laws. If Chicago and the other cities of Illinois would elect to the legislature, men for whom the interests of the people would stand higher than the interests of the large corporations, Chicago today, would have been independent, in the form of "home rule" and would not have to be under the dictatorship of the law givers in Springfield.

The plan of municipal ownership of the Chicago street car system would at this moment be the most practical plan to solve the long existing and complicated problem. But it is against the interests of large capital for such a plan to go through. The Chicago street cars are too fat a bone to be so easily taken out of the hands of the street car magnates, and for that reason alone the entire movement will be completely in vain.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 29, 1924.

COMPELLING CITIZENS TO VOTE

(Editorial)

The problem of compelling citizens to fulfill their duties at the ballot box is an old problem, which usually comes to the fore on the eve of every election campaign. Various plans have been proposed, but up to now none of them has been taken seriously.

Judge Michael L. McKinley, of the Criminal Court, has come out with a new plan. It is an interesting plan, although it is not to be expected that his proposal will have better luck than all the other plans have had up to now. Judge McKinley has proposed a law that citizens who have not voted in any election over a period of two years, and have had no good reason for not doing so, shall lose their right to vote for another two years. The Judge has also proposed another law, if this law is considered too severe. This law would automatically reduce the taxes of a citizen who fulfills his duties as a citizen at

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the ballot box.

We do not think a law severe which denies the right to vote for two years to people who, over a period of two years, have not taken the trouble to enter a polling place for a minute or two and vote. The second proposal may be more effective in reminding neglectful citizens of their duty. It may be, however, more advisable to reverse the law: to increase the taxes of those who are too lazy to vote, instead of decreasing the taxes of those who vote. Instead of rewarding those who do their duty as citizens, it may be better to punish those who show so little interest in their citizenship.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

THE CANDIDATE OF A UNITED PARTY

(Editorial)

The two candidates for Mayor, Postmaster Lueder and Judge Dever, are busy preparing their final messages to the people of Chicago. Both candidates are more or less known to the people; Dever is better known than Lueder. Both have a good name and both have the confidence of the people as far as honesty and decency are concerned. Under normal conditions, it would be difficult for the people of Chicago to choose between them, but under the present circumstances, we believe that the voters of Chicago will have an easy choice.

The people of Chicago will choose the candidate who has experience in local political life and who knows everything that goes on in the City Hall. The voters of Chicago rejected Thompson, not because he is a dishonest man, but because he did not have any experience in City Hall affairs when he took

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

over the city government. Because he was inexperienced, he had to depend upon people who were not always trustworthy, and upon politicians who left him in the lurch. Only in this light can be understood the many scandals which occurred during the past eight years, and which contributed so much to the mistrust of the Thompson administration. If the present mayor had had experience in City Hall affairs when he took over the city administration eight years ago, the various things that occurred, would not have taken place, and the present administration in the City Hall would enjoy a better reputation.

We may conclude, therefore, that experience is the essential qualification of a mayor, and Mr. Lueder has had no experience. He is a very fine man, a highly respectable man, and an able man. But if he were elected mayor, the same thing would happen under his administration as happened under the Thompson administration. It would not be the mayor who would administer all the important city affairs, but rather a group of politicians who would lead Mr. Lueder by the nose, as they led Mayor Thompson by the nose.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

On the other hand, Judge Dever is a man with vast experience in local politics. He was an alderman for ten years. He knows everything that takes place in the City Council. He knows the aldermen; he knows their strengths and their weaknesses, their sympathies and their prejudices, their ambitions and habits, and, therefore, he will not permit anyone to lead him by the nose. He will not act as the politicians wish; his own judgment and his own conscience will dictate his policy. His opponents themselves admit that he is a discreet man with a sound judgment of men and affairs; it stands to reason, therefore, that he is the man of the hour because what the city administration needs now is a man of independent judgment and opinion. Both candidates are honest and discreet men, but Judge Dever has vast experience in City Hall matters and Mr. Lueder has not. Hence, we believe that it will not be difficult for the people of Chicago to make their choice.

It is also worth mentioning that whereas Postmaster Lueder is the candidate of only one faction of the Republican party, Judge Dever is the candidate of the whole Democratic party, and that means a lot politically and morally. The

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

whole Democratic party of Chicago accepts the moral and political responsibility for the future city administration, whereas if Lueder were elected, and made the same mistakes that Thompson made, certain factions of the Republican party would repudiate him, and the same political chaos would ensue as now prevails.

It is also obvious that a Republican mayor will not be able to clean out the City Hall as thoroughly as a Democratic mayor because the latter will not have to take any risks with the party or any group. Certain changes must take place in the City Hall--radical changes. Only a new man can make these changes, and Judge Dever is the man because he is not obligated to anybody in the City Hall. The Chicago voters are familiar with this fact and that is why we believe that the next mayor of Chicago will be Dever.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1922.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES

(Editorial)

The City Council of Chicago has adopted a resolution condemning the Turkish atrocities against the Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor, and asking the American government to take "effective means" to avoid any similar incidents.

It is always proper to protest against the wild, barbaric cruelties inflicted by one nation upon another, by the followers of one religion upon the followers of another religion. The Chicago City Council has acted nobly when it permitted its voice to be heard in condemnation of such cruel atrocities. However, the resolution is somewhat one-sided. If the Turks have committed atrocities against the Christians in Asia Minor, then the Greeks are guilty of terrible blood baths against the Mohammedan population that fell into their hands, but the resolution does not mention this at all.

The resolution condemns only the atrocities committed by the Turks, instead of

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condemning atrocities, irregardless of who commits them. Has not the Chicago City Council heard about the atrocities committed by the Greeks in Smyrna, Izmit, and other places in Asia Minor? Should Christian murderers be held less guilty than Mohammedan murderers?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1922.

ELECTION TODAY FOR JUDGES IN CHICAGO

Today is election day. The polls are open from six o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. All citizens are urged to vote. Six judges of the Superior Court and four judges of the Municipal Court are to be elected. The citizens also have to express their opinion about the proposed bond issues to finish building some bridges and for more and better lighting, as well as on the question of the annexation of Main Township to Chicago.

You will receive three ballots. One ballot is for the Superior Court judges. The Courier recommends voting for the six candidates for the Superior Court who are indorsed by the Republican and Democratic organizations. The names of five of them appear in the Democratic column, and they are: Charles A. McDonnel, Democrat; John J. Sullivan, Democrat; Joseph Sabath, Democrat; Martin M. Greedley, Democrat; William E. Dever, Democrat, and William P. Stephen, Republican. The only name which appears in the Republican column

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is that of Alderman Stephen.

Ignore the party circle and draw an X in front of every name. Men and women, if they are properly registered, will be able to vote.

The second ballot is for judges to the Municipal Court. The Courier endorses the following: Emanuel Eller, who is running as a Republican; Peter H. Schwab, a Democrat, and John Phillip and Newton Gilmor, Independent Republicans.

The third ballot is for the bond issues and the Main Township annexation. Vote "Yes" on all propositions.

Citizens, men and women alike, can vote for the Municipal Court judges and for the proposals.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1922.

Go to vote early and be sure that you vote for Judge Sabath to the Superior Court and Emmanuel Eller to the Municipal Court.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1922.

THE AGITATION AGAINST CHICAGO'S FRANCHISE IN THE STATE

(Editorial)

The politicians upstate have begun to agitate in order to limit the number of representatives from Chicago in the Illinois State Legislature. The politicians have the audacity to declare that the citizens of Chicago do not deserve to have a proportionately equal share of representatives in the legislature as compared with the citizens from the rest of the state.

This scandalous insult to the citizens of Chicago is also an attempt to violate one of the fundamental principles of the American Constitution--the right of all citizens to have a voice in the government. This attempt cannot be too strongly condemned by all liberal-minded people. Such an agitation is a dangerous threat, not only to the citizens of Chicago, but also to the entire country.

The danger consists not only in the possibility that such an un-American activity

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by the "one-hundred-per-cent" Americans may be successful, but in the fact that they have dared at all to come out with such propaganda; a few years ago, the worst reactionary would not have dared to do so. The very appearance of such agitation is alarming. It shows how far we have come from the spirit of the American traditions of freedom and equality, and what a bitter fruit the propaganda of chauvinism has produced.

This un-American plan of the upstate politicians should be considered only in connection with the "one-hundred-per-cent" drive against freedom that has been going on for the last few years, and that is even now being conducted in various forms. It is the old story about giving the devil a finger. Sooner or later, he wants to grab the entire hand. Once we have allowed ourselves to begin to limit and prohibit the exercise of political and personal rights, there is no end to the limitations which we may attempt.

Anti-immigration, prohibition, the attempt to limit the freedom of expression--these all result from the "one-hundred-per-cent" drive that now reveals itself in the plan of the politicians and hypocritical reformers upstate. Chicago is a

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1922.

city of foreign-born people. As a great, modern, cosmopolitan city, it is more progressive than the other parts of the state, where the majority are farmers who are strongly influenced by the country clergy and the country politicians. These people find it easy to convince the simple farmers that the Chicagoans are not as good and as fine Americans as they, themselves, are, and, therefore, should not have an equal voice in the government of the state. But is this against the principles of freedom and equality? Well, we should not be too fussy about those principles. If it is right to suppress another person's opinion when it does not agree with ours, if it is right to close the gates of the country to the oppressed and persecuted people of other lands, if it is right to deprive the majority of their personal freedom at the wish of a minority--it is also right to deprive the citizen of one of the largest cities in the world of their right to a voice in the government of their state, a state that has become rich and powerful through the efforts of that city.

There is an old Jewish saying: "One sin causes another". A violation of one of the old American principles causes a violation of another, and so on, ad infinitum. The progressive elements within the country should protest not only against this

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1922.

attempt to rob the citizens of Chicago of their rights, but should also energetically demand a return to the old traditional policies that have made America famous as the land of true liberty. Only a speedy and a radical retreat to the old way of freedom can put an effective end to the various conspiracies of the fanatics and hypocrites against the rights of the majority.

WPA (111)

Forward, Jan. 1, 1919.

Forward IS A SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE

Here are a few words in the first issue of the Forward, by the President, Mr. Jacob Penkin.

Up to now we sent our Forward publication from New York, but recently we decided that Chicago was also very much in need of a newspaper which was in sympathy with all labor movements and problems. We can assure our great City of Chicago that the Forward publication will always serve the working classes of this great city in a true and loyal manner.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1918.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

Regardless to which political party you belong you are, as a citizen of the State of Illinois, interested in the question of a new State constitution, which will have to be decided on the ballot next Tuesday.

The necessity for a new State constitution which should be in harmony with up-to-date conditions and problems cannot be stressed too strongly. Our State constitution is almost fifty years old, and that which was reasonable and purposeful fifty years ago, is now decrepit, superfluous, and even injurious for the further progress of the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago.

It is true that the American Constitution is still much older, but the great difference between the Federal and State constitutions is that the first is limited to general principles of government and leaves it to the

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1918.

Federal courts to interpret the details according to the altered circumstances. The State constitution, though, regulates the government of the State in all details, and is not so flexible as the Federal Constitution. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the State constitution at certain periods.

The first constitution of the State of Illinois was adopted in 1818, and thirty years later, in 1848, a second constitution was adopted, which became important through the development of the State. Twenty-two years later, in 1870, a third constitution was adopted, which is still in existence. Throughout the entire forty-eight years, during which the State of Illinois made wonderful progress in industrial, economic, and cultural development and the growth of the population, the constitution remained practically the same. During this time, entire new industries and institutions grew up, of which the authors of the constitution did not have the slightest idea as,

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1918.

for instance, telephones, electric lighting, etc. There appeared new labor problems, new government problems, etc., which require a broader interpretation, but the narrow frame of our old State constitution does not permit the free movement of our State machinery. The old suit became too small for our political body. It is almost a disgrace to appear in it before people--before the other states which have adopted up-to-date constitutions.

Will Illinois be in the line of progressive states, or remain in the small circle of backward states?

This question will have to be answered by every voter at the polls next Tuesday. He will have to vote on a constitutional convention, a convention of delegates elected by the people to formulate a new constitution for the State. There is no question that every thinking voter, regardless of his party affiliation, should vote "Yes" for the constitutional convention, and

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 1, 1918.

thereby help our State along the road of progress and democracy.

Remember! if you don't mark "Yes" to the question on the ballot about the constitutional convention your vote will be counted for "No". You must vote "Yes" in order to make sure that your vote, next Tuesday, will be for the necessary reforms.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE JEWS

(Editorial)

During every election time the old and already tedious question is discussed, "Is there a Jewish vote?" This question can have two meanings. First, it can mean that the American Jews have political interests which do not concern America whatever, like many German-Americans; second, it can mean that the Jews in this country have special Jewish interests, which can cause them to vote for this or that party. Regardless of the significance of the question, "Is there a Jewish vote?" it must be answered with an emphatic "No!" There is no special Jewish vote, because there is no Jewish sovereign state in which the American Jews could be interested, and even if there should be a sovereign Jewish state, there still won't be a Jewish vote in America, because a Jewish state can never be in contradiction with the interests of America, or cause the American Jews, who are tied with a thousand threads to this country, to combine pure Jewish with pure American interests. The Jews in this country

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1918.

vote, not as a group of a certain race or religion, but as American citizens with American interests exclusively. A Jew may be a Republican, a Democrat, or a Socialist, and yet be a hundred per cent American.

From a pure Jewish standpoint, a Jewish leader or publicist has no right to urge the Jews, as Jews, to vote for a Republican or Democrat.

What the American Jews, as a group, have a right to say, is: "This political personality is fine and idealistic, progressive and liberal and therefore, we, a liberty-loving race with ancient liberal and progressive ideas, desire to vote for this personality, who is not less patriotic than the other opposing personality, but who is more liberty loving and more efficacious for the progress of America and for the progress of the world."

This is not a Jewish vote, but a liberal vote, because not as Jews, but as progressives, the American Jews are casting their votes for this personality. At the helm of this mighty Republic stands a man, who proves through his

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1918.

entire dealings that he is a Messianic figure. Since the existence of the world, no sovereign of such a powerful country as America has ever spoken such Messianic words, or tried to realize the ideals of our prophets of truth and justice, as President Wilson. His various speeches, since America's entry into the War, are true Messianic tidings--the tidings of justice throughout the world, of equality for all nations, and of a lasting just peace.

President Wilson is near to us Jews, not because he belongs to this or that party, but because he is close to the ideals of ancient Judaism, to the ideals of the Prophets, for he himself is a prophet to the nations, informing humanity of a glorious future, of a just peace and national prosperity. If Woodrow Wilson was not now the president of this mighty Republic, we would have honored him as we have always honored the great benevolent sages of the world; but as he is now the President of the United States, and is in a position to realize his high ideals, we would be disloyal to our own great ideals of peace and justice, if we don't give him the opportunity to realize

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1918.

his ideals by not responding to his appeal of sending men to congress who will support his policies.

But the truth is also that President Wilson is the representative of the Americanism of the twentieth century, and not Senator Lodge or the other reactionary politicians. Therefore, when Jews vote for the group that is controlled by President Wilson, they vote for a progressive liberal Americanism. In the conclusion it appears that, while President Wilson is so close to the ideals of our ancient Prophets, he is also close to us as an American, and vice versa.

The Jews, who will cast their votes for the group which President Wilson controls will thereby help in the realization of high world ideals of which our fathers dreamed and will, no less, aid a progressive American policy. Voting for Wilson's group, they are not voting for a political party machine, but for an idealistic political program and for an idealistic statesmanship personality that is friendly toward us Jews and willing to help us, because

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1918.

this personality possesses world ideals.

For us Wilson is the zenith of American idealism and, therefore, we Jews will vote for his group, which will support him in the realization of his ideals.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1917.

MR. LOEB'S GREAT SERVICE

As president of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. Loeb last Tuesday raised a corner of the curtain, which keeps the political machinery of Chicago out of sight from the "untrustworthy" and gave the people the opportunity to get an idea of how the machine is run. Mr. Loeb, with unparalleled clearness, furnished evidence that the City Administration has now centered its attention upon the Chicago public school system, with the object of turning it into another cog in the political machine.

The political slogan in America is: "To the Victor belong the Spoils". This cannot be classed as the noblest slogan of America, but the political parties have always clung faithfully to it, to the detriment of America's political life. In the last quarter of a century important reforms were made to restrain the influence of this tradition and give attention to honesty in office, regardless of party politics. Civil Service has been introduced in several branches of government, and political leaders are from time to time forced, through public opinion, to deviate from the noxious tradition that the victor



Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1917.

is entitled to the plunder, and leave institutions in the hands of competent servants, regardless of their political convictions or political disbeliefs.

Noxious traditions are like harmful diseases that are hereditary and cannot be easily annihilated. The politicians of the old school cannot forget their antiquated methods. It is easily understood why such a politician, as Lundin, Mayor Thompson's right-hand man, should seek to widen his authority over every institution belonging to the City of Chicago. Something similar to this occurred a few years ago with the City Tuberculosis Sanitarium, when the action of the Administration struck the death knell to Dr. Sach's career and, indirectly, to his life.

Now the same attempt is being made with the Chicago public school system. No one charges the Chicago Board of Education, as is, with incompetency, or dishonesty, or accuses it of not fulfilling its duties as it should. But the City Administration doubts whether all members of the Board, and all their employees,



Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1917.

are firmly with the administration of the city. Well, Mr. Lundin is in doubt whether they will vote, when the time comes, "as they should".

Against this Mr. Loeb protested with all his vigor, and in the protest are backing him all the right-thinking citizens of Chicago, excepting those who are interested, together with the administration, in the "Political Spoils".

To tens of thousands of citizens in Chicago the public school is a sanctuary. No other city institution affects the life of every family so deeply as does the public school system. The City Administration's attempt to subordinate the public school system to pure political objectives, is not only harmful to the schools but also poor politics. The citizenry of Chicago will reject such malicious action.

It makes no difference whether the persons whom the administration seeks to put into office are good or bad, but if their appointments, as Mr. Loeb shows, are





Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1917.

made with the intention that they should vote as they are ordered to, it is then ample reason why the City Council should not confirm the new appointments.

Mr. Loeb is worthy of recognition for the timely warning that he issued against the danger that suspends over the public schools, and the City Council will also become worthy if it takes this warning to heart and protects the public school from every political onslaught.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 6, 1916.

REGISTER YOM KIPPUR NIGHT

Tomorrow is Registration Day and all voters, men, and women should register in order to be able to vote in the coming November election for president, governor, congressman, and others. The old registrations are void and therefore each voter must take his time and register tomorrow, so his name can be entered in the election books.

The great mass of Jewish voters will be able to register on Yom Kippur night, right after the prayer. All voting places will be open till 9 o'clock in the evening and no one should fail to perform his citizen's duty. Women voters, especially, should register, for this is the first time in history when women will have the right to vote in a presidential election.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GO TO THE PRIMARIES.

(Editorial)

Every Jewish citizen should fulfill his obligation by going to the primaries tomorrow. The primaries are very important. They determine which of the various candidates shall be nominated for this year's campaign. Anybody who knows and understands the importance of electing efficient and capable candidates, knows that the primaries should not be neglected.

The primaries are particularly important this year, because many incapable and unqualified men appear on the ballot and if the citizens make no attempt to nominate the capable candidates, we face the danger of admitting as candidates those who are undesirable.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1914.

Jewish citizens should, at this primary, show that they understand the significance of the primaries, and come in vast numbers to the polling places to nominate suitable candidates.

It is true that many candidates who will be nominated tomorrow will be defeated at the main election. However, at the same time, it is very important that the candidates running for city, state and national offices get a large support in order that they may carry on their campaign for election with more encouragement and determination.

Jewish women should, for the second time, show the political consciousness and civil responsibility developed among them. Not only should they go to the polling places, but they should also influence their husbands to go.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1913.

LEVI MAYER'S ERROR.

Our own Levi Mayer, the well-known corporation lawyer, himself encumbered with several hundred thousand dollars, spoke to the Chicago Association of Creditors. He explained that the new American income tax meant a higher tax than even that levied upon the citizens of the European soldier-ridden countries.

In his speech, Mr. Mayer explained that he does not oppose the principle of a tax on income, and it matters little to him that 99 1/2 per cent of the people can force payment on one-half per cent of the people, the payers of income tax. What he is concerned with is that a man whose income is but \$1,000,000 a year will have to pay the large sum of \$59,700 tax to the national government, and, if we add the taxes assessed by the state, county, and city, we can see that in America a man is uncertain of earning even \$1,000,000 a year.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1913.

Setting aside this supposition, Mr. Mayer gibes at our law-makers, saying that they may (Heaven forbid!) go still further, leading to the state where one earning a mere half-million dollars will also be uncertain of his income, and be fleeced by the government.

It was a beautiful speech. The creditors applauded their great lawyer, but, with all its beauty the speech was neither new nor original. This theme was heard by our great grandfathers. When the 99 1/2 per cent of the people sought to tax the land that belonged to the one-half per cent, the one-half per cent was able to evade the tax while the 99 1/2 per cent paid and paid until they became dissatisfied with the tax of the one-half per cent that took away their land, their livelihood.

Mr. Mayer must also know that taxes are collected by governments to defend private property not human lives. Remove from government the duty of protecting and developing private property and the government ceases to be a patron spender. It is no more than right that those who benefit from this protection of the government should pay for its defense.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1913.

It is hardly believable, but it is a fact that even the greatest defenders of the interests of the plutocrats today have no better arguments than in the past....Send a Levi Mayer to Congress and you hear the same arguments as those heard from Louis XVI in his time.

One-half per cent of the people have no right to make millions that 99 1/2 per cent must protect, or else they must pay for that protection.

This is the error of the Levi Mayers, when they believe that the people do not understand the situation. The masses progress slowly, but they go constantly forward. The income tax is just one move by the 99 1/2 per cent against the one-half percent, but it is not the last one.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1913.

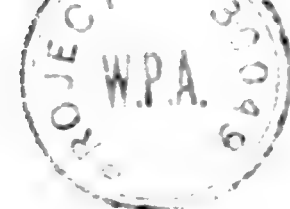
WOODROW WILSON

President Wilson has recently made a speech that will draw the attention not only of America but of all Europe.

This occurred at the Southern Commercial Congress, touching upon that most important question of American foreign policies.

The President spoke of conditions in the South and Central American Republics, pointing out that Russia is to blame for much of the conflicting conditions existing there at the present time.

The European speculators come to the American republics get various concessions, invest capital in enterprises, seeking thereby to secure huge profits regardless of the welfare of the natives. They are not concerned



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1913.

in the conditions of the land, the form of government or the government itself. It matters little to them what the existing circumstances might be. They seek only a strong government that can guarantee returns for their taxes and duties even if that government be the worst kind of despot, oppressing the people to the utmost.

The attitude of the United States toward these republics is entirely different. This country is sufficiently large and powerful and does not need to undertake any territorial robbery. We do not seek new possessions. Instead we foster high ambitions to develop in all other republics a form of government such as we enjoy in our high ideals of freedom and democracy. Let every republic be independent.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1913.

That was the essence of Wilson's speech. It will, without a doubt, make a good impression in all America. It will be realized that the United States does not seek to absorb the small republics, but wishes, instead, only to place these countries on a higher, freer, and happier level. America seeks only commercial ties and friendly cultural influences.

A confirmation of the President's words can be seen in the stand taken by the United States government in the Mexican entanglement. While the European nations have given recognition to the bloody rule of Huerta, giving moral support to this despot in return for his help in cutting coupons for their incomes, yet the United States had the moral courage to oppose him.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1913.

Europe, too, shall have to conform with the higher moral principles embodied in American political dealings. Europe has as an example the American refusal of the Japanese loan in which the Americans did not wish to establish their government as a tax collector for a financial syndicate.

And now, even more than ever, will the European countries have to take into account the policies of the United States regarding the small American republics. On this continent the United States is in its home, therefore, European powers will have to consider the moral principles as set forth by the Washington administrators in their policies.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5669, September 26, 1908, to September 15, 1909.

Edited by
Herbert Friedenwald.

A List of Leading Events in 5668 - In Chicago, Illinois

November 19, 1907 - Chicago Jews oppose the use of the Bible as a text-book
in schools. (p. 135).

December 13, 1907 - Bible barred from the Chicago public schools. (P. 136).

January 6, 1908 - Jewish tenants of Chicago strike for lower rents. (p.138).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 31

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

[For A Greater Chicago]

Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson appointed a committee of 300 leading citizens representing every industrial and commercial enterprise in the city to help build a Greater Chicago.

A number of outstanding Jews are included in this imposing list. Among the Jewish members of the committee are the following: Louis Bomash, Ernest Byfield, A. Balaban, David Copeland, Melvin Emerich, Harold E. Foreman, Leonard S. Florsheim, John Hertz, J. L. Kesner, David Saul Klafter, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Gen. Abel Davis, Edward N. D'Ancona, Max Epstein, Louis Eisendrath, Milton Goodman, Harry M. Lubliner, Robert Mandel, Lawrence Stern, S. J. T. Straus, Col. Edwin Romberg, Henry C. Schwab, Arthur W. Straus, and Dr. Emanuel Friend.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of January 14, 1927, Vol. 10, p. 3.

[Abraham E. Gordon Appointed Assistant States Attorney]

Abraham E. Golan has been appointed Assistant State's Attorney on the staff of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. The new appointee was former "state's attorney" in the Boys' Brotherhood Republic.

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The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of February 20, 1925. Page 8.

Emanuel Solomon was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel for Chicago, by Corporation Counsel Francis X. Busch. He was born and raised in Chicago.

Mr. Solomon is the vice president of the 29th Ward, regular Democratic organization, a member of the Masonic Order, Modern Woodmen of America, Young Men's Federated Jewish Charities, and Order Knights of Joseph.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of December 12, 1924, Page 2.

Julius Howard Miner, one of Chicago's youngest attorneys, has been appointed Master in Chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Mr. Miner is 28 years of age, and has practiced law for 7 years.

Mr. Miner took an active interest in the Jewish People's Institute, West Park No. 2, and other settlements. He was one of the organizers and officers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Marks Nathan Junior Auxiliary.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1924.

MAYOR DEVER'S KEREN HAYESOD PROCLAMATION

(In English)

The Honorable William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, has issued the following proclamation to our good citizens of this great prosperous city:

"The Holy Land, the cradle of civilization, is now being rebuilt by the Jews with the consent of the Nations of the earth and with the full approval of our own Government. When rebuilt, it will be the Homeland for all the oppressed, downtrodden members of the Jewish race and will be the final solution of the century-old Jewish problem in Europe.

"Since the Holy Land has been laid waste by the Romans and the Jewish people exiled from its ancestral home, it has witnessed some of the greatest events in human history, such as the rise of Islam, the Crusades, the appearance of Napoleon on the streets of Jaffa, but now it witnesses the greatest of all

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1924.

historical events--the return of a large part of the Jewish people to their ancestral homeland, after centuries of exile.

"Providence willed it that millions of Jews find freedom and happiness in our beloved America and form the greatest and most powerful Jewish community in the world there, and Providence willed it that of all the Jewish groups in the world, the American Jewish group alone emerge from the great World War unweakened and unimpaired, and be financially in a position to build the Holy Land for the persecuted and downtrodden Jewish people in various parts of Europe, oppressed for centuries as a result of prejudice and malice.

"The Jewish citizens of our beloved city have decided to build a large agricultural colony in the Holy Land to be named Chicago, to perpetuate the name of our own great and prosperous city as an expression of gratitude for the great opportunities the city of Chicago has given them. The Jews of other great American cities will no doubt shortly do the same thing and within a reasonable period of time the Holy Land will be covered by a net of agricultural

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colonies bearing the names of American cities in which millions of Jews have found liberty and prosperity. Our Jewish fellow citizens in Chicago are on the verge of inaugurating a drive for \$300,000 for the Palestine Foundation Fund, the financial agency under which the Holy Land is being rebuilt by the Jewish pioneers from all parts of Europe.

"I consider the rebuilding of Palestine by the Jewish people and for the Jewish people a great humanitarian enterprise, worthy of the support of every citizen of this great Republic.

"I consider the undertaking of our Jewish fellow citizens in Chicago, to name a large agricultural colony in our Holy Land Chicago, a praiseworthy ambition and an expression of heartfelt gratitude to this great city and I, therefore, call upon our fellow citizens to view this laudable enterprise with sympathy and lend it their support.

"The work of reconstruction of the Holy Land is making rapid strides. Since

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1924.

the conclusion of the war, 40,000 Jewish pioneers from all parts of Europe have immigrated into Palestine and have settled there as agricultural laborers. They are drying up swamps, planting forests, building roads, bridges, houses, schools, and houses of worship, and are turning a wilderness into an Eden. The Holy Land, cradle of all great religions, will soon raise from its ashes and be again what it has been at the time of the great prophets--a land flowing with milk and honey.

"It would be a matter of great satisfaction to the citizens of this great, prosperous and progressive city to know that we have been instrumental in rebuilding the Holy Land and that we have been helpful in solving the century-old problem that has perplexed humanity since time immemorial. Let each of us help in this great human and humanitarian enterprise and thus strengthen and continue the great philanthropic traditions of this great and beloved city of ours. When the Holy Land will be rebuilt, and will again serve the highest purpose of the human race and will be again the fountain and wellspring of the spirit, our children and children's children will have the happy consciousness that their

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fathers and grandfathers have done their share in erecting this great structure.

William E. Dever."

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of October 12, 1923, Vol. 5, p.3.

Max M. Korshak is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He was born in Chicago and graduated from Medill High School and later entered the practice of law, which has been his profession for the past fifteen years.

In 1911, Mr. Korshak was appointed Assistant Corporation Council of the City of Chicago. He served in this capacity for four years. He was later appointed attorney for the Local Transportation Committee, and recently he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Korshak was one of the organizers of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities and was a director of the movement for several years. He was one of the founders of the present Mt. Sinai Hospital, and at one time was vice-president of this institution. During the war, Mr. Korshak was Government Appeal Agent and one of the speakers of the American Patriotic League.

Master Korshak has been actively identified in Zionist circles and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Covenant Club, Young Men's Hebrew Association. His political activities date back to a score of years, when he was the first secretary and president of the Democratic League of Cook County.

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The Sentinel, Wk. of July 27, 1923. Vols. 51-52, p.16.

Due to the efforts of Sanitary District Trustee Michael Rosenberg and Alderman Jacob M. Arvey, missionary gatherings on the streets of Lawndale for the purpose of converting Jews will be prohibited under an order issued by Chief of Police Morgan Collins.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of July 13, 1923, Page 2.

Leonard I. Wissman, well known Chicago attorney, has been appointed Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County.

Mr. Wissman has practiced law here since 1917. He first attracted public notice in the notorious "Parlor Banker" case in which a number of Lawndale residents had been mulcted of sums aggregating \$100,000. Due to Wissman's able prosecution of the case, all the culprits were brought to light, and approximately 60 per cent of the loot was recovered.

In 1918, he again attracted wide attention by his suit against Swift & Company, in which he charged the packers with illegal methods **and illegal** combination. The charges were later sustained by the Federal Government, and the packers combination ordered dissolved.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5, Week of July 13, 1923, Page 2.

Another interesting case was the recent one of the Twin Tube & Rubber Company, wherein close to a \$1,000,000 had been obtained through the sale of worthless stock. This was the last case tried before Judge Landis, and the local press carried accounts of praise accorded Wissman by that noted jurist.

Attorney Wissman is a member of the Chicago and Illinois Bar Association, and is also a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, B'nai B'rith, Young Men's Charities, and the Zionist organization.

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of June 8, 1923, Page 3.

At a meeting held last Wednesday by the North Shore Park Commissioners, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt was elected to fill the vacancy existing on the board.

The North Shore district is the only elective park board in the city, all others being appointed either by the Governor or by the judges of the Circuit Court.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1923.

MAYOR DEVER APPOINTS THREE JEWS TO CITY OFFICES

Three Jews were appointed to city offices yesterday by Mayor Dever, and they immediately took the oath of office.

Samuel E. Pinkus was appointed as City Prosecuting Attorney; Leon Horenstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel; and Leonard Grossman, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Pinkus is a West Side young man. He is a lawyer with a great deal of experience. In the last election he was the Democratic candidate for Municipal Court judge.

Mr. Horenstein was first appointed by Mayor Harrison as Assistant Corporation Counsel and he also served as such under Mayor Thompson.

Mr. Grossman is president of the Chicago Zionist organization.

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 13, 1924.

RELIGION AND AMERICAN POLITICS

(Editorial)

There is a tradition in American politics that a Catholic cannot be president of the United States.

This is an unwritten tradition. In reality it is a tradition which stands in opposition, not only in an unwritten form but also in spirit, to the American Constitution, wherein religious freedom is one of the fundamental principles. Every one interested in American politics knows that the question of religion is a factor of utmost importance when it comes to nominating a candidate for president. Some even believe it more proper to nominate a Jew for president of the United States than a Catholic. Well, we have a right to doubt the justification of this belief, that a Jew would be more favorable for the American Protestants than a Catholic. In other words, they wish to express the feeling that if it is impossible for a Jew to be president of the United States, it is even more so for a Catholic.



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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 13, 1924.

Regardless of the discussion, we'd rather sidetrack the question as to the possibility of a Jew's being elected president. This question has, until this day, not been put on the agenda. One thing we do know, that when Woodrow Wilson appointed Louis D. Brandeis a member of the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court, he was the first Jew in America to attain such high honor and to triumph over an opponent in a strong combat. The Jewish descent of Brandeis played a very important role. And, if in America there exists the tradition that a Catholic cannot become president of the United States, the possibility of a Jew's ever becoming president is not even thought of.

The question of the possibility of a Catholic to become president is now prominently appearing in the forefront of American politics. It is chiefly concerned with Al Smith, the present Governor of New York.

Immediately after Al Smith was elected Governor of New York for the last time, discussions were started in reference to the possibility of his being a presidential candidate of the Democratic party. Smith, at his last election, received an overwhelming majority which exceeded the



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highest optimistic expectations of his friends. The New York elections evinced that Smith is very popular and that he can win the city of New York in the presidential election, and a Democratic presidential candidate who can win New York has a chance to be elected. It is therefore natural that his friends began to talk about the future president of the United States, but the moment Smith's name was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, it immediately brought to light the fact that he is a Catholic and that it is against American tradition for a Catholic to be president.

The presidential election was approaching and there was not much time left for the leaders of the Democratic party to decide who the Democratic candidate should be. Many prominent names the Democratic party did not have on their list. A few months ago the Democrats had a prominent name, McAdoo, who stood the best chance to be nominated. But due to the oil scandal his name was also polluted and his candidacy became very doubtful, thus giving Al Smith's friends a better opportunity to spread his candidacy. They even went so far as to enter Smith's name in the primary election in Wisconsin.

The results of the Wisconsin primary election brought great joy to Smith's



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Forward, Apr. 13, 1924.

friends. On the Democratic ballot, both, McAdoo and Smith opposed each other, and Smith came out the victor, This proves that Smith is popular not only among the Democrats in New York but also in Wisconsin and throughout the middle-west. Smith's friends, therefore, assert that there is no better nor more popular candidate for president than he for the Democratic party. Here the question arises, what can be done about Smith's Catholicism?

Smith's friends say that once and for all the tradition that a Catholic cannot be president of the United States must be broken, and they believe that Al Smith, with his great popularity, can break this tradition.

But this assurance was had only by Smith's friends, who wanted to see him elected under any circumstances. But there are many in the Democratic party who are not so enthused about Smith, not only because he is too progressive for them, but also because he is a Catholic.

And even those Democratic leaders not opposed in general to his candidacy are much in doubt if Smith really is the candidate through whom they can win the election.



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Forward, Apr. 13, 1924.

The Democratic party believes that political conditions at present are very much in their favor. The oil scandal created a possibility for the Democratic party to beat the Republican party in the presidential election, but to accomplish this the Democratic party must have the best suited candidate. And the question is whether Smith, the Catholic, is the suitable candidate.

The main fortress of the Democratic party is the "solid South," but the "solid South" is also the main fortress of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

The Klan is an enemy of the Jews, Negroes, and Catholics, and how great the hatred of the Klan is toward the Catholics is easily seen. In the Atlantic City election the Klan has determined to support a Jewish candidate rather than a Catholic.

Smith's friends claim the power of the Klan is far from being as great and strong as it is believed. The harm that the Klan may cause to Smith, will be more than compensated by the advantage which can be gained among the Catholics in America.

To date there are over 18 million Catholics in America, of which number

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Forward, Apr. 13, 1924.

you can figure four million grownups that are eligible to vote. Those Catholics will surely vote for Smith if the Klan should oppose him.

It is not our aim to figure out the chances Al Smith stands to be nominated candidate for president by the Democratic party. Our intention here is only to show the role the question of religion plays in American politics. You should think that, according to the Constitution, all religions have equal rights.

America has a free Constitution but it lacks men willing to accept its principles in their entirety.



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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PRE-130273

The Sentinel, Wk. of May 4, 1923. Vols. 49-50, p.18.

Mayor Dever has appointed Samuel E. Pincus to the important post of City Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. Pincus was born on the West Side and has lived in Chicago all his life. After graduating from Northwestern University with a degree of L. L. B., he was admitted to the bar.

He was Assistant Attorney-General under Patrick J. Lucey and attorney for the Industrial Commission of Illinois under Attorney-General Brundage. Mr. Pincus is a member of the law firm of Bear and Pincus.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, April 27, 1923.

Mr. Oscar S. Caplan was appointed Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney by Corporation Counsel Francis X. Bursch. Mr. Caplan is a member of the law firm of Edelman and Caplan.

He is president of the Leland B'nai Yehudah, secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Young Women's Hebrew Association Council of Chicago. Mr. Caplan was prominent in the introduction of an ordinance tending to prohibit the sale of Ford's Dearborn Independent on the public streets of Chicago.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of March 2, 1923. Vol. 4, p.4.

EDITORIAL. FOR DEVER.

After eight years of Republican rule in the city, it looks as if we are going to have a Democratic mayor after the election on April 3.

Jewish leaders and the Jewish public will play an important part in the election of April 3, and the trend of the Jewish vote is unmistakably towards Dever and the other Democrats. The prestige and power connected with the office of the Sanitary District Trustee, to which Michael Rosenberg was recently elected, and the Alderman of the largest Jewish ward in the city, to which office Jacob Arvey has just been chosen, Alderman Kostner, always a force with Jewish voters, and the other Democratic leaders, will all be concentrated for the election of the Democratic candidates.

We should like to see Dever and his fellow candidates elected, if only to put an end to the Republican scandals, plots, and counterplots, with which the city has been afflicted and which have passed the point of endurance.

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The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 3, Wk. of May 27, 1921-P.5.

Mr. Joseph J. Merensky has been appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. He was born in Chicago, December 24, 1888. He attended the Chicago Kent College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1912.

From 1909 to 1912 he was Secretary to Jens Jensen, former superintendent of West Parks. During the war he was assigned by the Liberty Loan Committee to factories and fraternal societies and to Moving-Picture Theatres as Four-Minutes Man and also served as legal advisor to the 81st District Exemption Board.

Mr. Merensky is a member of Welfare Lodge No. 991, A.F. and A. M., Beaconsfield Lodge, 448, K. of P.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1916.

RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES

(Editorials)

Each of the political parties, as well as each candidate, will draw its, and his own conclusions about the primary elections which were held in our city and state last Wednesday. It is worth while to stress the fact that, with the exception of Congressman Sabath and a couple of candidates for the Legislature who had practically no opposition, all Jewish candidates on the tickets of the two major parties were defeated. And we have the courage to say that this failure must be ascribed to the negligence of the Jewish voters.

This failure must be condemned because these primary elections are particularly apt to keep Jews from being elected to office. We should not deceive ourselves. Our Christian enemies are deeply prejudiced against us. But the law of the country makes us equal with them in political life. Thus the parties must reckon with our voices and our numerical strength.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1916.

Under the old primary law, when candidates were nominated by conventions controlled by political bosses, Jews would often have to be placed on the tickets, and by effective lobbying, a Jewish candidate would occasionally be dragged into office. Thus the Jews would be represented in the government of the country, state, county or city, although not in proportion to their numbers.

Now, however, when the nomination of candidates is controlled by the people as a whole, the above-mentioned prejudice against Jews has an opportunity to exercise its influence, and the result is not very pleasant.

Here it is not a question of this or that Jew not receiving the political distinction which he seeks. Here the question concerns the difficulties that Jews in general are having in order to get their portion of representation in the political life of the country.

This is an important matter. It is not advisable to permit a condition which



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 15, 1916.

would prevent Jews from being nominated, to continue. The loss of Jewish prestige is more painful than the fact that a few Jews were defeated.

Other nationalities understand better the significance of exhibiting their [national] prestige in the political life of the country. For this reason, their candidates are more succesful than the Jewish candidates.

It is true that the number of votes, in general, was not large in the primaries last Wednesday, but the Jewish voters neglected the primaries entirely. Consequently, the whole election was carried through by the political machines that decided who should be nominated. And these machines haven't any respect for a citizenry which is too lazy to vote. In the course of years, the Jews may deeply regret this. For this reason, the outcome of Wednesday's election is important to the Jews of Chicago, and it should be remembered by them in the future.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916.

WHY PRIMARIES?

(Editorial)

Years ago, Jewish citizens did not want to vote, and gave the bother of casting a ballot over to the political jobholders. If an individual did vote, he did not do so because he felt it his duty as a citizen, to voice his opinion in governmental affairs, but because his precinct captain had asked him to do so. How can one turn down a fellow Jew when it is a question of his "bread and butter"? And when a precinct captain asks a Jew to vote, he always has his own bread and butter in mind.

Things have changed quite a bit recently. Jews have begun to understand the significance of their vote and know what they can do to raise the prestige of the Jewish population nationally as well as locally. Nowadays, we see respectable Jews come to the polling places of their own free will and accord. But under what circumstances do they do this? They appear at



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916.

a regular election, when it is a question of electing a president, a governor or a city mayor, i. e., when the voters have to elect the party; at such a time, the Jewish voters manifest an intense interest. However, when it is a matter of a primary election, i. e., when the cardinal issue is the election of persons to represent the party, then Jews are still as indifferent and as apathetic about casting their votes as they were in the good old times.

The intelligent citizen knows that the primary election is, in many respects, far more important than the regular election, particularly in local elections. The question as to which party shall rule the country affects the interests and the policies of all of America. In each community and in each state, this question is not quite as significant. Here it is mostly a matter of which crowd shall be in office and which, out of office. In local affairs, the party plays a very minor role. The character of the candidate is of greater importance in local elections. The city or county administration is just as qualified and just as honest as the persons who administer those offices--no more and no less. And the primary election is actually the



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election to nominate the persons rather than the party which shall rule.

Besides this, it is necessary to know that whereas the high officers of the state and of the United States, the leaders of the parties, place more emphasis on the party elections, the minor officers who hold jobs and positions, lay greater stress on the primaries, because one who fails to be nominated in the primaries, cannot run for office. The nominees must, necessarily, look respectfully at the citizens who have used their power and right, through their vote in the primary election, to say who shall run for office and who shall not. And in the same measure, they will disregard the citizens who ask, why primaries?, and who leave the work of deciding who shall run for public office, up to others.

There is more prestige in the nominating power than in the power of electing a person to office, because the nomination is the first step toward the election to office.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1916.

When citizens do not vote in the primary elections, they are giving over the power of nominating candidates to a few political bosses who control the political organization. This action negates the liberal primary laws which various states have adopted in order to give the people the opportunity to decide who shall govern them, instead of leaving it up to a few bosses.

Therefore, we say to our Jewish citizens, "Vote today in the primaries!" Your state, your county, your city will determine today who shall be the candidates for the important offices. Go and indicate which candidates you think are eligible to run for governor, for assessor, for judge, and for representative. Your opinion is important. If you are not familiar with all the candidates, ask questions about them. Vote for anyone you please, but do not stand aloof from the primary election. It is an important election.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

OTHER JEWISH JUDGES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT
by
Dr. Lebenson

Last week we spoke about the Jewish candidates for judge of the Municipal Court, namely, Philip P. Bregstone and Jacob H. Marx on the Democratic ticket and Julius H. Quasser on the Republican ticket, to fill a vacancy. Besides these three main candidates, other Jewish young men have their hats in the political ring. Mr. Julius Jaffe and Mr. Abraham E. Edelman seek the nomination for judges of the Municipal Court on the Democratic ticket and S. Friedlander seeks the same nomination on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Julius Jaffe is well known on the West Side. The masses consider him one of them, and he will draw a large Jewish vote. Julius Jaffe is a person who relies on his own strength. The last time he was a candidate for the nomination for judge of the Municipal Court, he drew more than eight



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

thousand votes, notwithstanding the fact that he received no help from any political or social campaign committee. In this primary, Julius Jaffe is supported by the Harrison faction of the Democratic party, and many Jewish lodges have appointed members for a Jaffe Campaign Committee. This, plus his own unremitting work and the individual work of his numerous friends, give him hope of being one of those fortunate enough to be nominated.

Julius Jaffe comes from one of the finest Jewish families. He is proud of his descent from Rabbi Mordecai Jaffe, the noted scholar. He received a good Jewish education; he is very interested in Jewish fraternal orders and is always ready to do a favor if he can. He has also had court experience, having acted for a few terms as Assistant City Prosecutor, Assistant City Attorney, and Assistant States Attorney.

Mr. Abraham E. Edelman, another young Jewish man seeking the nomination for judge of the Municipal Court, was born in Smargon, Province of Wilna.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

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He is thirty-four years old. When he was two years old, his father immigrated to America as a result of an outburst of pogroms. Four years later he sent for his wife and child.

The young Edelman received his education in the Chicago public schools. He graduated from the Walsh Grammar School in 1890 and the Medill High School, four years later. He then went to work on the Chicago American, and in the evening he took a course at the John Marshall Law School. He attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for a short time, and then the Northwestern University from which he graduated with an L L.B. degree in 1904. He immediately obtained permission to practice, and since then has been practicing in all the courts in every division of civil law.

As a young Jewish man, Mr. Edelman took an active part in building and managing the Hebrew Institute, when it was first organized. For a short time he was a teacher there. He is also very active in the B'nai Brith and the Order Brith Abraham.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

Mr. Edelman is a member of the American Bar Association. He has written a good deal in law journals on methods of improving the law system. His articles in the American Journal of Criminal Law drew the attention of the most famous lawyers, and as a result he was appointed to the Council of the American Judiciary Society of Illinois, the important national body of which Mr. Taft was president for a long time.

The other Jewish candidate, Mr. S. Friedlander, is a native American. He was born in 1886, in Danville, Illinois and has been a resident of Chicago since he was eight years old. He received a good education. He graduated from the Chicago College of Law and received a degree from the University of Michigan. He has been practicing in Chicago for the past eighteen years and has the reputation of being one of the finest lawyers [in the city]. He is a Progressive in politics, and as a result of the present unity between the Republican and Progressive parties, he is on the ticket of the Deneen faction of the Republican party.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1916.

Julius Jaffe is number three on the Democratic ticket; Abraham Edelman is number fifteen on the Democratic ticket; S. Friedlander is number eight on the Republican ballot.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 5, 1916.

JEWISH CANDIDATES FOR ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE
by
Dr. A. Levenson



In the last election for the Illinois [State] Legislature, one Jewish senator and five Jewish representatives were elected. The senator, Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Ettelson, has two more years of office because he represents an unusual district, the third. This year the election of senators will be held in the even districts only. The five representatives were Dr. George Lipshultz of the Second District, Isaac S. Rothschild of the Fifth District, Jacob W. Epstein of the Seventeenth District, Solomon F. Roderick, of the Nineteenth District and Benjamin M. Mitchell of the Twenty-First District. Dr. Lipshultz, Mr. Epstein and Mr. Mitchell were elected as Democrats, and Mr. Roderick and Mr. Rothschild as Republicans. Three of these Jewish representatives--Dr. Lipshultz, Mr. Epstein and Mr. Roderick--are running for renomination.

We can say, to the credit of these Jewish representatives, that each one of them made good in office. The Legislative Voters League, whose task it is to

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 5, 1916.

give an impartial survey of each lawmaker in the Assembly, compliments the Jewish lawmakers.

The first on the list is Dr. George A. Lipshultz. About him the League says: "He worked hard for good laws, especially for a law to abolish capital punishment." Considering that this is Dr. Lipshultz's first term in the Legislature, that is, he is considered a "greenhorn" in lawmaking, this report is highly complimentary.

About Jacob W. Epstein, representative of the Seventeenth Senatorial District, the League says the following:

"He ends his first term with a very good record. He has the ability to develop into a very good member." It would be no more than right that the Jewish public should help the young Jewish man to become "developed" by seeing that he is nominated and elected.

About Solomon F. Roderick, representative of the Nineteenth Senatorial District,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 5, 1916.

the League says; "He ended his term with a good record; he was active on the floor and in various committees, and at times he revealed wonderful independence of character." Such lawmakers are very necessary in the Legislature.

Benjamin M. Mitchell completes his eighth term. The League claims that his last term was the best. He proposed and worked for good constructive laws. If good work entitles a person to membership in the lawmaking body, Mr. Mitchell is entitled to support from every Jewish citizen.

In the place of Mr. Rothschild, of the Fifth District, a young Jewish lawyer, Mr. Sidney Lyon, is running for this office. He is active in Jewish philanthropic affairs and is well recommended.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

ANOTHER JEWISH CANDIDATE FOR MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE

Attorney Julius H. Kwasser, room 1139 of the First National Bank Building, is a candidate for judge of the Municipal Court on the Republican ticket of the Deneen and Progressive faction of the Cook County Republican party, which is backing Morton D. Hall for governor. Mr. Kwasser is a brother-in-law of Major Abel Davis and of James Davis, president of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

MAYOR FREES JEWISH PRISONERS FOR PASSOVER

City Sealer Morris Eller, known to West Side Jewry as the friend of Jewish peddlers, successfully petitioned Mayor Thompson to free in time for the Passover holiday, Jewish prisoners who are in Bridewell. In response to Mr. Eller's request, Mayor Thompson sent him the following:

Mr. Morris Eller,
City Sealer.

Dear Sir:

Your request that the Jewish prisoners serving in the House of Correction for minor violations of City laws, be acquitted, has been granted.

Very sincerely yours,
William H. Thompson, Mayor



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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15, p.135.

BEILIS CASE.

October 17, 1914. Representative Adolph J. Sabath introduces Joint Resolution that it is the sense of the American Congress, that the principles of justice and the interests of civilization demand that the charge that Mendel Beilis committed ritual murder be withdrawn.

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JEWISH

. Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

A CANTOR TO BE SEEN AND HEARD

It is nothing unusual for Chicago to be visited by a cantor invited to officiate at the Sabbath services or to give a concert in some synagogue. We have already had all sorts of cantors, even those who drag the prayer shawls, the holy ark, and the prayers into theaters. [Some cantors rent theaters for the high holidays. Tr.] Those who have remained within the confines of the synagogue are mostly cantors who display beautiful voices and melodies and other such requisites as are essential to a singer, but as are of secondary importance to a leader in services.

Whenever a synagogue advertises that it has invited, as a guest, a "famous" cantor, a picture is posted of a man who looks more like an actor than a cantor. He is attired in garments fashioned after the Catholic spirituals, and his qualifications are written in such a manner as to shatter the nerves of every decent and sensible Jew. And it is still worse



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

when we witness how the holy ark is being transformed into an auction block, the synagogue into a meeting hall, and the cantor into an auctioneer.

This condition becomes more mournful when we realize that the majority of the Chicago synagogues have good, respectable cantors who are invaluable to the synagogue as well as to the entire Chicago Jewry. To station a guest cantor at the altar is not only blasphemy but also an insult to the synagogue's cantor and the congregation. It is therefore a pleasure to note that, - when it so happens, - a guest cantor deviates from the regular, abhorrent tradition and approaches the altar according to Hoyle.

The guest cantor with us now is Mr. Zadel Rovner. Aside from being an authority on music, a composer, and a director, he is a cantor who should not only be heard but also seen. It is typically Jewish enjoyment to watch this patriarchal cantor as he stands enwrapped in his prayer shawl like a messenger of the Jewish people.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

From what we are told, his manager, i.e., the finance minister of Mr. Zadel Rovner, is very displeased with the manner in which Mr. Rovner upholds his Jewish traditions. Great credit is due Cantor Rovner for overcoming this blasphemy and not sacrificing his Jewish stateliness for American dollars.

The Jewish public welcomes such guest cantors. Besides having an opportunity to hear an outstanding personality in the musical world, we can see a great leader of services, which is rather rare in America. Rovner's conduct will have a good effect upon the young cantors in Chicago. They will follow in the steps of Rovner because it is an honor to do so.



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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 256.

Samuel Despres, Chicago, appointed by Mayor member, Public Library Board, August 1912.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1913.

JACOB S. LEBOSKY IS FIRE MARSHAL.

Jacob S. Lebosky, a Chicago Jewish lawyer, secured a great plum in the political lottery of Governor Dunne. He was appointed as state fire marshal, in the place of S. J. Doyle, former secretary of state, who resigned.

The office is a very important one. It pays an annual salary of three thousand dollars a year. Mr. Doyle, through this office, became a national figure and a recognized authority in the insurance world.

Mr. Lebosky is known in the judicial circles as one of the best and most outstanding lawyers. He is the lawyer for the street car union and is prominent as a counsellor among labor unions in times of strike and in injunction cases. He was a candidate for the nomination of state's attorney in 1912, and he drew a large vote.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1913.

Mr. Lebosky is well known in Chicago Jewish circles. He always takes an active part in any affair that will elevate the Jewish honor.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book, 5673, September 12, 1912 to October 1, 1913.

Edited by
Herbert Friedenwald

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS JUNE 1, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1912

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Amberg, N. Samuel., appointed member of the Research Staff of the Otto
S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, Chicago, April, 1912, (p. 274)

Bergstone, Philip P., Appointed Assistant Judge, Probate Court, January, 1911.
(p. 275)

Deueker, Saul., appointed member Hotchkiss Committee, investigating conditions
at Illinois Industrial School for girls, and other institutions, September, 1911
(p. 276)

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The American Jewish Year Book, 5673, September 12, 1912 to October 1, 1913.

Edited by
Herbert Friedenwald

Friedman, Herbert F., appointed Counsel for Civil Service Commission, July, 1911.
(p. 277)

Klafter, David S., appointed by Mayor, member of Commission to Conserve
Residential Portion of Chicago, December, 1911, (p. 279)

Kraus, Adolph., appointed by Mayor of Chicago, delegate to Lakes-to-the-
Gulf Deep Waterway Association Convention, October, 1911. (p. 280)

Lipsky, Harry A., appointed by Mayor, member City School Board, July, 1911.
(p. 281)

Mack, Julian W., Judge, Chicago, Illinois, reappointed for five years to
Commerce Court, February, 1912. (p. 281)

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The American Jewish Year Book, 5673, September 12, 1912 to October 1, 1913.

Edited by
Herbert Friedenwald

Michelson, Albert A., Chicago, Illinois, receives honorary degree from
(Christiana) Oslo University, Sweden, September, 1911, (p. 282)

Pam, Hugo, Chicago, Illinois, elected Judge of Superior Court, November,
1911 (P. 283.)

Pfaelzer, David M., appointed by Mayor, member City School Board, July, 1911;
appointed by Mayor, delegate to Lake-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association
Convention, October, 1911. (p. 283)

Rappaport, Julius, appointed by Mayor, member Special Park Commission,
February, 1912. (p. 283)

The American Jewish Year Book, 5673, September 12, 1912 to October 1, 1913.

Rosenblatt, S. J., appointed by Mayor, member Special Parks Commission, December, 1911. (p. 283)

Rosenwald, Julius, elected Trustee University of Chicago, May, 1912. (p. 283)

Sabath, Adolph, J., appointed by Mayor of Chicago, delegate to Lakes-to- the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association Convention, October, 1911 (p. 284)

Schanfarber, Tobias, Chicago, Illinois, appointed by Governor, delegate from Illinois to National Civic Federation, at Washington, March 5-8-, February, 1912 (p. 284)

Solomon, Mrs. Henry, Chicago, Illinois, appointed on Commission to Investigate Workings of Juvenile Court, August, 1911 (p. 285).

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The American Jewish Year Book, 5673, September 12, 1912 to October 1, 1913.

Edited by
Herbert Friedenwald

Stole, Joseph, Chicago, Illinois, appointed by Governor, delegate to American Prisons Association Convention, Omaha, Nebraska, October, 1911; officiates as Chaplain to Republican National Convention, June 19, 1912. (p. 285).

Weisskopf, M. A., appointed by Mayor, member School Board on the Bridewell, July, 1911 (p. 287)

Courier, December 14, 1910.

JUDGE MACK APPOINTED.

The appointment of Judge Julian Mack of Chicago as judge of the new Court of Commerce is making quite a satisfactory impression on the Jewish citizenship and on the Chicago citizenship in general.

Judge Mack, although a Democrat, is absolutely non-partisan. It is his personality and his status as a man of great knowledge that secured him his appointment to this honored and trustworthy office. In fact, he showed his ability in the past while he was on the bench as judge of the Circuit Court of Chicago.

We are mighty proud to have one of our Jewish brethren appointed to this office. He is the first Jew who was appointed Circuit judge for life. The present administration revolted quite a bit against this appointment, but it did them no good for President Taft saw fit to appoint a Jew as judge of the Circuit Court in Chicago.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5668.
September 9, 1907 to September 25, 1908.
Edited by Henrietta Szold.

ELECTIONS TO NATIONAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES. August 16, 1906 to July 15, 1907. In Chicago, Illinois. (pp. 477-479.)

Abrahams, E. M., elected member of the House of Representatives, in Illinois, from the 17th District, November, 1906.

Blumenfeld, Max, elected member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, November, 1906.

Ettelson, S. A., elected member of the Senate in Illinois, from the 3rd District, November, 1906.

Foreman, Milton J., re-elected Alderman of the 3rd Ward, April, 1907.

Harris, A. J., elected Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, November, 1906.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5668.
September 9, 1907 to September 25, 1908.
Edited by Henrietta Szold.

Himes, Isidore H., elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, November, 1906.

Sabath, A. J., elected member of the national House of Representatives, from the 8th District, November, 1906.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275 .

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 20, 1891.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE THREE JEWS.

The Israelites have had frequent opportunities during the last few years to reveal their strength and their political influence. Seldom do they appear upon the political arena as a whole, but are to be found usually, on both sides of the battle-line.

This, of course, occasioned the question among them, why the Republicans never concede a representative to them; although the Democrats have for the third time recognized their importance by nominating three of their people, Mannheimer, Cahn, and H. Gelder. The election of Gelder is recommended by many Israelite clubs, especially on the Southwest Side.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 295

Abraham Kohn was the third president of the K.A.M. Congregation. He was born in 1819 in Moenichsroth, Bavaria. He was elected to the office of City Clerk in 1861, under Mayor John Wentworth.

In 1861, while Abraham Lincoln was on his way to Washington, Mr. Kohn presented him with a beautiful flag inscribed with the following words from Joshua (Verse 9, Chapter 1): "Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest." Abraham Lincoln was very much pleased with this flag, and acknowledged the receipt of it, in an autographed letter to Mr. Kohn. Abraham Kohn died in Chicago in March, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 14, 1932.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE JEW AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

The State Central Committee of the Democratic Party announced yesterday that Henry Horner, Jewish judge of the Probate Court, has been nominated as its candidate for governor of Illinois.

A bitter struggle raged before the Central Committee could agree upon Horner.

Michael L. Igoe, a State Representative, wanted the nomination and therefore was in opposition to Horner. His backers, he had almost all the Irish leaders of the Democratic Party in Chicago.

Mayor Cermak backed Horner for the nomination and the latter won. Rumors have it that the Central Committee is badly split, and that the Democrats are far from being united as they should be in time of an election campaign.



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JEWISH



Forward, Feb. 14, 1932.

Horner is the second Jew in the history of Illinois to be a candidate for governor. The first was Samuel Altschuller, who was defeated in the election. Altschuller now is a Federal judge in Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 588, Wk. of June 9, 1928.

Jacob Lindheimer is dead at the age of 68. Born in Germany, he came to Chicago as a young man. Political recognition came early with his selection as Democratic nominee for South Town collector. He later served as assistant treasurer during the terms of Stuckart, Harry Gibbons and Patrick Carr. When Carr died within a few days of the end of his term, Lindheimer was elected to the office by the Republican County Board.

MPA (111) 6701.30275

The Reform Advocate, August 27, 1927.

[HENRY G. FOREMAN CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY]

Henry G. Foreman celebrated his seventieth birthday during the past week. He was born in Chicago at Madison and Wells streets.

Mr. Foreman was appointed a South Park commissioner in 1902 and was president of the Board from 1903 to 1913. He was instrumental in developing the present system of small parks in Chicago. Under his guidance the South Park Board instituted a series of fourteen small parks.

Mr. Foreman was elected president of the County Board in 1902 and during his regime originated and carried out many improvements. He was one of the early leaders in the movement for the forest preserves.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, February 19, 1927.

JOSEPH M. ADLER IS CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN

Joseph M. Adler is the Republican candidate for alderman of the sixth ward. He was born in Chicago and served on the Mexican Border in 1916, and as a sergeant in the World War.

He is a member of the Forty and Eight, Odd Fellows, Woodlawn, and the Druggists' Association.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 12, 1927, Vol. 73, pp. 45-46.

Charles F. Mayer is the Republican candidate for Alderman of the seventh ward. He was born in Chicago on June 5, 1895. He was educated in the city schools and is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Mayer served in the World War. He is a member of the Hyde Park Post, American Legion, the Elks, Northwestern University Club, Greater Chicago Press Club, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the South Shore Temple and B'nai B'rith.

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WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 12-1
JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of January 22, 1927.....Pages 786-7.

Leonard J. Grossman, is the non-partisan candidate for alderman of the fifth ward. Grossman has tried and won important cases as assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago. When the zoning law, which went into effect four years ago, was first attacked, it was Leonard Grossman who was charged with its defense in the first test case.

The Herald and Examiner's tribute to Grossman's victory in the zoning fight bears the caption, "Official Trust Justified.....Chicago Useful Zoning Law is Saved to City by Court's Ruling."

Mr. Grossman was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1891, and came north in 1897. He has spent most of his life since then in Hyde Park. While employed by Sears, he studied law at night at the Chicago Kent College of Law.

In 1908, he won the state interscholastic contest at the University of Illinois, and also the interscholastic contest at Beloit College. He received an entrance scholarship to the University of Chicago in 1909.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of January 22, 1927.....Pages 786-7.

Among the organizations with which Mr. Grossman has been affiliated for some years, are the Chicago Bar Association, Lawyers Association of Illinois, and B'nai B'rith, (president for two terms.) He has also been chairman of the Chicago Central Committee.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 72; Week of October 9, 1926
Page 333

Louis E. Golan is the Republican candidate for the office of County Commissioner. He was born in Chicago 29 years ago.

He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at Northwestern University. He is president of the L. E. Golan Motor Sales 3854-56 West Roosevelt Road.

Mr. Golan is secretary of the Chicago West Town Chamber of Commerce, and treasurer of the Illinois Waterway Improvement Association. He is also a member of the Covenant Club, Midwest Athletic Club, B'nai B'rith, and a director of the Washington Boulevard Temple.

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JEWISH WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol.68.Wk.of Sept.27,1924.--Page 321.

Harry I.Weisbrod, is the Republican nominee for State Representative, 19th Senatorial District; born on January 31, 1894, on the West Side of Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar in 1917.

He served in the Aviation Corps in the World War with 328 Aero Squadron. He is a member of the Lawndale-Crawford Post No. 98, American Legion, Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F., A.F. & A.M., Chicago Bar Association, and Illinois Bar Association.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.68.Wk.of Sept.27,1924.--Page 321.

Mitchell C. Robin is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court on the Democratic ticket. He was born in Chicago.

He was a precinct captain in the old Twentieth ward. He was appointed to the tax department of Cook County and then a member of the Real Estate Board of the Sanitary District of Chicago. For the past year he was a member of the Board of Improvements.

He is a member of the A.F.&A.M.; Independent Order of the Odd Fellows, and Loyal Order of Moose.

MPA (LET'S PROJ) 30275

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ALL PROJ 2275
JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of September 19, 1924, Vol. 55-56, p.15.

Morris Eller, one of the trustees in the Sanitary District for the past four years, was recently elected chairman of the finance committee. This position is probably the most important in the Sanitary District as it involves the handling of millions of dollars which the District is constantly spending for the preservation of the health of the people of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Forward, June 26, 1924.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The resolution against the Ku-Klux Klan is one of the most important issues at the Democratic convention.

A similar resolution was submitted to the Republican convention, but it handled it in such a manner that it came out unnoticed. Although it was easy for the Republican politicians to divert the attention of the convention from this resolution, this will not be possible to the politicians of the Democratic party.

At the Democratic party convention, the anti-Klan resolution, being proposed in connection with the candidate for president, is not merely a question of program but a piece of politics between rival candidates for nomination.

Alfred Smith and his followers insist that an anti-Klan resolution should



Forward, June 26, 1924.

be adopted at this convention, while McAdoo and his followers demand that the convention should ignore the Klan-question just as was done at the Republican convention.

Smith is in favor of the anti-Klan-resolution because the Klan is against him; first because he is a Catholic; and secondly because he opposed it when he was governor.

McAdoo has the support of the Klan; it publicly supports his candidacy. A resolution against the Klan would be against McAdoo's friends and supporters.

It is easy to understand that the anti-Klan resolution, at the convention of the Democratic party, is above all a question of political nomination between Smith and McAdoo, a question not depending entirely on the candidates but which is up for decision to the politicians of the Democratic party, who are to determine what harm or good the resolution against the Klan can do in the next election campaign.



Forward, June 26, 1924.

Professional politicians, naturally, believe in the rule that the best policy in doubtful questions is to say nothing. The Democratic politicians will, therefore, do their utmost to avoid this issue entirely. The question is whether they will succeed.

It is because of this that the anti-Klan resolution draws particular attention. It is possible that it will develop into a battle among the delegates of the Democratic convention; it is also possible that the best choice will be made as a result of this issue about the anti-Klan resolution.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 16, 1924.

GOVERNOR SMITH AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

(Editorial)



A year ago it sounded like a joke; now it is likely to be a fact.

A year ago, when this was mentioned to Smith, he himself laughed at it. Of course, he was satisfied with having advanced himself from plain street boy to governor; he was proud of being chosen governor a second time, but that was as far as his ambition would go. But he willingly consents to be a candidate for president.

However, Alfred Smith is not the first governor of New York to be nominated for the presidency. Cleveland was Governor of New York before he became President of the United States; Charles E. Hughes, the present Secretary of State, was nominated in 1916 for president, due to the reputation he achieved as Governor of New York. The well-known Ted Roosevelt was Governor of New York before he became vice-president and later president.

Forward, May 16, 1924.



Cleveland was a great personality; Roosevelt, of an aristocratic family and graduated from a very aristocratic university, distinguished himself as an officer of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War. As to Charles E. Hughes, he was both a learned man and a member of the United State Supreme Court when he was nominated for president. In other words, Cleveland, and particularly Roosevelt and Hughes, had gained national reputation before being nominated to the highest office. Alfred Smith may be much more popular than all three, but he is much less educated. He has not had as yet the opportunity to prove that he is as well qualified as the others. The contrast in education between him and President Wilson is great.

The son of a poor farmer may elevate himself to the highest office in this country, if he only possesses the necessary qualifications; this is proved by Calvin Coolidge.

A street boy can reach the highest office of the state of his birth; this is proved by Alfred Smith.

A country where such opportunities are possible can feel proud of not being



Forward, May 16, 1924.

like the older countries of Europe, even if it is a fact that a former rider is now president of the German Reich, and that the son of a poor farmer is prime minister of England. Above all it is encouraging to feel that the president is the same as any one else; that we do not have to bow to him and that we can look at him square in the face.

Roosevelt belonged to the "400" but his conduct was very plain with the common people. Hughes was conceited about his knowledge. Wilson was a former university professor, a man that stood above the crowd; and Coolidge is a farmer's son. If Smith is nominated, he will be popular among the masses.

But there are several things predicted against Smith's candidacy. First, he does not have the appearance of a statesman; his characteristics are rather those of a successful businessman who applies his business abilities in the field of local politics. In view of this fact, even Coolidge seems to be a bigger figure than he. The late Harding was not distinguished in this respect, but he was a member of the Senate for a long time and the Senate is a good school for statesman.



JEWISH

Forward, May 16, 1924.

Second, Al Smith's opponents will not ignore the fact that he is a devoted son of the notorious Tammany Hall, where he was reared, brought up, and made famous, and that tens of thousands of citizens in the United States consider it a risk to make a Tammany Hall man president. When the press published how Smith cried over the death of his dear friend, Charles Murphy, at first it made a good impression on the readers, for loyalty to a friend is considered a fine characteristic.

That Al Smith is a Catholic, and a Catholic was never nominated for president, is naturally no more than a wild accusation, but wild accusations do more harm than poisoned ones. There are a few million members of the Ku Klux Klan who will energetically agitate against Smith, just because he was accidentally born into a Catholic family and is not a Protestant.

In conclusion, Smith is known as an anti-prohibitionist, and this would prejudice hundreds of thousands of votes of prohibition fanatics whose only concern is whether or not men should drink liquor. For them it is unimportant whether the candidate himself drinks or not so long as he is willing to swear upon a stack of Bibles that he will not permit others to drink. Governor Smith will surely not take such an oath.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1924.

A MAN WHO HAS SERVED WELL HIS PEOPLE

(Editorial)

Congressman A. J. Sabath has done more service to the Jews of America than many other great Jews whose names are mentioned daily. A. J. Sabath can rightfully be called the ambassador of the American Jews to Washington and pleader for all Jewish people with the American government. He fought like a lion against the proposed anti-immigration laws. He wrote the minority report of the House Committee on Immigration, a report that is a masterpiece, against the arguments advanced by the enemies of immigration. This document answers fully all the arguments of the enemies of immigration. This document is an intellectual and political honor to its author, because it is based upon numerous facts, historical understanding, and logical thinking. No man who is impartial can ignore this document. The enemies of immigration will consider it a pain in the neck.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1924.

Congressman Sabath is always on the watch whenever anything affecting Jews comes up before Congress. He is always the first to defend Jewish interests. The American Jewry has not many such defenders and it is, therefore, the duty of the Chicago Jews to see to it that Congressman Sabath should also continue in the future his productive work in Washington. All his colleagues respect him. He is a man of great influence in Washington's political circles. He has the confidence of his Republican opponents; they, too, respect and esteem him. Chicago Jews must do everything in their power for his reelection with a big majority, because he has served well the Jews in general and the American Jews in particular and because he has such a great influence as a member of Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of May 4, 1923. Vols. 51-52, p.18.

Oscar S. Caplan, son of Rabbi Isaac Caplan, was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the city last week.

Mr. Caplan is a member of the law firm of Edelman and Caplan, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Chicago, and Grand Secretary of the Young Men' s and Young Women's Hebrew Associations.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 4. Week of April 20, 1923, Page 4.

Alderman Jacob M. Avery has been appointed to four of the most important committees in the city council, Railway Terminals, Gas, Oil and Electric, Schools, Fire and Civil Service, and Judiciary.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1923.

HENRY A. BERGER APPOINTED
SPECIAL COUNTY ATTORNEY

Anton J. Cermak, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, has appointed Henry A. Berger, former Assistant States Attorney, to be a special attorney for Cook County to take care of special cases for the Board. William Strokeman was also appointed as another special attorney for the Board. The appointments were unanimously approved. Berger's and Strokeman's salaries were fixed at \$7,500 a year for each.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 17, 1923. Vol. 65, p.91.

Jacob M. Arvey is a candidate for alderman of the twenty-fourth ward. He was born and raised on the West Side of Chicago and resides at 1337 Independence Blvd., with his family.

He is a lawyer by profession and was Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, during the years of 1918, 1919 and 1920. Mr. Arvey organized and was president for five terms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He was the first president of Mount Sinai Hospital Workers. He has been identified as an officer or member of the following welfare organizations: Marks Nathan Junior Auxiliary, Congregation Kehilath Jacob, Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities, Mount Sinai Hospital, Aid Association for Incurable Orthodox Jews of Chicago and the Jewish Sheltering House.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1923.

MOST ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT PAUL ROTTENBERG
FOR ALDERMAN IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD

The Twenty-fourth Ward is one of the new wards, which has been formed out of various sections of older wards. It has no alderman at present. Ninety per cent of its inhabitants are Jewish. It is the only ward in Chicago which can truly be called a Jewish ward, and is the most beautiful, so to speak, "Jewish Ghetto" in America. The greatest and most significant institutions of the Orthodox Jews of Chicago can be found there. Most of our synagogues are there. Hitherto, the ward has had no Jewish representative in the City Council and it is high time that it should.

Most organizations and prominent Jews have sought and finally found the most suitable man for the office of alderman. They believe that Attorney Paul Rottenberg is the man. They have made a good selection. Paul Rottenberg is one of the most popular, courageous, and energetic Jews in the ward. He is also a good speaker; he is tactful and he has a sense of justice. He is well

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1923.

acquainted with the needs of that ward. He has been a resident there for a number of years. The interests of the Jews of that ward are well known to him, and he will know what has to be done if he is elected to the City Council.

The primary elections are still far distant but the campaign for Mr. Rottenberg is in full swing. Young and old have joined the campaign to work for him. Men and women of all parties, lodges, vereins, unions, and synagogues have endorsed his candidacy. Rottenberg has always been friendly toward everyone who turned to him for help. His influence in city and county government has always been great. Mr. Rottenberg is also very sympathetic toward Jewish refugees and unfortunate Jews abroad.

Among his supporters there are both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Rottenberg is running on the nonpartisan ticket, although he is a Republican and Republican Committeeman of his Ward.

Everyone is of the opinion that Mr. Rottenberg, when elected, will represent his office with honor to himself, his ward and the whole community.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1923.

HARRY A LIPSKY APPOINTED ELECTION COMMISSIONER

Harry A. Lipsky, general manager of the Courier, who has hitherto occupied the office of Chairman of the Cook County Civil Service Commission, was appointed yesterday, by Judge E. K. Jarecki, as one of the three new members of the Board of Election Commissioners. Immediately following the official announcement, Mr. Lipsky and the other new members of the Board took the oath of office in the presence of a large number of friends who came to congratulate them and also wish them success.

The other two new members of the Election Board are Anthony Czarnecki and Robert W. McKinley, Lipsky and McKinley are Democrats, whereas Czarnecki represents the Republicans.

The office of an Election Commissioner is one of the most important offices in Cook County. The Board of Election Commissioners has full authority over the elections held in Chicago. The Board, which consists of representatives

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1923.

from the two major political parties, sees to it that the elections are run honestly and that citizens have absolute freedom to voice their opinions on governmental affairs at the ballot box. Only people of sound character are given such an important office. Judge Jarecki appointed Mr. Lipsky upon the merits of his distinguished record as a member of the County Civil Service Commission and also as a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Harrison.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of June 9, 1922. Vol. 4, p.4.

Mr. H. B. Ritman, lawyer, was appointed by State's Attorney Robert Crowe, as an assistant state's attorney.

Mr. Ritman is a member of the P. O. W., K. of P., I. O. B. A., and the Chicago Bar Association.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1922.

JUDGE SABATH RECEIVES THE HIGHEST NUMBER
OF VOTES: EMMANUEL ELLER ELECTED

The whole coalition ticket for Superior Court judges was elected yesterday. The five Democratic judges were re-elected without any difficulty. The Republican candidate, Walter P. Stephen, ran about six thousand votes behind the Democrats, all of whom will now serve their second term.

Alderman Stephen defeated Harry B. Miller by a plurality of 45,000. Miller was supported by the Thompson machine. The votes which Miller received were written in the ballot because his name did not appear on it. 43,547 votes were written in for him.

Judge Joseph Sabath received 94,854 votes, the highest number of votes received by a Superior Court judge. Judge McDonald was next with 90,773 votes, followed by Dever, Sullivan, and Gridley who received 8,852 votes. All these votes were given in 2,150 precincts. There are 2,222 precincts in the entire county.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1922.

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IV Peter Schwaba, Emmanuel Eller, Thomas Piden, and Galana were elected to the Municipal Court. Emmanuel Eller is the son of Morris Eller, Sanitary District Trustee.

All the winning candidates were endorsed by the Courier. They received a tremendous number of votes in the Jewish wards.

All the bond issues were approved. The people voted for them. The people also voted for the annexing of Main Township to Chicago. The Courier agitated in favor of these propositions.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20276

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JEWISH

APR 11 1922

The Sentinel, Wk. of March 17, 1922. Vol. 45-46, p.14.

Emanuel Eller is the Republican candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. He was born in 1889 and received his education in the Chicago schools. He graduated from the Webster College of Law in 1915 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. Eller was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel in 1917 and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Lawyer's Association of Illinois.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

FOR THE CANDIDACY OF HARRY I. WEISBROD

Gentlemen: Please allow me to say a few words in your newspaper to Chicago Jews. I am not a politician. I do not mix in politics, but when a Jew runs for office I work for his election with my heart and soul, if I am convinced that he will be a credit to our people. I don't care what ticket he is running on, or whether he knows me or not.

I behaved this way when Judge [Harry] Fisher was running for election on the Democratic ticket, although I am a Republican. I spoke in my office to businessmen, Gentile and Jews. I spoke at the lodges where I am a member. Everywhere, I urged everybody to vote for Judge Fisher. I am proud of Jews such as Harry Fisher, Hugo Pam, Julian Mack, Brandeis, and so on.

At the present time, a young man from the ghetto, one who was born on the West Side, is running for representative from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. I want to tell the Chicago Jews what I know of Harry Weisbrod,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

a young man of twenty-seven. I have lived with his parents for six years on Douglas Boulevard.

When Harry Weisbrod graduated from high school, he worked during the day and at night went to college. When he graduated from law school in 1917 he opened a law office. He soon enjoyed a successful practice because he was honest. He enlisted when America entered the war. When I asked him: "Harry, why don't you wait until you are drafted?", he replied: "America is my country and the Jews are my people. I would sacrifice my life for either of them. With my body and soul I want to prove that we Jews are not cowards. We can thus repay the country where we are treated the same as everybody else and there is no discrimination."

He chose the most dangerous branch of service in the army, the branch where one was in danger every moment. The son of our beloved ex-President Roosevelt chose the same branch of service and paid with his life. Harry chose the aviation service. While in the service he was dangerously

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

wounded, and up to a few months ago he still suffered from his wounds. He was forced to seek the help of the famous surgeons, the Mayo brothers, in Rochester, Minnesota. They operated on him. When he came back, after the operation, I asked him: "What are you doing?"

He replied, showing me the big cut on his body: "This is my medal. If somebody says that we Jews are cowards I can prove to him that he is a damned liar."

It is the duty of every Chicago Jew, man or woman, Republican or Democrat, to vote in the primary election on April eleventh, and to vote for Mr. Weisbrod. I am confident that the young attorney, Harry Weisbrod, will bring honor to us and that he will know how to represent the Jews who send him to Springfield. I ask the members of the Order Brith Sholem to give him their votes, although I do not want the Order to mix into politics. I am convinced that the Jews, in general, and the members of the Order Brith Sholem, in particular, will feel gratified to have Mr. Weisbrod in

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

Springfield as a State Representative. Mr. Weisbrod is a member of the Ahauath Achim, Chicago Lodge of the Independent Order Brith Sholem.

Samuel Fire

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Chronicle, Vol. 3, p.2. Wk. of December 30, 1921.

Mayor Thompson has appointed Dr. Jacob Gartenstein as one of the Board of Directors of the Public Library.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 18, 1920.

Corporation Counsel, Samuel Ettelson, who is also State Senator, declared that when the State Legislature will assemble, January 5th, he will introduce a bill to have Judge David dismissed from the Superior Court of Chicago on account of discharging a suspicious character through a written "Habeus Corpus."

Judge David claims that the police have no right to arrest a person and hold him in jail, on suspicion or on account of his being a former criminal.

Judge David is being defended by the other judges.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 30th, 1920.

Samuel Holland, Congressional Candidate from the 7th District.

Comrade Samuel Holland, candidate of the Socialist Party for the 7th Congressional District which covers the Jewish Northwest side, was born 1892 in the small town Lutzen. He was raised as an Orthodox Jew; but in his young days he was attracted to the socialist movement. Comrade Holland came to America in 1905 with the Young Russian Jewish Revolutionary immigrants and became a worker. While working he studied law and graduated as a lawyer. He is a member of the Executive Committee of Socialist Party of Cook County.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Forward, September 25, 1920.

When the rabbis of Chicago stepped out publicly against the cheap politics of the Jewish Courier, who wanted to deliver the entire community into the hands of a group of politicians, the Courier threatened to take revenge on these rabbis and drive them from the city.

Rabbi Saul Silber of the Anshe Sholom Congregation is one of the rabbis, whom the Courier wanted to drive out.

The congregation has just renewed his contract for three years and has raised his salary from one thousand dollars to four thousand and five-hundred dollars annually.

This illustrates how the Courier is driving out the rabbis from Chicago!

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JEWISH

The Lawndale Press, Volume I, Week of September 5, 1919. Page 1.

Michael Rosenberg a native Chicagoan, who is a candidate for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, is a product of the Lawndale district.

Mr. Rosenberg is a member of the following organizations:

Wabasha Lodge No. 160 A. F. and A. M; Ramah Lodge I. O. B; Illinois Sportmen Club; and Covenant Club. He is also a director of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home, and the Home for Incurables of Oak Forest.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

POLITICIAN AND PROPHET

(Editorial)



Under the title of "Politician and Prophet," Mr. Weil, one of the younger radical publishers, printed an article in the New York Republic about President Wilson, declaring that Mr. Wilson is the victim of his weak will power, which dominates his intellect and sincerity of purpose.

The radical publisher admits that Mr. Wilson returns to America not as a victor, nor in any case as a prophet of a new world, but as a man who made too many compromises, in exchange for being recognized as a great statesman. Mr. Weil also states that Wilson started like a great prophet, being very sincere in his teachings of democracy, justice and peace among nations. In Paris, when Wilson became a partner to a peace which no liberal American would have signed, it became apparent that three things were responsible

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 16, 1919.

for his acquiescence. First, Mr. Wilson's abstract foreign-affair thinking; second, his inexperience in the methods of old European diplomacy; third, his weak will. Wilson's intellect is much stronger than his will power. Several times he attempted to rebel against the European diplomats and their methods, but each time the Paris diplomats succeeded in stopping him, causing him to make new compromises. This was the case when President Wilson commanded the ship "George Washington" to proceed to Brest; so it was with the "Peuna" affair, and so it was apparently with many other incidents of which we here know very little. In the end, Mr. Wilson agreed to accept a peace against which he himself had fought for many a long year.

In other words, the prophet, the apostle of peace among nations and of international justice, was conquered by the politician. His greatness consisted of the admiration bestowed upon him as a prophet of a new era, not as

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 16, 1919.



a great politician. It is naturally understood that returning as he did from Paris as a politician instead of as a prophet, he becomes a figure the world does not so strongly admire; to whom world history makes great and earnest pleas.

These arguments of Mr. Weil's appear at first glance very logical, but when examined from their very foundation, we find that they suffer from the same abstraction and same foreign-affair philosophy which Mr. Weil attributes to President Wilson. We admit, naturally, that the peace which is now being agreed upon in Paris, is not Wilsonian. We also admit that the President has lost much prestige because of it, but the problem remains: Would it have been better for mankind had he rebelled and resigned from the Paris negotiations when he could do nothing with the Paris diplomats? It is very doubtful whether such a gesture would have been better for

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 16, 1919.



humanity. For America and its present order of things, it would have been a death-blow. Primarily, in Paris President Wilson, is a representative of America and not of angels. If he should resign, leaving Europe to its own fate, the Allies would not fight for America. Being unfriendly means, in this case, being enemies. How could he explain such politics to the American people, a political situation which makes Europe a foe of America?

In daily life we often experience the case of one partner being the first victim of the others when he withdraws from the business against their will. These partners all unite against the one quitting in competition and hatred until he is ruined. What is true in the life of the individual is also true in the life of a people or of a nation. It is tragic enough that America was unable to implant her peace ideals at the Paris conference, but it is more unendingly tragic that after so many sacrifices in goods and blood, she

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 16, 1919.

should become the object of hatred of a bastardized European mankind.

President Wilson faced the alternative of either to agree on peace rights and thereby claim the friendship of part of Europe for America, or to make all Europe our enemy and permit her to establish peace at our expense. In other words, according to the international situation, as Wilson found it, peace could have been agreed upon either at our expense or that of Germany. It is naturally understood that President Wilson, representing America, was in spite of his idealism duty bound to sign for peace not at our expense but at the expense of Germany.

And credit may be given to President Wilson, not because he signed for Anti-German freedom, which at best is an old-fashioned peace, but



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POLISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

because until lately he advocated disarmament, a policy which any normal-thinking person who knows Europe well, would discard as impossible of realization. President Wilson could have deduced all this from the disarmament question. A deep abyss lay between him and European diplomacy. With the first draft of disarmament, he could have already discerned that European diplomats were not concerned with American political idealism. Besides, Mr. Wilson, on his first trip to Paris, knew already the kind of diplomats he was going to deal with and the kind of politics that would follow. It is absolutely false to assert that Paris has corrupted Mr. Wilson. It seems to us that he sailed to Paris not to save mankind, as many believe, but to save America. In this he was successful to some extent at the cost of all his Fourteen Points. Now the question is whether this peace, which is entirely medieval in its motives, will endure. Somehow one cannot believe that thirty-five million Frenchmen should succeed in

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 16, 1919.

ruling for any length of time ei ghty million Germans. But let us hope for the best.

Forward, March 29, 1919.

Our Candidates of The Jewish Wards.

Our candidates for whom the progressive men and women will vote next Tuesday, April 1st. For Mayor - John M. Collins, for City Treasurer - Robert H. Hoe, for City Clerk - Pierce L. Anderson, for Judge of Municipal Court - Samuel Block, for Judge of Superior Court - Seymour Stedman, for Alderman in the Jewish wards, 10th ward - A. Gillman, 11th ward - Arthur Bross, 12th ward - Carl Hoffman, 13th ward - John Will, 15th ward - Edward H. Klein, 18th ward - Robert Densmore, 19th ward - Frank Pelegrina, 20th ward, Edward H. Wyman, 27th ward - George H. Coop, 34th ward - Morris Ziskind.

Polling places open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. Women can vote for Mayor and Aldermen the same as the men and the work started by City Councils shall be continued with more strength, than before.

U.S. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 171.

U. S. Schwartz re-elected alderman, April 1918.

The Sentinel, Wk. of November 15, 1918. Vols. 31-32, p.22.

Jacob M. Arvey has been appointed Assistant State's Attorney. He was born in Chicago twenty-five years ago and is a product of the West Side. He took up the study of law in 1913, at the John Marshall Law School and in due time was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Arvey has always identified himself with the progressive Jewish organizations. Chief among these is the Covenant Club and he was its president for six terms. He instituted the Y. M. H. A. in Chicago and is now president. Mr. Arvey also organized the Junior Mt. Sinai Hospital Workers.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of August 30, 1918. Vols. 29-30, p.21.

Solomon P. Roderick is a candidate for reelection as member of the State Legislature from the 19th District.

Mr. Roderick has been instrumental in the drafting and passing of important laws. He sponsored the bill compelling the Sanitary District to install bridges across the canal at Crawford, Cicero and 72nd avenues. He advocated and voted for the constitutional convention proposition. He assisted materially in the passage of the law to regulate private banks.

PPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, February 4, 1918.

"PROMINENT JEWS"
(Editorial)

M. Ph. Ginsberg's organ (Courier) of Sunday informs us, that Alderman Thorman, of the 34th Ward, was indorsed for renomination by many "prominent Jews." The publisher does not reveal the many "prominent Jews" that are so intensely interested in the reelection of that loyal servant to the wealthy companies. But we can readily understand, when we recall who M. Ph's organ is accustomed to call "prominent Jews".

The many "prominent Jews" that indorse the renomination of Alderman Thorman are probably those "fifty dollar Jews" whose prominence consists of paying fifty dollars or one hundred dollars to see their "pictures" and "praises" printed in a paper or in a "Who's Who" of the wealthy.

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JEWISH

The Daily World, February 4, 1918.

WP. FILE PROJ 30275

These "prominent Jews" are of little pride to the masses. These "prominent Jews" belong to the noted H. H. Democrats, who consider the Jews as horses upon which every politician may ride.

Truly Prominent Jews are those who struggle for truth and justice.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 252.

Sidney Lyon elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1916.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 250.

Jacob W. Epstein elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1916.

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JEWISH

The World, December 1, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HOW JUDGE FISHER CARRIES ON HIS CAMPAIGN. (EDITORIAL).

Judge Harry Fisher, noted leader of the closed Maimonides Hospital, is already preparing for his next campaign. There is certainly nothing wrong about this, but it is wrong of the orthodox synagogues to transform their Houses of God into political halls. They, the leaders of the orthodox synagogues, evince in this, that they do not think in serious terms of their Judaism. First of all, they are all "business men" and the fate of their political bosses stands higher to them than their God and Torah (Law).

Nevertheless, if the pious Jews are pleased, that their synagogues should be utilized for politics, and that all sorts of politicians should be advertised at the Holy Ark, it is their concern. An orthodox synagogue, in America, is not a public institution, but a private enterprise of a certain organization. Therefore no one may say anything about the synagogue being not considered as a House of God, but a political meeting hall. It is a terrible disappointment to those good and pious people to learn that their synagogue is a voting place; that their rabbi is more of a politician than an erudite man.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The World, December 1, 1917.

This judge, also, does not conduct himself as was expected of him. According to his "fame" earned at the Maimonides Hospital, and his association with certain "social workers," he should be a bit more careful of his false accusation against the Socialists. A young man, as he is, should have a higher ambition than the cheap career of a ward politician.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1917.

SCHOOL BOARD AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

The incident which took place in the Chicago Board of Education during the past few days could provide a humorist with a great deal of material were it not that it so seriously affects the education of thousands of children. The act of sending a policeman to depose the president of the Board of Education and put a successor in his place is original and quite interesting. It is also characteristic of the political conceptions prevailing now in the administration of Chicago.

Why did Mayor Thompson accelerate the deposal of Mr. Loeb? If the appointment of new members and a new president was within the confines of law, why didn't Mr. Loeb surrender his desk to his successor? And if,

Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1917.

on the other hand, improper action was employed, then this haste and the use of a policeman only intensified the unlawfulness.

Two motives are clear in Mayor Thompson's action; namely, the desire to manipulate the Board of Education for the fortification of the political machine in the City Hall, and the desire to take revenge on Mr. Loeb for denouncing politics in the educational system of Chicago.

Mr. Loeb has the satisfaction of predicting correctly. That Democratic aldermen supported a Republican city mayor in carrying out his obstinacies, in order to surrender the school system into the hands of his "good friends," was not merely accidental. This can readily be understood by all. The accusation was openly made in the city council that an unclean political deal had taken place. This is a shameful reflection on the administration, and still worse on the Chicago schools.





Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1917.

A little consolation lies in the fact that Mr. Loeb still remains as a member of the School Board. With Mayor Thompson's friends in the majority, his term on the Board of Education will not be any too pleasant. We trust that he will have the courage to remain on guard and keep us posted on events taking place behind the scenes of the Chicago Board of Education.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 24, 1916.

DR. LIPSHULTZ AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Dr. George A. Lipshultz, the present State representative from the Second Senatorial District, claims that he was robbed of the nomination for re-election on the Democratic ticket. At the request of hundreds of Jewish, as well as non-Jewish voters he approved the placing of his candidacy for re-election on an Independent ticket.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1916.

MILLER ANSWERS NORTHUP

Yesterday, City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller, one of the Republican candidates for the nomination for State's Attorney, sharply rebuked his opponent, John Northup. Mr. Miller pointed out that his record in helping Mayor Thompson maintain law and order brought him recognition from many civic organizations. He turned to his opponent with the following questions:

Out of justice to the citizens of Cook County, I ask you, Mr. Northup, if it is not true that after I started a trial against the proprietors of the disreputable Cadalac Cafe, you urged Judge Olson, your political supporter, to continue the case, and that I was then forced to ask the mayor to revoke the license of this cafe and to padlock it. Is it not true that after I filed, in behalf of the city, a case against this cafe, Judge Olson continued the case until after the primaries?

In connection with this, I ask you, Mr. Northup, if it is not a fact that



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1916.

whereas my office prosecuted the owners of houses of prostitution and suspicious hotels, you got a large sum of money to protect them? Will you make public the names of the men who run houses of ill-repute and the amount of money they paid you? Is it also not a fact that all of your clients were tried?

I would also like to ask you, Mr. Northup, if it is not true that whereas I, as City Prosecutor, have prosecuted criminals, you took money from these criminals and defended them in the Criminal Court? Among these criminals there were many policemen whom you defended as being honest persons, while they were charged with crimes.

That the taxpayers and the citizens of Cook County may know your stand on the punishment of criminals, I ask that you make public the amount of money you have received from corrupt policemen. I also wish to ask you whether it is



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1916.

not true that you are using this money for your campaign.

In conclusion I wish to ask you, Mr. Northup, whether it is not a fact that you have reached an understanding with Charles Deneen to do what he did as State's Attorney, in the event that you are elected to that office, i.e., that you will accept fees which morally belong to the school children of this country.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 4, 1916.

LEOPOLD PFALZER CANDIDATE IN PRIMARIES IS DEAD

Leopold Pfalzer, one of the most renowned Jews in Chicago, died Saturday evening in the St. Luke's Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Pfalzer was sixty years old and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for nomination as member of the Board of Assessors in the forthcoming primary election. Just five days ago, when his campaign had actually just begun, he became ill and before the doctors could operate, he died.

The deceased was a successful businessman and a brother of the former Assessor, the late David M. Pfalzer. He came to Chicago from Boden, Germany when he was a young lad. For the last few years he was the general agent in Chicago of the Eliel and Loeb Insurance Company. He leaves his widow, Hettie Hirsch Pfalzer; one son, Myron; and one daughter, Hortense. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at Temple Isaiah, where Dr. Joseph Stolz will deliver the elegy. Burial will be in the Temple Isaiah Cemetery.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 4, 1916.

At their meeting yesterday, the local leaders of the Democratic party passed a resolution expressing their sorrow over the death of Leopold Pfalzer.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1916.

JEWISH CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGES

The Jewish candidates on both the Republican and Democratic tickets for the nomination of municipal court judges in the primary election are as follows:

Democratic--Philip P. Bregstone, Julius Jaffe, Abraham E. Adelman, and Jacob H. Marks.

Republican--Samuel Friedlander.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 11, 1916.

SABATH NOMINATED; BREGSTONE INDORSED

At their convention yesterday, the local Democrats drew up a complete judicial ticket for the forthcoming primary election and nominated Judge Joseph Sabath in the place of the late Judge Burke of the Superior Court.

The convention indorsed the following ten persons for the Democratic nomination for municipal judges: Judge John R. Caverly, Judge Charles A. Williams, Judge Harry P. Dolan, Judge John J. Rooney, Leo W. Rcdcr, Michael E. Moher, Judge Phillip P. Bregstone, Jacob H. Marks, John Power, and I. F. Dankowski.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 6, 1916.

RAYMOND ROBINS WILL SUPPORT HUGHES' CANDIDACY

Raymond Robins, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party and chairman of the last Bull Moose Convention, has declared in a statement to all newspapers that he will work for the election of the Republican Presidential candidate, Charles E. Hughes, and also has advised all Bull Moosers to follow his example.

Meyer Stein, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, will give a free movie and entertainment today at ten o'clock in the Circle Theater, 12th Street and Sawyer Avenue.



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1916.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BRANDEIS.

(Editorial)

The investigation which is going on at present in the United States Senate, on the question of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis' eligibility, to be seated in the Supreme Court, brings certain ideas and an educational problem before our nation. We must ask the question: What would our country know about the principles and ideals that Mr. Brandeis introduced without this investigation? Of course, very little. We heard that Mr. Brandeis was a prominent attorney in Boston, who investigated the question of retaining the natural resources of Alaska for our nation instead of turning them over to the rich corporations.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1916.

We also know that for the interstate railroad commission, he represented the interests of the shippers. Most of us know and the press also knows that he presented many cases in the Supreme Court where the 8-hour law for women workers came up for trial, and that he was instrumental in the arbitration between the Cloak Makers' Union and the manufacturers. But these are only a very small part of what Mr. Brandeis has accomplished. Of his ideals, his principles, and his entire spiritual make up, the general public knows but very little. It is no wonder that the public at large does not know why President Wilson saw fit to appoint Mr. Brandeis as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The average citizen, who is accustomed to look at all political matters with suspicion, will without a doubt think that the appointment of Mr. Brandeis certainly came through a political "pull."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1916.

Now comes the Senate investigation and much information is released.... It is shown that wherever Mr. Brandeis appeared as an attorney in important cases concerning the vital interest of the public, he never shirked his duty, but took up the part of the masses in general. You may disagree with his socialistic and economic convictions, and with his opinion in reference to fighting the trusts, but his whole career as an attorney demonstrates that he does not cherish the letter of the law as much as the spirit of law, and does not regard law as highly as he does justice, which should serve as the basis of law. These views the big interests of high finance cannot possibly be satisfied with, and a great opposition is being carried on by these interests against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Brandeis by the United States Senate. We are not sure that Mr. Brandeis himself would fret if his nomination were not confirmed, but the opposition against him, as it appears in the investigation, is very enlightening to the people.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 21-22; Week of February 18, 1916, Page 23.

Aaron J. Jones is the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. He was born in Chicago, and educated in its public schools.

Mr. Jones was the instigator and builder of White City. He is a director of the Associated Jewish Charities, and a member of the B'nai Israel Temple, and the B'nai B'rith.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of Feb. 12, 1916. p.31.

Aaron J. Jones, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward, was born in Chicago and is 38 years old. For 16 years he has lived in the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Jones is the guiding spirit of a number of theaters in Chicago, and was the instigator and builder of White City, which has proved a boom to business on the South Side.

Mr. Jones is a director of the Associated Jewish Charities, a member of Temple B'nai Israel, and the B'nai B'rith Lodge.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BRANDEIS HONORED.

The appointment of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis as an associate justice of the United States Supreme court, was most unexpected. The surprise is so much the greater, as only four weeks ago, we welcomed Mr. Brandeis here in Chicago as a leader of American Zionism. Among those of us who had heard of Mr. Brandeis as a Zionist, few were acquainted with the fact, that his reputation as a scholar and philanthropist, had spread over many parts of the country.

Mr. Brandeis is much interested in the Jewish problem in Palestine. Some of our Zionists reproach President Wilson for having removed their leader by this appointment. They fear that his new office will incapacitate Mr. Brandeis in fulfilling his duties to the cause of Zionism. But they are mistaken. We know that deep down in their hearts they are proud that a Jew has been appointed to the highest court of the land. Wilson was well acquainted with Mr. Brandeis' Zionist activities, but this did not prevent him from making the appointment.

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JEWISH

WPA (H.C.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of October 31, 1914. p.381.

Alexander H. Heyman is the Progressive candidate for State Senator. He is a law partner of Francis W. Walker. For the past fifteen years, Mr. Heyman has been active in the B'nai B'rith. He is ex-president of the David Fish Lodge, and a member of the Grand Lodge.

He was chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Marquette Club and is Past Sachem of the Tawawa Tribe of Redmen. At present he is a member of the Hamilton and Chicago Progressive Clubs.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of October 24, 1914. p.348.

Gerson B. Levi, Progressive Party candidate for County Commissioner, is the Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Sholom Temple Israel at 53rd St., and Michigan Ave.

Mr. Levi is a director of the Jewish Aid Society, Vice-President of the Traveler's Aid Society, and is a member of the City Club.

APPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 7, 1914.

IRA NELSON MORRIS, SECOND JEWISH AMBASSADOR.

President Wilson nominated Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago as United States Minister to Sweden today. The President submitted the nomination immediately to the Senate, where it was asserted that the nomination will be approved.

With the appointment of Mr. Morris as American envoy to Sweden, the number of American Jewish ambassadors increased to two. The first Jewish ambassador appointed by President Wilson was Morgenthau, to Turkey.

Mr. Morris is the son of the late Jewish millionaire, Nelson Morris. He was born in Chicago thirty-nine years ago and was educated at Phillips Academy where he graduated with honors.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 7, 1914.

Later he devoted a great deal of time to the study of world problems. In 1898 he began his business career which was a very brilliant one.

During this time he was occupied with social problems and philanthropy. His remarkable feats in this field won him great recognition from men and women welfare workers.

Until recently he was an active member of the Chicago Peace Society and also foreign delegate to the American Peace Conference. This led him into association with the greatest men and women of the world who are leaders in the world peace movement.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 7, 1914.

In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson as Special Commissioner in Italy where he succeeded, through his diplomatic work, in having the Italian government represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Morris is also noted for his writings which are highly esteemed in literary circles. His book, With the Trade Winds, has been lauded by its critics.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES WITH A TETHER

The nearer we get to Friday, March 13,--the last day on which independent candidates for aldermen can enter the race,--the more glutted becomes the political market with independent candidates, just as if Chicago has become strongly impartial in municipal government.

It is certainly the most ardent wish of the better class of citizens in Chicago that the role of national party programs should not play an important part in the election of aldermen. Everyone to whom the city interests are dear, eagerly awaits the time when the city leaders will divert more attention to their duties and to the interests of the city than to the party with which they are connected.

This is why various independent candidates for aldermen receive support from the best citizens of their respective wards. But not always are the independent candidates independent. Unfortunately, many declare themselves as

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

independent candidates, when in reality they are bound by a tether to some fraction of a party. These candidates are still worse than party candidates. After a certain fraction is defeated in the Primaries, it seeks redress on election day through a candidate who runs as an independent. Such a candidate should not get the support from good citizens. Such a candidate manifests irresponsibility and is not true to the citizens. On election day may the citizens prove that they can not be duped.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

SABATH RESPONDS TO ACCUSATIONS **HURLED** AT HIM

The United Committee of representatives of the Board of Education and of the City Council, which is investigating the alleged irregularities in the purchase of sites for the School Board, received yesterday a letter from Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who offers an explanation on those deals in which certain Chicago newspapers implicated his name.

In a preface, as it were, to his letter, the Congressman states that in spite of the article, "Sabath will explain the school entanglement," published in the Daily News of Feb. 20, he received no invitation to appear before the committee even though he had especially come from Washington for this purpose.

Mr. Sabath states further that he has been in the real estate business since 1889, and that despite the many real estate deals that have passed through his hands in the course of these many years, his only real estate transaction

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

with the Board of Education was the sale of four lots ten years ago. Barring this deal, he has had no business dealings with the Board, neither as a seller nor as a broker.

"This alone," says Mr. Sabath, "is sufficient to contradict any statement that I was personally interested in selling to the School Board real estate at fraudulent high prices, especially when such statements are based upon the alleged statements of a man who is now dead. And the man who made this charge was a person not only earmarked as a liar by a jury investigation, but also indicted for prejury.

In connection with the deal made between Weisskopf and Ball and the Board of Education, on account of which his name was given publicity in the newspapers the Congressman made the following statement: "After Weisskopf and Ball had bought some lots on Lawndale Avenue, the School Board, without referring to me personally, began to negotiate with them with a view to purchasing the lots. The proprietors fixed the price at \$100 per foot for

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

the center ground [of the lots], and \$125 per foot for the front. The price was very reasonable, which can be seen by the fact that the School Board paid Mr. Cage for the adjourning lot \$10 and \$15 per foot more than what Weisscopf and Ball received. Upon closing the deal, the Weisscopfs (who are business partners of my brother) and Mr. Ball (who is my brother's brother-in-law), naturally, engaged me as the attorney to handle the legal end of this transaction. This was taken care of, in part, by the clerks in my office. Mr. Hoffman, a young lawyer of my firm, was intrusted with the collection of monies for the County Treasurer's Office. There was a mortgage on this property. This, as well as other necessary expenses, had to be paid. I had then advanced my money, for which I was later reimbursed by them upon the acknowledgement of a treasurer's check. I was unformed to cash it and deduct whatever was due me, Such things are customery between lawyers and clients."

Mr. Sabath also says that a similar ridiculous charge was made against him, before, only that in this earlier charge he appeared as trying to make profits in school lots for people who are his personal and political foes.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

After making it clear that the deal of Weisscopf and Ball was the only one in which he had any personal relations, the Congressman concluded thus:

credibly "The fact is that after reducing all taxes and other various expenses in connection with this transaction, Weisscopf and Ball made a comparatively small profit. The prices of real estate in that district, due to the car line on 16th Street and the huge construction enterprises there, have mounted incredibly in the past few years, and I am positive that the School Board can not procure any lots now in that district at the low price it bought from my clients. In order to prove the sincerity of my convictions in regard to the value of this property, I will, at any time in the course of one year, buy back the property on Lawndale Avenue from the School Board. But I will pay \$90 per foot, which will give the School Board a profit of \$2,750 or nearly 10% of the sum it paid."

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1914.

YOUNG JEWISH PEOPLE DEFEND SABATH

At a ball sponsored by the First Hebrew Educational and Charitable Organization in Douglas Park Auditorium, the members of the association adopted a resolution expressing their faith in Congressman Adolph J. Sabath and condemning the attacks made upon him by the Tribune and Journal.

In conclusion the resolution reads as follows: "Be it resolved that we condemn herein the afore mentioned attacks as being absolutely false and without any grounds, and urge everyone who loves justice to join us in expressing our firm belief in Congressman Sabath's honesty."



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1914.

CITIZENS DO YOUR DUTY

(Editorial)

Today is the day on which every citizen, man or woman, should vote in the primaries. It is the duty of every citizen to take a little time to go to his polling place and cast his vote for the most qualified and capable candidate in his ward. This is particularly the duty of all those Jewish citizens who are strongly inclined to neglect their political obligations. This year, however, every political leader hopes that the Jewish citizens will understand that by their neglect during the primaries, persons are nominated quite frequently who are far from being qualified to represent the Jewish interests in the City Council.

It is at election time that one must decide who are the best candidates. It stands to reason that no one is to be blamed but the citizens who evade their duties at the primaries. If everyone would be present and not rely upon others to do the nominations, such things would not occur, because the primaries proper were instituted to give the citizens not only an

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1914.

opportunity to vote but also to nominate the candidates, thus precluding the possibility of favoritism on the part of the bosses. The responsibility for the nomination of the candidates in the various wards rests upon the citizen himself.

At these primaries there is a new element, the women citizens. And these women, who have manifested intense resoluteness on registration day, will surely again today show that they understand the tasks of citizenship.

It is also expected that the votes of the women will play a very important role; that they will be the power which will decide the nomination of most candidates. It is especially important that the Jewish women show that they are not the last; that even though they are not as politically active as the American women, they are more aware of their political task than others.

They can only show it in one way, by participating in the primaries.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

SABATH WINS IMPORTANT POINT

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who is a member of the Committee on Immigration, today won a victory at the committee meeting. The Immigration Committee is at present working on the well-known Barnett-Dillingham Immigration Bill.

The Jewish congressman has waged a battle during the last three meeting days. He demanded that the committee be open-minded and permit, before the bill goes to Congress, the defenders of the open door policy to a hearing on this important question.

Finally, the committee complied with Mr. Sabath's demands. They set aside the 11th or 12th day of December to receive a Chicago committee and hear its arguments against the bill, which aims to close the doors of America.

As soon as the news reached Chicago, activities began among prominent citizens

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1913.

to select and send a committee to the Immigration Committee in Congress. Election Commissioner Zarnetsky, and a member of the Board of Education, Mr. H. A. Lipsky, assumed the responsibility of organizing a suitable committee which will, if possible, be sent to Washington to argue for free entrance to this country.

The Sentinel, Volumes 11-12; Week of July 4, 1913. Page 2.

Alderman Emanuel M. Abrahams, of the Twentieth Ward, was suddenly stricken after he had concluded a speech before council judiciary committee, Tuesday in favor of an amendment of the ordinance which forbade peddlers to carry their wares in the streets. He was taken to the University Hospital, where he died.

He had been active in politics for about twelve years, and had served two terms in the state legislature. He was the leader of the Hearst-Harrison faction of the Democratic party in his ward.

When investigation of the Maxwell Street market was started about a month ago, Alderman Abrahams was criticized by the press, but those who were associated with him asserted that his activities were for the best interests of the peddlers.

Alderman Abrahams was born in Chicago on July 7, 1866.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SABATH CHAIRMAN OF LIQUOR COMMITTEE.

The committee members of Congress held a caucus meeting today with the view of appointing chairmen for the various committees. Congressman Adolph Sabath was appointed chairman of the Liquor Committee.

Congressman Sabath is now the ranking member of the Immigration Committee, and is next in line for the chairmanship of this important committee.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 44, Wk. of October 26, 1912. p.349.

David M. Pfaelzer is the Democratic candidate for member of the Board of Assessors.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 7-8; Week of October 18, 1912. Page 17.

Charles P. Schwartz, is a candidate for the State Legislature. He is twenty seven years of age, and completed his college and law course at the University of Chicago in five years.

Upon Mr. Schwartz's graduation from law school, Judge Julian W. Mack, appointed him his official secretary. When Judge Mack was called to Washington, Mr. Schwartz remained in Chicago, where he is now engaged in the general practice of law.

He has been associated with Miss Jane Addams as a resident of the Hull House. He is secretary of the labor committee of the City Club; a member of the West Side Special Appeals Committee of the United Charities; Immigrants Protective League, and the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities.

Courier, October 22, 1911.

The Political Work for Hugo Pam.

It is certainly gratifying to notice enthusiastic groups of Jews gathered on the different streets of the West Side discussing the importance of the coming election. The choice for the office of Superior Judge of Cook County seems to be Mr. Hugo Pam. Meetings are arranged to be held in Synagogues, Lodges and at other different Societies and Organizations, with the main object in view of having Mr. Pam address the Jewish public at the various meetings.

It is also gratifying to know that the best class of Jews on the West Side are participating in the various Jewish activities, socially, politically, and other wise. They are concentrating all their efforts, not only to elect Mr. Pam, but also to give him the biggest majority of any candidate on the ticket. There is no doubt that Mr. Pam is a suitable candidate for the Judgeship. His energy is tremendous. The Chicago Bar is recommending him most highly for the position. There is hardly his equal in the knowledge of Law, his honor, his temperament and his natural feeling of justice to all. There is no doubt that he will make the most talented Judge In Cook County. Since his nomination, everybody one speaks with, admits that he is the right man for the job.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

COURIER October 16, 1911.

SABBATH AND PAM speak on Judaism.

Congressman Sabbath talks on immigration and Candidate Judge Hugo Pam speaks on the future of Jewish youth. About 1000 young men and women gathered last evening to listen to the able address of Congressman Sabbath and Judge Hugo Pam. This was the first of a series of meetings sponsored by the Homeword Club of the order Knights of Zion this winter.

The best orators were invited to speak after the lecture. The young folks will participate in music and dancing. However, at this first meeting there was no dancing, but the public is assured of music and dancing at the next gathering.

After sizing up the crowd according to the way they showed their interest, by setting spellbound for 3 hours listening to the speakers, one must conclude that this is the cream of the Jewish youth. They applauded the speakers stormily for explaining the future needs of the Jewish youth.

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JEWISH

COURIER - October 16, 1911. #2.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The program started with a vocal solo by Miss Clara Bookhalter. She was applauded repeatedly, and had to re-appear on the platform more than once. After that solo the superintendent of the Institute spoke on the Jewish immigration question, his opinion being that this is a question of distribution, and he recommended the formulation of a plan to distribute the immigrants in territories where they will be most needed.

Congressman Sabbath was then introduced. He spoke for over an hour and the audience was very much interested in his address. He explained the question of immigration by stating that it is not anything new. The origin of this question dates back to the time of Adam and Eve. In closing his address he spoke on the immigration laws in America of the last hundred years.

Congressman Sabbath, with the consent of Chairman Mr. Wolff, introduced Hon. Hugo Pam. In the introduction he stated that he knew Mr. Pam when he first came here as a young immigrant, poor and alone in this great free America, and from this humble beginning young Pam became a Congressman. He befriended me, said

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COURIER, October 16, 1911 #3

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Sabbath, not as a democrat, but as a Jew. Therefore it is my double pleasure to introduce this poor immigrant boy who became congressman and now is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. We now, both of us stand here before this intelligent Jewish audience, with the assurance that you will forget our being a Democrat or a Republican. for all I know is that we are both Jews, and when the election comes you will cast your vote for Hugo Pam and recommend your friends to do the same.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate. Oct. 29, 1910.

EDWARD G. FELSENTHAL RUNS FOR SENATE OF ILLINOIS

Edward G. Felsenthal is the Republican candidate for representative from the 3rd Senatorial District. He was born in Chicago 24 years ago and received his education at the University of Chicago Law School where he took a degree in batchelor of arts and doctor of jurisprudence. He is now associated with the law firm of Felsenthal, Foreman and Beckwith.

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Courier, October 23, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A. J. SABBATH TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

The A. J. Sabbath Campaign Committee has arranged a meeting to be held on the 8th day of the high holidays, for the purpose of having Congressman Sabbath address the Jewish public. He will speak on what he has accomplished since his election to the United States Congress, four years ago.

Many of our Jewish citizens in Chicago understand and are convinced that our Jewish Congressman, A. J. Sabbath, did wonderful work in the House of Congress. He is most interested and has worked without any let up on the anti-immigration bill, which of course is called the free immigration law, in which all our Jewish countrymen are interested. In addition to this bill in Congress, he is constantly busy with other laws regarding the welfare of our Jewish citizens in the U. S. A.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, October 16, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTORNEY GROSSBERG IS BEING BOOMED FOR JUDGE.

Due to President Taft's appointment of Judge Julian W. Mack as Judge of the Commerce Court, the Circuit Court of Cook County lost the only Jewish judge in a court of this nature.

A movement, therefore, is on foot among the Jews in Chicago to work out plans to have another Jewish jurist appointed or elected in place of Judge Mack. With this object in view a committee was organized of the following prominent Jewish citizens: Abraham S. Roe, James Rosenthal, Benjamin Schiff, Issac Lurie, Harry M. Fisher.

The Jewish Courier, October 16, 1910.

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This committee sent out a lot of letters and called a mass meeting of prominent Jewish citizens. The mass meeting was held, last night, in the office of Harry M. Fisher, 3247 Douglas Blvd. There were thirty-six of the most outstanding Jewish citizens, at that mass meeting, representing the West Side and they unanimously endorsed the lawyer, J. G. Grossberg as judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to take the place of Judge Mack.

The Committee has organized itself into a political club for the sole purpose of formulating plans, ways and means to have this attorney, J. G. Grossberg, elected judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County at the next spring election.

The officers of the club are as follows: Senator Polokof, chairman; A. F. Roe, treasurer; A. Edelman, secretary.

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The Jewish Courier, October 16, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The committee of Ways and Means, has the following: Harry M. Fisher, Max Goodman, Samuel Rosenblatt, Jas. Rosenthal.

Among the thirty-six, who were at the meeting were D. L. Halpern, Dr. B. Bregstone, Phillip P. Bregstone, Dr. J. Gartenstein.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, Wk. of Sept. 10, 1910. p.142.

Senator Samuel A. Ettelson, representing the 3rd Senatorial District of Illinois, is a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket. He has the distinction of being the only Jewish senator in the state of Illinois.

Mr. Ettelson was one of the first members of the Senate to join the new Insurgent Senate Organization against the old combine and assisted Senator Walter Clyde Jones in organizing the Senate.

Senator Ettelson advocates direct primaries, and a referendum on all bond issues. He drafted and was instrumental in passing the State Interest Law which saves the voters over \$100,000 a year in interest on public money. He was responsible for the passing of the School Text-Book Law, which has materially reduced the prices of grammar school text-books for thousands of children.

Senator Ettelson has been endorsed by the Legislative Voter's League and by Governor Deneen.

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JEWISH

Courier, April 2, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION JEWISH VOTERS OF CHICAGO!

May we remind all Jewish voters in Chicago to vote for your brother, Mr. Jacob H. Marks, the Republican candidate for City Clerk. Every Jewish voter must consider it as his duty to vote Tuesday, April 6. We wish to draw the attention of the Jewish voters that Mr. Marks has been endorsed by all factions of the Republican Party. He is also supported by the greatest business men in the city. All agree that he is the most capable man for such a great and responsible office as City Clerk. Every political worker will try his best to elect Mr. Jacob H. Marks, at the next Tuesday's election. You too must not fail him.

The Reform Advocate Vol. 37, Wk. of Mar. 13, 1909 Pp 118-119

Jacob H. Mark is the Republican nominee for the city Clerk He was born in this city and comes from a n old Chicago famuly. His father, Jonas Mark, was in the dry good s business on the North side for 35 yearw.

Mr. Mark entered the government service in the Money Order Dept. for the past ten years he has been in the Coupty Clerk's office. Four years ago he was promoted to minute clerk of the oard of Commissionaers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 2, 1908.

ADOLPH J. SABBATH INSULTED AS A JEW.

Mr. Anthony Michalek, who was once defeated, is again the candidate for Congressman from the Fifth District, on the Republican ticket opposing Mr. Adolph J. Sabbath, Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Republican Party has issued the second leaflet in which they insulted Mr. Sabbath, calling him:- "Jew," "Snake," and are asking the voters not to vote for Mr. Sabbath. We know that this infamous procedure of obtaining votes will not appeal to the Jewish people. It will also not appeal to the decent Bohemians, whom Mr. Michalek is trying to convince that he must represent in Congress, where he landed four years ago by accident.

Jews of the Fifth Congressional District, should unite their forces and vote solidly for Congressman Sabbath. In doing this, they will express their protest against the disgraceful dealings of Mr. Anthony Michalek, who so shamefully insulted Mr. Sabbath as a Jew.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 2, 1908.

Anthony Michalek, as stated above, is running on the Republican ticket. It is the duty of all Jewish voters, regardless of their party affiliation, to vote for Congressman Adolph J. Sabbath.

Congressman Sabbath's name is the 39th in the Democratic column. Jewish voters of the Fifth District, it does not matter which party you belong to. When you vote, just place an X opposite the name of Mr. Sabbath, and show Mr. Michalek that the Jewish name is not as cheap in America as he thinks.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 30, 1908.

ABEL DAVIS
RECORDER ON THE REPUBLICAN BALLOT.

Abel Davis, has made a name for himself as the best recorder Cook County has ever had. He is the present recorder of Cook County and is a candidate for re-election. He is well known to us as the son of Mr. Pesach Davis, may he rest in Peace! As a child, Abel Davis came to Chicago. He is the proper type of future American Jews. He graduated from the School of Law of Northwestern University, by studying evenings, and earning his livelihood in the day.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Abel Davis enlisted as a volunteer in the First Illinois Infantry. In 1902, he was elected as Assembly man in Springfield. There too, he proved very conclusively, that a Jew is honest and labors earnestly for the common good.

In the office of Mr. Abel Davis, many Jewish families are employed. His re-election means the continued existence of these families.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 27, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A LETTER TO THE COURIER.

The following letter was sent to us by Mr. Henry Greenebaum, the well known philanthropist and Jewish civic leader:

Dear Citizens and Brothers:

Some merciless professional politicians, who are interested only in their own gains, are seeking to discredit the re-election for Governor of Illinois of my personal friend.....Charles S. Deneen.

I consider it my duty, at this time, to say a few words about Mr. Deneen. I have lived in the State of Illinois for many years. I can assure you, as man and brother, that Illinois had no better Governor than Charles S. Deneen. He is honest and just. He has taken away the power of the political bosses, during elections, and has given them to the people. The people can now appoint their own representatives for any vacancies. This the professional politicians can not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1908

forgive or forget, and it is the reason why they are doing all in their power to besmirch the name of Charles S. Deneen.

The politicians are raving about the Governor because he had also introduced many other laws. For instance, the Civil Service Law, where by a person would have to have definite qualifications and pass a rigid examination, which would prevent politicians from getting these jobs just because they are politicians. If for no other reason, this alone should induce every citizen to vote for Governor Deneen.

Governor Deneen, was elected by a majority during the primaries. This is a clear indication that he deserves the full hearted support of all of us. Let us not be deceived by lies and falsehood. Give honor to whom honor is due!

Brothers, do not neglect your duties and vote for Charles S. Deneen as Governor of Illinois!

Henry Greenebaum.

THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER, October 23, 1908

J. Lobel

This is the name of a Jewish young man, who is a candidate for County Commissioner, on the Independent ticket, November the 3rd. Mr. Lobel was born in Romany, Roumania 30 years ago, of parents who are known far and wide as great scholars and religionists.

His father, Mr. Berl Leile Lobel, was one of the Jews to whom the Alliance Israelite of Paris had appealed immediately after the Russian-Turkish war, at the time of the Berlin Treaty to collect all material power possible, in order to have the expenses necessary to obtain political and civil rights for all Jews in Roumania.

He was also a civic leader and was respected, for his honesty by everyone.

Mr. Lobel was one of the young men, whose souls rebelled against the hatred and intolerance of Roumanians toward Jews. He organized a group of young emigres, who had forsaken the cursed country and emigrated to America-the land of Freedom.

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THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER, October 23, 1908

Here he became interested in political affairs. The Independent Party saw in him a good citizen, a capable man anda defender of Justice. .

The Independent Party exercised all its influence in order that he accept the candidacy on its ticket.

Jewish citizens will be doing something worth while if they will vote for Mr. Lobel.

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Courier, October 23, 1908.

101 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ADOLPH V. SABBATH FOR CONGRESS.

Who has not heard of Congressman Henry Goldjogel, the first Jewish congressman? His name is known far and wide - wherever a Jew abides. Congressman Goldjogel wrote to Congressman Sabbath as follows:

"My dear Congressman:

During my stay in Chicago, I have heard that there is opposition to your being nominated to Congress, and I hope that by now this opposition is so insignificant, that you really need not worry about it.

"You have been a very fine Representative in Congress, and when I say this, I know that I know that I am expressing the opinion of all my colleagues - the New York Congressmen. You have so zealously defended the interests of your District, that there should be no question in any one's mind as to sending you back to Congress. The intelligent and highly satisfactory work which you have performed in the Committee on Immigration, alone, should be sufficient to influence the Chicago public, particularly those

Courier, October 23, 1908.

who came from foreign lands, and above all, the children of Israel, to vote for you.

"It is very seldom that a man, who serves only part of a term, gains as many friends as you did during your brief term in Congress. I know how you labored attending to the hundreds of details congressmen are obliged to attend to in Washington. It was my sincere pleasure to hear all congressmen speak of your efficient and satisfactory service.

"I hope that the people of your District will recognize the fact, that in you they have a real standard-bearer of the people, and will send you back to Congress, without too much effort on your part.

Sincerely yours,
Henry M. Goldjogel."

When Mr. Goldjogel was in Chicago, he was interviewed by a reporter of the Daily Jewish Courier. The contents of the interview are: Having been in Congress for eight years, I am convinced, that it is necessary for the

Courier, October 23, 1908.

Jewish people to have Jewish congressmen in the House of Representatives. It is not, God forbid, because our law-makers are in any way against the Jews. We can readily depend upon the average freedom-loving, tolerant American, in every case, that he will make no distinction between a Jew and non-Jew. But with the enormous influx of immigrants during recent years, the majority of whom have not as yet had an opportunity to become Americanized, there exist problems which are unknown to the average American, but which the Jewish congressman knows perfectly well. It is also necessary for him to obtain the sanction of his colleagues, in order to win the desired proposals.

When, for instance, a question arises as to whether or not an immigrant to the United States, should know the language of his native country, the non-Jewish congressmen could not imagine that it is possible for Jews from Russia, Poland or other countries to be well educated in Jewish and yet not know the language of the country.

The Reform Advocate Vol. 35, Wk. of Feb. 22, 1908 P 12

Henry G. Foreman was reappointed commissioner for the Se. Park Board for a term of five years. The appointment was made by the unanimous vote of fourteen judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The American Jewish Year Book. 5668.
September 9, 1907 to September 25, 1908.
Edited by Henrietta Szold.

LIST OF JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Past and Present from Illinois. (pp. 436-437).

Emerich, Martin, b. 1847 - Serving as Democrat, 1903-1907.

Goldzier, Julius, b. 1854 - Serving as Democrat, 1893-1895.

Sabath, A. J. - Representative elect, 1907.

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The Courier, Mar. 17, 1907.

SEEN AND HEARD

Who is the young Jewish candidate, Mr. Morris Eller, who is running for alderman of the ninth ward? The answer is as follows: On September 22, 1883, the seventeen year old Morris Eller, landed in Chicago. He was poor and was lost in this great Metropolis without money and without knowledge of the English language, but he came here as a Jew with Jewish patience. He immediately began to attend night school to study the English language, and by day, he peddled for a living. As soon as he acquired a working knowledge of English, he discarded peddling and obtained a position as bookkeeper for Jacob Lasker. And before long he married into the Lasker's family. From then on, he became one of the most outstanding citizens of Chicago.

Finally he entered politics. In 1895, he was elected Deputy Assessor; in 1896, he became Deputy Collector and 1897, he was appointed Deputy Recorder, which office he now holds under Abel Davis. Now he is nominated for alderman

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The Courier, Mar. 17, 1907.

of the ninth ward in place of Abe Harris, who was appointed clerk of the criminal court. Mr. Eller is assured of election if the Jews of the ninth ward will do their duty.

In Jewish politics, Mr. Eller, is a power. He was grand secretary of the Order Western Star for nine and one-half years. He is at present, president of the Independent Order Brith Abraham of the West. He is also a member of other lodges and organizations, and has the assured co-operation of its members in this campaign.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Nov.3, 1906 P.347.

Mr. Joseph J. Elias, Republican Candidate for County Commissioner, was born April 15, 1877, in the City of Rossieny, Lithuania, Russia. He came to America in 1892. After his arrival in Chicago he entered the employ of Lederer & Oppenheimer, as a general salesman and assistant manager. He remained with them for four years. He then became connected with the Union Stock Yards State Bank, as Manager of the Foreign Exchange Department, a position which he still occupies. He is president of the Prince Vitauto Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. In 1903 he was appointed an honorary probation officer of the Juvenile Court by Judge Tuthill, and in June 1906 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct.20,1906, Pp.287-288.

Samuel A. Ettelson is the Republican-candidate for State Senator from the 3rd Senatorial District of Illinois. He was born in Chicago in 1874. He attended Harvard University for a time, and was graduated from the Chicago College of Law, in 1897. He has been practicing since that time.

Mr. Ettelson is the junior-member of the firm of Schuyler, Jamieson, & Ettelson. He is a director of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, a member of K.A.M. Cong., and of the Hamilton, and New Illinois Athletic Clubs.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Oct. 13, 1906.

[MAX BLUMENFELD, CANDIDATE]

Mr. Max Blumenfeld is the Republican-candidate for County Commissioner. He was born in Roumania and came to Chicago in 1884. He has been employed by Butler Bros. and James H. Walker & Co., and in 1888 he went into the grocery business. He was appointed a deputy clerk in the Circuit Court of Cook County, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Blumenfeld is a member of the B'rith, Sons of Benjamin, and other fraternal orders, and is well known throughout the city.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 32, Wk. of Sept. 29, 1906, P. 196.

A. J. Harris, Republican Candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court, represents the 9th Ward in the City Council. He has been successful in obtaining an appropriation of \$15,000 for a public bath, and a private donation from Charles T. Crane, of \$2,000. towards its maintenance.

He was instrumental in inducing the West Park Board to establish a small park in the Ghetto District, and aided the Maxwell Street Settlement by driving disreputable dance-halls from this neighborhood. Mr. Harris is a member of the Civic Club, Juvenile Protective League, Elks, Jewish Orphan Asylum, I.O. B'nai B'rith, National Union, K. P., and many other charitable and social organizations.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of April 1, 1905. p.142.

Alderman Milton J. Foreman is a candidate for re-election to the city council. As chairman of the Committee of Transportation he has made a record which has called forth the highest praise from the Municipal Voters League. He has the support of the leading daily papers and the endorsement of many of the most influential business men of his Ward.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of April 1, 1905. pp.143-144.

Mr. Herman Molner is the Democratic nominee for Alderman of the 15th Ward. He is a native of Hungary where he was born in 1865 and came to this country when he was 19 years of age. He is now the president of the Illinois Moulding Co., and also of Beth-El Congregation.

Mr. Molner is widely known for his liberality and philanthropy. If elected he will donate his entire salary of \$1,500 to the Sabbath School of Beth-El.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Oct. 22, 1904. p.211.

Rabbi Aaron Norden is the Republican nominee for the legislature from the 5th Senatorial District. He has earned the endorsement of the press and the public by his excellent record during the session of the last legislature of which he was a member. His views on the civil service question entitle him to the earnest support of every citizen.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Oct. 1, 1904. p.137.

Abel Davis, the Republican nominee for recorder, is a law partner of Henry L. Stern, secretary of Sinai Congregation. He was born in 1874 and graduated from the Northwestern University School of Law in 1902. When the Spanish-American war broke out, Mr. Davis enlisted in the First Illinois U. S. Volunteers, as a private. He saw service in Cuba and was promoted to a lieutenant.

Mr. Davis has already had experience in public life, having represented the 23rd Senatorial District in the legislature. The Legislative Voters' League gives him an unqualified endorsement and urges his election.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 12, 1902. p.597.

The nomination of Albert Fishell by the Democratic Party, for the office of Assessor is particularly gratifying at a time when honest officials are being sought.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 22, 1902. p.220.

Henry Horner Jr. is the nominee for South Town collector on the Democratic ticket. He is 26 years old, was born in Chicago and has resided here all his life. His family is one of the oldest in the city, having come here in 1847.

Mr. Horner has practiced law for about four years, prior to which he spent four years in the study of law. He is associated with Frank A. Whitney under the firm name of Whitney and Horner, and they enjoy an enviable reputation in their profession. Their business consists principally of commercial and real estate practice.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 22, 1902, p.219.

The Municipal Voters League has endorsed the candidacy of David L. Frank for alderman of the First Ward.

Mr. Frank was born in Chicago in 1872 and has resided in this city ever since. Some 15 years ago he was instrumental in the organization of the firm of Hart and Frank, dealers in real estate. In the handling of this business he has commanded the respect and confidence of the community.

The Voters League, which has been of great value in purging the City Council of corrupt alderman, endorsed Mr. Frank, knowing him to be honest, capable and courageous.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 25, 1899. p.169.

Captain Milton J. Foreman, the regular Republican candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, was born in Chicago, January 26, 1863. He attended the public schools of this city until his thirteenth year, and then set out to earn his livelihood. His first position was with Keith Bros., wholesale hat and cap merchants, with whom he remained twenty-five years. At the end of this period, he engaged in the practice of law. He is now a member of the firm of Felsenthal, D'Ancona, and Foreman.

Captain Foreman has for many years been an officer in the Illinois National Guard, belonging to the Cavalry unit. At the beginning of the war with Spain, he offered his services to the government, and was appointed quarter master of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with the rank of a captain.

As soon as he was mustered out of service, Capt. Foreman organized the Independent Anti-Boodle League and was appointed chairman of that body. Capt. Foreman did his work so well that he received the thanks and praises of our

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 25, 1899. p.169.

leading citizens. The defeat of the Railway Corporations' plans can be attributed as much to his energetic action and his wisdom as to any other cause.

Capt. Foreman is a member of Sinai Congregation, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of its Rabbi, Dr. Hirsch.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 26, 1898. p.103.

The South Town Republican Convention has unanimously nominated Simon W. Straus for assessor. Mr. Straus is very well known, especially in the Jewish community. He is a young man, whose business training as a banker and real-estate dealer, qualifies him to discharge the duties of that office in an able manner. He has pledged himself to so conduct his office, if elected, that his administration will be a credit to himself, the city and especially to the Jewish community.

Mr. Straus is the eldest son of the late F. W. Straus. He was a member of the banking firm of Cahn and Straus, and of recent years, senior member of the mortgage bankers, S. W. Straus and Co. He is a member of the Sinai Congregation and the Standard Club.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 23, 1895. pp.81-82.

Robert R. Jampolis, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Circuit Court, has made the study and practice of law his life-work. Although regarded as one of the younger members of the bar, he has been actively engaged in the profession for nearly 18 years.

Admitted to the bar in 1877, Mr. Jampolis at once started a general practice, which he conducted for 8 years. In 1885 when Judge Julius S. Grinnell was elevated to State's Attorney, he appointed Mr. Jampolis to the position of Assistant State's Attorney. Judge Grinnell's successor in the State's Attorney office, Joel M. Longenecker, honored Mr. Jampolis by a re-appointment. In his capacity he was engaged in the prosecution of many important cases, and as legal adviser of the grand jury, he conducted the investigation of from 25,000 to 30,000 criminal cases.

Mr. Jampolis is a thorough Chicagoan and has lived in this city since a few weeks after his birth in 1855. He entered the Union College of Law, from which he graduated with honors in 1877. Mr. Jampolis was the youngest, but one, in his class and had just become 21 when he began to practice. Mr. Jampolis has been a prominent member of Zion Congregation for years.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, wk. of March 27, 1891.

[CONCERNING LINDHEIMER AS A CANDIDATE]

Mr. Jacob Lindheimer is Democratic nominee for South Town Collector. Mr. Lindheimer's name was placed on the ticket without solicitation on his part. He is a young married man, well known and well connected, and is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 3031 Archer Ave. He has been a resident of Chicago for sixteen years and can be commended as an active, energetic and intelligent business man.

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JEWISH

The Occident, June 8, 1888.

In the recent nominations for delegates to the National Democratic College, that party selected our time honored citizen, Honor Charles Schwab, late City Auditor, as a member at large among Electors, for the State of Illinois.

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The Occident, October 15, 1886.

Mr. Isaac Abrahams is the regular Democratic nominee for State Senator from the third district. This gentleman has served in the State Legislature, also in several official capacities in this city, is an old resident of Chicago, and has given satisfaction to his constituents in every way.

He enjoys high social standing and if elected, will undoubtedly meet all the requirements of the high position for which he is running.

The Occident, August 13, 1886.

HON. CHAS. H. SCHWAB MAYOR AD INTERIM OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

It was not a little surprise to the citizens of Chicago, that the office of City Comptroller was tendered to Hon. Chas. H. Schwab, of the firm of Selz, Schwab and Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers. It was with some reluctance that Mr. Schwab entertained such a proposition, but through the solicitation of many personal friends and leading business men of the city, he consented to accept the appointment and promised the mayor that he would for a short period (until October 1), supervise the city finances. He forthwith assumed the office of comptroller, a position second only to that of Mayor of the City of Chicago. Even on the first day of his incumbency, Mr. Schwab's exceptional sagacity was demonstrated by the fact that he discovered a clerical error, amounting to \$5,000.

We have known this gentleman for many years, as a conscientious Democrat. As the present incumbent of the office of comptroller, he will reflect high credit upon the City of Chicago. It is not improbable that his party may nominate him for Mayor of Chicago, since he possesses all the sterling qualities of a highly honorable business man, combined with great administrative

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, August 13, 1886.

ability. He is fully identified with the interests of the city and his cosmopolitan proclivities render him generally popular.

The Israelites of Chicago may well be proud of the distinction and honor conferred upon Mr. Chas. H. Schwab.

Jewish Advance, May 30, 1879.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL NOMINATED

Julius Rosenthal, Esq., has been nominated on the Republican Ticket for the judicial election which is to take place next Monday. Here is what the Tribune says of him: "Mr. Julius Rosenthal is remarkably well known. The only public position which he has held, apart from being a member of the Library Board, has been that of Public Administrator, whose duties he has performed for a long time without any person ever lifting up his voice to make a complaint against him. He has perhaps a broader knowledge of the science of law than any of the other candidates on either the Republican or the Democratic Ticket.

Thanks in part to the better training which one receives at the German law schools, he is about as much at home in civil and canonical as in common law.Connected for a long time with the Chicago Law Institute (President) he has the acquaintance and friendship of all the lawyers, and will secure their united support.....Two years ago he was a candidate before the Convention for Judge of the Probate Court, but was defeated."

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption



Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

CHICAGO GAMBLING HOUSES PROTECTED BY INJUNCTIONS

The afternoon edition of a Chicago newspaper published a "sensation" this week by revealing that in Chicago gambling is going on to the nth degree. The gambling houses are wide open, and anyone with a few dollars to risk in a game, can gamble without fear of arrest, or of even being disturbed by the police.

Under the old Thompson administration, Chicago was known as an "open town," where all gambling houses were protected by the police and where the underworld were free to go on with their business undisturbed.



Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

When Thompson's administration was replaced by another with a good religious and God-fearing mayor at the head, they tried to persuade the public that Chicago would be an example of the new administration's work to make this a clean and respectable city.

And it did not take long. The police, under their new chief, started a clean-up campaign all over the city. First of all they began with the saloons. Licenses were taken away from every saloon and coffee house and the places closed. Restaurants that were within a shade of suspicion in regard to serving liquor, were raided by the police. The patrol wagons were busy day and night; the police searched for "sinners;" even the "innocent" beauty-parlors, where people would go for a manicure or a face massage, were bothered. The new "saintly" administration wanted to protect our citizens, from even the least thought of sin entering their minds. The motto was to make Chicago an ideal city.



JEWISH

Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

And now, after a year's "clearing," it is learned that Chicago is the same "open town" it was in the good old times under the Thompson's administration. Now the attention of the police is called to the open gambling houses with which the South Side is flooded, where the bosses of the under-world feel as though they were the city officials. When the police was asked about this state of affairs, their chief gave an answer which is worth listening to.

His answer regarding open gambling is just plain. He shifts the blame onto the Chicago courts, and a few of the judges whose names he mentions. He shows that the police are absolutely helpless because the gambling houses are protected by the courts. Some of the filthiest gambling houses are protected by injunctions granted by Judge Sullivan, the same judge who



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Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

made himself famous by granting injunctions to protect bosses and strike-breakers.

There were cases, said Chief Collins, in which the police that made a raid on some gambling house, were taken to court on the charge of violating the injunction, which restrained them from entering certain gambling houses.

Here are words of Chief Collins himself: "The biggest gambling houses in our city are located on the South Side, and they operate their business under the protection of injunctions. This is a case: when we made a raid on The Renier Club, which is operated by a certain Robert Speedy, a prominent person of the underworld, we arrested between forty and fifty gamblers, nineteen of whom had police-records. We

Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

also found many deadly weapons, such as guns, revolvers, knives, daggers and black-jacks.

Judge Samuel Trude, of the Municipal Court, pigeon-holed the case. On top of all that, we had to appear in court on a charge of violating the injunction granted to this gambling house by Judge Sullivan. This is the answer to the gambling question."

What we have just quoted is only a short extract of the statement made by the Chicago Chief of Police. The Chief reveals facts which show how the entire under-world is protected by the courts. He shows, for instance, that when the gambling houses are not protected by injunctions, their trials are dragged for so long that they are forgotten.

Forward, Aug. 2, 1924.

Even though the "sensation" the newspapers have made out of the open gambling houses in Chicago is not a surprise, the answer given by Chief Collins should interest all of us. The public should know that the same judge who protects the bosses with his injunctions in case of a strike, helps the gambling houses, and the entire under-world with the same weapon, giving them a free hand to operate their business.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1924.

THE BALLYHOO OF AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

by
S. Grinblau

The primary elections are over, thank God. The citizens will now be able to rest from the campaign noise and tumult and get ready for the next campaign, which will be noisier.

When one observes the unbelievably long ballot and the army of paid "watchers" at the polls, one can only wonder why the Fathers of the Republic, who created the greatest Constitution in the world, did not invent an effective election machinery. No country in the world has such a colossal number of elective offices, many of them so insignificant as court clerks or bailiffs. The public must be surely bewildered by the extraordinary large number of names of the candidates, the great majority of whom are unknown. A great number

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1924.

of citizens vote blindly, not knowing for whom they vote.

The army of paid watchers, canvassers, and so on, whose numbers increase with every election, is a still worse phenomenon. Not less than one hundred thousand men and women citizens were acting as watchers and canvassers at the polls on last Tuesday's election. This means that nearly ten per cent of the voters were hired to work and, naturally, to vote for certain candidates. The time maybe will come, if things go on like this, when every voter will be hired to work for a certain candidate and an election will become a farce.

America took over a great deal from the English parliamentary institutions. It would not be amiss to take a cue from the English election system that works so efficiently and is incomparably cheaper than the American election machinery.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1924.

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

If you take your citizenship duties seriously (I am convinced that you do), you should not fail to vote tomorrow in the primary elections. You have to express tomorrow your decision as to whom you want and whom you do not want as candidates. If every citizen were interested in political questions and would go to the polls, such scandals as happen now would never happen because people who do not deserve to be elected to high offices would not have been elected. All talk about wiping out corruption is bunk as long as every citizen does not exercise his citizenship rights and does not use the ballot. So tomorrow to the polls and give your votes to the candidates that you like and who you think are the right people for the offices to which they will be elected. If you will do that, you will have no cause to complain later about corruption and graft in our political life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 29, 1924.

THE SOURCE OF THE OIL SCANDAL

As the investigation into the Government's oil contracts proceeds more fraudulent dealings are uncovered. At first only two cabinet members were involved (one resigned and the other one is still serving); but now the names of many prominent politicians and other officials in Government service have been dragged into the scandal, not to mention the names of Attorney General Daugherty and the late President Harding. Every one whose name is connected with the scandal is responsible for some unjust transaction. Each one committed a criminal act.

Let us delve [into some of the details]. In the states of Wyoming and California the Government owns oil wells that have never been developed. Twenty years ago the Government decided that these wells should remain under the supervision of the Navy Department. They were to be reserved for later use by the American Navy. When Harding became President he appointed Mr. Fall as Secretary of the Interior; and this secretary allowed the big oil magnates to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 29, 1924.

engage in a series of underhand deals involving the Government oil fields in Wyoming and California. Mr. Fall was a friend of two of the oil magnates, Sinclair and Doheny; they made the underhand deals with Mr. Fall.

Mr. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior did not have the jurisdiction over the oil wells, they were controlled by the Secretary of the Navy. Therefore, it was necessary to obtain the approval of the President to turn over the wells to the department of the interior. Mr. Fall saw to it that President Harding should sanction the transfer; Mr. Denby, the Secretary of the Navy was to know and approve the move. Then Mr. Fall entered into a contract with the two oil magnates and gave Mr. Doheny access to one oil well in California and Mr. Sinclair access to another in Wyoming. After securing the leases, Mr. Doheny declared that he himself expected a profit of not less than a hundred million dollars from these small transactions.

Also part of the general agreement between Mr. Fall and the two oil men was the agreement that the money which the Navy Department received for the leases

100-111, p. 30, 31

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 29, 1924.

should be used for specific departmental purposes. This decision also had the full approval of President Harding since he had to approve the leases.

Senator Caraway [of Arkansas], who is leading the attack [on the Administration] brought out the following facts:

1. President Harding had no authority, without the approval of Congress, to permit the leasing of the oil fields to private individuals. The only branch of the Government that has full power over its property is Congress. The President has no authority to spend one cent, or transact any business whereby either Government funds or property change hands, without the approval of Congress. In this case President Harding did not secure any authorization.
2. Secretary of the Navy Denby had no authority to use the money he received for the lease, which amounted to one hundred million dollars, for his department without the approval of Congress. No department

Daily Jewish Forward, Jan. 29, 1924.

has the authority to spend Government funds without receiving permission from Congress.

3. These transactions were made secretly. It is hardly feasible that neither President Harding nor Secretary of the Navy Denby did not understand why their colleague, Mr. Fall, had requested that they turn the entire deal relating to the oil wells over to him.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

OIL MAGNATES AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET IN
GRAFT SCANDAL

(Editorial)

In the last few years we heard so much about graft scandal in connection with war jobs and war contracts that the public is indifferent to new discoveries of graft. Yet, it is unbelievable that the report of Senator Caraway, submitted to the Senate yesterday afternoon, and which caused a turmoil in the Senate, will be passed up so easily.

The scandal the Senator mentioned was powerful enough to arouse the dead.

Two members of the cabinet are involved; one, the leader, has re-



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Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

signed from the cabinet; the second one still is a member of the cabinet. An assistant cabinet member is also involved and a few Senators and prominent business men were indirectly accused of being parties to the scandal.

During the time of war, the government developed certain oil wells. The Government at that time needed oil for the Navy, and these oil wells were kept in reserve for the fleet. After the war certain oil magnates began scheming in Washington to induce the Government to lease the oil wells to them. The Secretary of Interior at that time, Albert Fall, without consulting the other cabinet members, signed a contract with the oil magnate, Mr. Sinclair. According to the contract, Sinclair obtained access to the oil wells. The sum that he paid for the so-called lease was very small. One of his partners declared that from this transaction, he

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

will gain no less than one hundred million dollars.

When it was learned that such a transaction took place, Mr. Fall was questioned, he declared that the Government had no other alternative since the Sinclair firm has an oil field next to our Government wells, and Sinclair was in a position to pump the Government's oil from underground. Experts ridiculed Mr. Fall's explanation. It was said that Sinclair's clique probably tricked the cabinet member into their scheme. Mr. Fall was severely criticized for his lack of judgment.

It was then learned that immediately after Sinclair had the lease in his possession, Mr. Fall, who had resigned from his office, had one hundred thousand dollars on deposit in his bank. It was also learned that at the time that Fall made the secret deal with Sinclair,

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JEWISH



Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1934.

Mr. Fall's private business operations were unprofitable (he has a large ranch in Texas), but with the hundred thousand dollars, he speedily built his business up again. It is understood that these two facts were connected: Fall turned over treasures of oil to Sinclair, and Mr. Fall suddenly became a possessor of one hundred thousand dollars. Perhaps that sum of money has some connection with the turning over of the Government's oil wells?

An investigation committee was then appointed to look into this matter. When this committee asked Mr. Fall where he got the money, his answer was that he borrowed it from a certain Mr. Mc Lean, a millionaire newspaper publisher in Washington. When Mc Lean was asked if that was true he replied that it was. He was then questioned as to why he gave Fall the money, and why

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JEWISH



Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

he gave it to him in cash and not by check. The clique faltered in their words. Mc Lean became frightened and withdrew his former statements. The Senate committee called on Fall once more to answer questions, and he claimed he was sick, so they called Mc Lean again but he also claimed he was sick. Both patients are now in Florida and both stay at the same hotel.

The present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, and his assistant, Roosevelt's son, are also implicated in this oil scandal. Both knew of this transaction and both approved the contract.

One of the chief lawyers defending Mr. Fall is the former Attorney-General of the Wilson administration, the famous prosecutor of

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JEWISH



Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

Socialism and unions, Mr. Palmer. In the speech given by Senator Caraway, he explained that Mr. Fall hired Palmer as his defender in the hope that this will influence the Democratic Senators to be more gentle in their attack. Palmer is influential in the Democratic organization, and the Democratic Senators who are carrying on the fight against Fall fear Palmer.

The facts emphasized by Senator Caraway in his speech were sufficient to warrant prosecution of the people involved. He urged the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, to submit all these facts to a Grand Jury and demand that every one who is implicated in this scandal be indicted. Here he emphasized that Mr. Daugherty should carry out these demands.

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JEWISH



Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

For the last three years since Daugherty took office as Attorney-General, he has been convinced that Caraway's opinions are right. When Daugherty first stepped into office in Washington, there were piles of accusations of graft against war profiteers. Many thought at that time that Daugherty would roll up his sleeves and start right in, so that the cases could be disposed of, not that he was so in earnest in fulfilling his duty, but for the sake of political motives. This scandal took place under Wilson's administration. It would have been a victory for the Republican Party if it was shown that the Government was robbed by the Democratic administration. Daugherty did pretend to prosecute the accused. He made attempts, and even brought a few that were charged with minor offenses to court. But gradually it became clear that nothing could be expected from Daugherty. Yet, it was not a question involving political parties. By the war graft, all party

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JEWISH



Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

boundaries were wiped out. The Democratic organization was friendly to the Republican as well as to the Democratic contractors. The Democratic organization allowed everyone to take as much as his heart desired. The thievery was on such a large scale that there was sufficient for all. None of the big grafters was brought to court, and the public gradually forgot the scandalous and shameful episode in our history.

Will this recent sensation, this exposure of wholesale graft, help awaken this country and spur the people to force the Government to bring millionaire thieves and grafters to justice? This is an election year; a time like this is very favorable for obtaining a little justice from the Government. At a time like this a government cannot afford to ignore public opinion. We are convinced that unless something is done behind the scenes to close the

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

mouths of the few Senators who are carrying on the fight, the Republican Party will surely take drastic steps. But we fear that both parties will unite and force the "kickers" in the Senate to hush the graft-scandal, since both parties are equally involved. If the Democrats unveil the graft-scandal of the Republicans, the Republicans will surely not remain silent; nor will they find it difficult to unveil graft of the Democrats.

It depends entirely on whether the investigating committee is courageous enough not to fear risking political careers if necessary.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward July 16, 1921

Politicians, who have taken care of the entire city now have turned their attention to the Maxwell St. market, between Jefferson and Halsted Sts.

They wish to abolish it and make the market a thing of the past. A complaint was registered yesterday by Alderman Bireske, chairman of the Market Committee for the City Council, before the Commissioner of Streets, Barnes, that the market is not conducted according to the ordinances of the city, and that graft is being paid there to politicians to the sum of \$25,000 per month.

The same complaint was lodged with the Committee of Public Markets. The main plaintiff for the Committee of Public Markets was Alderman Henry L. Pick from the 20th Ward. He issued a dirty lie to the effect that many business people of the Maxwell St. market purchase stolen goods. He also hinted that this was the reason the merchants could sell their merchandise much cheaper than could any other business man in the city. He stated also that a great graft system is being conducted and that the politicians secure about \$25,000 a month from this source. To the assistance of Alderman Pick came John D. Cullenston, the business manager of the Fire Department. He stated that the fire laws are not being obeyed in the Maxwell St. market, and a danger of a great fire is present in the market.

Alderman Pick, in his statement, mentioned the names of the Sanitary District Trustee, Morris Eller and the market master, Louis Cracow, as those who control the

market. The poor man, - stated Alderman Pick - no longer has any chance in the Maxwell St. market. He must first pay a certain sum before he is permitted to sell his merchandise. The law states that every merchant should have the right to utilize 10 linear feet of space and that all stands must be removed between 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M.

"But today the market is not conducted along such lines. The stands are controlled by the collectors of the politicians. I can prove this by showing checks and affidavits. Wooden booths and sheds have been raised standing partly on the sidewalk and partly on the street and they are rented for large sums of money. Wagons have remained standing so long on the paid for spaces that their wheels have sunk into the asphalt. The system of paying graft has been so well organized, he further stated, that those who refused to pay were driven out of the market. Over 100,000 persons, he further stated, buy and sell on Sundays. They come from all parts of the city. At least a million dollars per week business is carried on and the city receives no more than \$14.00 per permit.

Sam Lebedinsky of 700 Maxwell St., whose store is on Union St., gave testimony to the effect that the door of his store is blocked by a stand and that his customers must enter through a rear entry. The market master allows this, he said.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Committee decided to work out new regulations for the market. The entire fuss which has been raised against the Maxwell St. market however, is recognizable as merely a means to create a sentiment against Jewish businessmen. The Maxwell St. market is one of the oldest markets in Chicago. It is a famous place, and people from all over the city, come to purchase bargains. Because of the great turnover, it pays the merchant to sell his merchandise cheaper and with a smaller profit.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1917.

LOEB REVEALS CONSPIRACY AGAINST SCHOOL BOARD

Jacob Loeb, president of the Board of Education, caused a great sensation yesterday by his special message, at an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Education, in which he revealed the ignominious acts of the city administration against the School Board. Mr. Loeb showed in his message how the Mayor's advisor, Fred Lundin, had commanded and forced Mr. Thompson to break his word to the Impartial League of Prominent Citizens and execute the order from the Ward committeemen.

Mr. Loeb's message will go down as a historical document. It is permeated with the spirit of a fighting soul which can no longer bear the outrages committed by the mayor against the Board of Education. Loeb detected a great danger hanging over the public schools and how unclean politicians seek to undermine the most sacred and most beautiful of all public institutions, the schools. And therefore he decided to remain silent no longer,

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1917.

but to step out in an open fight against the Mayor and his counselors, revealing their acts to the world and fighting until he will free the schools from politics.

Following the enumeration of one fact after another, and one direct charge after another against Mayor Thompson and Fred Lundin, he said, "I am also tired, but remember, I will not commit suicide or resign from office, on the contrary, I will retain my position, and will fight until I triumph."

The large body present at the meeting readily understood whom Mr. Loeb aimed at, and a thunderous applause was heard. When Loeb concluded his message, he was greeted heartily. The Board pledged its assistance and promised to cooperate with him in the fight against the Mayor and Fred Lundin. Only two school trustees did not vote to support Pres. Loeb. The others have fallen in line with him to combat the clique of politicians who want to exploit and corrupt the entire school system.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1917.

However, Mr. Loeb was not merely satisfied with exposing the undermining work of the Mayor and Fred Lundin, but he also proposed a plan whereby to eradicate the corrupt plans of the City Administration. He therefore proposed, in concluding his message, that the Rules Committee should be increased by four new members and to render it a body able to create new rules for the Board of Education, so that it can function under the City Law.

The Board accepted his proposal and he immediately appointed four new members to the School Board Rules Committee, which will introduce new rules at the new meeting, under which the present Board will be able to reorganize in harmony with the new law and then carry on its work.

In other words, this means that the Board determined not to heed the Mayor but maintain power, the Board is certain that it will get support from the City Council, who will not confirm the new members appointed by the Mayor to the Board.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 25, 1917.

The conflict between Mr. Loeb and Mayor Thompson arose from the question as to who should be appointed to the Board and for how long a term. Mr. Loeb argued with the Mayor for a few weeks, urging him not to pay any attention to Fred Lundin and to keep his word to the Impartial League.

The league has no other interest but that of checking on the qualifications of the persons whom the Mayor recommends as members of the Board of Education. The Mayor promised the league to do this, but Fred Lundin is more important than the Mayor's promise.

All Fred Lundin wants is to have "his men" on the Board. "His men" are such persons as will vote as he, Lundin, orders, and not as their conscience dictates. He has therefore, accepted the recommendation of politicians instead of that of impartial, reliable men who care for nothing but the interests of the schools. Lundin knows that an educated and intelligent man will not carry out the command of a low politician, and therefore, he mustered a list of such men as will follow orders and vote as they are commanded.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 27, 1917.

Mr. Loeb had seriously looked into the matters for the past few weeks and had alone taken up the fight against them. He held many meetings with the Mayor, Fred Lundin, the Jewish Commissioner, and Mr. John Bill Robertson, and they promised to act honestly, but they deceived him.

They did not keep their promise. They did not however, fool Jacob M. Loeb; they only fooled themselves. Mr. Loeb proved that all those who thought that he had closed an alliance with the Mayor were badly mistaken. The Mayor and Fred Lundin, who thought that Mr. Loeb had become their partner, were disappointed.

As long as Mr. Loeb saw that everything was run honestly he stood with the City Administration, but as soon as he learned that the City Administration deviated from the honest path, that he broke his diplomatic relations with the City Hall bosses and declared open war.

Mr. Loeb is a strong advocate of the no armistice idea and has, therefore,

Daily Jewish Courier, May 21, 1917.

prepared an adequate supply of ammunition for his war against the City Hall.



The most formidable blow aimed at him was a letter, addressed to him from Mayor Thompson, stating that he must leave out from the Board of Education Atty. Shanon, Secty. Larson, Muscander, and others because they don't follow orders from Fred Lundin.

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IV

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

WHERE IS THE OBSTACLE?

EDITORIAL.

Again rumors are being circulated, that Dr. Theodore B. Sacks will have to resign as a member of the Board of Trustees of the city's tuberculosis institute, and again all the newspapers are shouting their indignation at the injustice against Dr. Sacks, and a greater injustice against Chicago.

The post, which Dr. Sacks holds, does not pay any salary. It is an honor post. Dr. Sacks in his indefatigable work and through his knowledge in the research of tuberculosis, deserves the recognition of Chicago, for it is he, who has elevated the institution to one of the best in the country.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

The best doctors in America give him due credit for it. The press of Chicago, almost without exception demands the reappointment of Dr. Sacks. This should be reason enough to return Dr. Sacks to his post, yet rumors have it, that his removal is imminent. What a powerful influence there must be on Mayor Thompson's side against Dr. Sacks!

It appears to us, that it is not necessary to be a big politician in order to guess, who this influence is. Dr. Robertson, former president of Bennett College, is now in Mayor Thompson's cabinet. The Bennett College never enjoyed a good reputation among the medical colleges, especially the more reputable medical schools, like Rush Medical. Physicians and surgeons always turned their noses away, whenever the name of Bennett College was mentioned.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

And Dr. Sacks is keeping company with the more reputable medical schools, than the Bennett College with its scientific authorities, and this Dr. Robertson does not like.

It seems to us, that we have guessed, who the influence is.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1914.

(Editorial)

That the Chicago "World's Greatest Newspaper," The Chicago Tribune, deemed it necessary, for political reasons, to pretend to believe in the confessions of a knavish fellow, whom an impartial jury refused to believe even in an instance which could leave no doubt, can be readily understood by all. The Tribune picked up this man's confession and created a sensation about the purchases on land transacted by the Board of Education.

Everything is permissible in wartime and in politics. The Tribune has used the same weapons that other politicians use in their struggle for political existence.

It isn't new to hear from a political rostrum how one politician "reveals" things about his opponent which have never existed. Truth is evaded at a political festival. Accusations are framed and evidence is fabricated in a political war.

It is said that even decent politicians are not so clean. But, in the first

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1914.

place, there is very little decency among politicians. Second, politicians measure decency with a different rule from what ordinary people do, and whatever appears indecent to the average layman is very decent to a politician.

The Chicago Tribune, whose ambition is to publish the World's greatest newspaper, is also meddling in politics. And this time it is on the other side of the fence. The Tribune, as we all know, is Republican, reactionary Republican, except in the last campaign when ex-President Taft refused to dance the political tango in accordance with the tune it [The Tribune] played. The Tribune was then forced to oppose him and line up with Theodore Roosevelt, thus becoming progressive until after the presidential election. After the election, not knowing who would gain the upper hand in the Republican party, the Tribune became impartial, i. e., half Republican and half progressive. But the Tribune is at all times a bitter opponent of the Democratic party.

Incidentally, the State of Illinois, Cook County, and the City of Chicago

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1914.

are now governed by Democrats. And still worse, Chicago, the city in which the "World's Greatest Newspaper" should really be influential, where it should be adhered to if it had any power, is administered by a fraction of the Democratic party, against whom the Tribune is more embittered than any other political opponent.

Those who are somewhat posted in Chicago politics, know that there exists an old feud between the Tribune and the Harrison family, and from every indication, it still will have to do some tall fighting against the Harrison administration in Chicago. It stands to reason that the Tribune's opposition to the Harrison family could not prevent the old Carter H. Harrison from being elected mayor for five terms. This proves that the Tribune is probably the "World's Greatest Newspaper," but when it comes to a political battle the broad masses can interpret the political-dyed news and the made-to-order editorials, which aren't taken seriously.

A newspaper can only have an effect on the masses, especially on election day, if it is honest, impartial, and not one-sided. The large masses are not so

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1914.

blind as mudslingers would have us believe. Even if the Tribune is the "World's Greatest Newspaper," it is rather little in proportion to Chicago's population, especially when it assumes the role of a moral preacher venting chastisement and reprimanding the Democratic party, the Democratic city, county, and state administration. It is the advice of a friend that sinks deeply into the heart; the enemy's advice goes into one ear and out through the other.

It is therefore very natural for the Tribune to devote its front page and print in large letters the admissions of a scamp whom an impartial jury declined to believe and whose testimony concerned a dead man unable to disprove it.

But, from the Tribune's standpoint, as long as the admission could cast a shadow on the city administration, it was deserving of front-page space; as long as the admission could cast some suspicion on the people who are responsible for the success of the Democratic party, the Tribune took to it as flies take to molasses. Upon investigation, however, Chicago's noted businessmen proved that everything written by the Tribune was a lie, which should have occupied some corner on the 13th page in fine print. Partiality in politics leads to the adoption of the

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1914.

Jesuitical maxim that "the end justifies the means." The Tribune is no exception to this.

But if we can understand the tactics of the "World's Greatest Newspaper," we cannot conceive of the traditions of our so-called great Jews. We cannot agree with the Hirschs, the Hirschbergs, the Schoenfarbers, and the Levys who follow the Tribune's footsteps when they act nonsensically in politics.

[At this point the writer reproaches the rabbis for taking a hand in politics and for agreeing with the attitude the Tribune has taken in this case. The writer concluded by saying that "this exposes the pettiness of our so-called great men."]

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

THE VOTE SWINDLE TRIAL

(Editorial)



The Jury could not reach a verdict in the third trial of the election fraud, and the suit against the accused must, therefore, be continued. As we know, two persons were found guilty in the first trial, and the jury acquitted five people in the second trial.

These decisions, rendered by the jury, can probably afford a pretext to those who are against investigating the election fraud and against convicting the swindlers by claiming that the prosecution has no ample grounds on which to build the charges. But viewing the matter from an impartial standpoint, we arrive at the conclusion that it is only but right that action against the accused be continued with all the expedience and vigor that the city can possibly command. That irregularities

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had been carried on in the counting and balancing of votes was shown in each trial. There is no doubt that patriots have exaggerated somewhat in reporting the number of votes for their favorite candidates. This is a crime which must be uprooted, and the city, through its authorities, should apply all efforts to put an end to this form of crime. It is certainly difficult to single out the one person responsible for this crime. That is why the jury renders a decision of not guilty, or can not reach a verdict. But the principal thing is not whether or not the accused are sentenced; the main thing is to eradicate the fraud. By bringing the guilty to justice, the big "patriotic" boosters of certain candidates will not be so willing to take a chance.

Whoever can remember will recall that a few years ago there was going on, among the West Side Jewish "politicians," some sort of braggadocio. They would claim that they used to "count in" and "count out" certain candidates on election day.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

The indictment in the Healey-Weiman controversy yielded good results, which lasted for a few years. Further action against the election fraud of 1912 will bring about cleaner and better elections in the future, even if none of the accused is sent to jail.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1914.

WANT TO DO CITY OF CHICAGO A FAVOR

By Dr. A. Levenson



More than two hundred men and women want to do the city of Chicago a great favor by discarding their own business to become overseers of the city. Everyone of these men and women, if you should question him or her, will tell you that he or she is a candidate for alderman, not because he or she is in need of the job, but because the city needs his or her services and consequently, as good patriots, they must sacrifice themselves for the good of all.

We know that Chicago could stand a great deal of improvement. Chicago is naturally endowed with many beautiful assets, and to keep it in good order competent men are required who are capable of being good officials. Unfortunately the city doesn't always succeed in having these competent men. Regardless of how the circumstances may be, the result is that the personnel of our city Politicans is not altogether what it should be. The



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excuse given for this is that the city has many expenses because it does not get enough work from its employees.

It is a fact that Chicago is not clean enough physically and morally. We have too much dirt and filth on the streets in the different districts of the city; it is said that life and property are precarious in Chicago; that the city does not direct enough attention to protecting the health of its citizens; that it does not offer ample protection against fire, against thieves and burglars; that it is hazardous for a young person, especially a young lady, to walk unescorted outdoors; that the water is unbearable; that the prices of utilities are much too high; that transportation is so poor that it pays better to walk any distance; and so the city is being continuously criticized.

It stands to reason that guilty of all these things are the politicians whose duties are to attend to the city affairs. These affairs are neglected



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because the politicians are either incompetent to act in their capacities or it may be of advantage to them to have things run as they are. To the citizens it makes little difference whether the aldermen are incompetent or grafters. They know that things are not in order, and they seek men who should be both competent and honest.

However, in time of nomination and election of city officers, there appears in the race an army of more than two hundred men and women about most of whom nothing is known. They come to the citizens recommended by themselves, honoring themselves with great and outstanding titles. And on election day the average citizen stands confused. All candidates look alike to him. The "Campaign literature" which he receives daily only tell him of the good qualifications of the candidates, and it seems to him that everyone of these patriotic citizens, who forsake their business, and some go as far as forsaking their own families because they are simply sacrificing themselves for the good of the city, is certainly the most suited candidates. It is only hard for him to prevail upon himself to do one thing. He is permitted to



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vote for only one person and here are so many good people. His heart begins to ache when he must strike out many good names.

But his pain, caused by striking out the others, becomes still worse each day after election. He discovers that, instead of selecting the best, he had as usual selected the worst. He arrives at the above conclusion because he sees that his alderman does nothing to mend the defects underlying the city, that he doesn't even intend to introduce order in the most decrepit corners of his ward. And he thinks, i.e., this innocent citizen, that if he only had used common sense and voted for his opponent, it would have been much better.

Therefore, it so happens that at the next election, two years later, he votes for the other candidate. But when this other candidate is elected to office, the innocent citizen discovers that he made a more deproved exchange. He, then, gives up, thinking that there is not one righteous one. He condemns the

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whole order, adopted by America, of running the governments of the city, state, and nation.

The citizens, however, forget one thine, viz., that the order is not to be blamed, but they are. If an average businessman is to hire a common clerk, he wants some recommendations. He will not rely upon the clerk's braggadocio. He will find out whether the clerk has any experience in that particular type of work. The businessman will be bent upon having assurance for the honesty and decency of the applicant. Thus is the conduct of every businessman when hiring the most insignificant worker. Now the question of hiring a manager to act in official capacity appears. Then the matter is gone through slowly. Everything about this manager's past is thoroughly investigated. An accurate account of his abilities is sought. His general knowledge of business is not so much questioned as is his specific knowledge of the sort of business he is to be engaged for, and even then, when everything is to the satisfaction of the businessman, he first

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begins to probe his prospective manager. Only then, when he shows his practical abilities when being probed, will the businessman draw up a contract for his services for a period of two years.

The very same businessman makes a contract for two years with an alderman, not even knowing his name. He relies entirely upon the virtues of any candidate as described in campaign literature or newspaper articles. He makes up his mind that he will vote for John because John would occasionally greet him in the morning. He elected Tom because the latter sent him a personal letter in which he strongly praises himself.

The citizen, if he should be earnest, can not say that it is impossible for him to find out the qualifications of a candidate when he is in a race with more than 200 people. The fact is that more than 200 candidates are running in 35 wards on four different tickets, and let us say, for instance, that the Democratic citizens of a certain ward would sincerely like to have an alderman who should be devoted to his office and city, they would

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1914.

find it easy to nominate such a person with only a little effort.

The truth of the matter is that the leaders of a ward are very much like its citizens. If a candidate praises himself skyhigh, then the citizens of that ward, where such an alderman is elected, when a sudden wave of reformism overtakes them, will shout reforms, but will do nothing about inaugurating these reforms. They will not give time, money and energy to see that their ward be represented by a capable man. To carry out these things there is nobody home, because they are as sincere in their reforms as is their alderman in his election promises.

The moral of this is that the more than two hundred candidates who want to sacrifice themselves for the good of all, will only be such "righteous men" so long as all will be like them. When the citizen will be what an alderman should be, then such sacrifices will not be accepted. There is a remedy for having good aldermen and that is by having good citizens.

Courier, November 15, 1908.

A. J. HARRIS SAYS THAT HE IS BEING PERSECUTED. IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT TO THE DAILY JEWISH COURIER, MR. HARRIS DECLARES THAT HE IS BEING PERSECUTED AND HE IS INNOCENT OF ALL CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM.

BIG FISH IN THE NET.

Mr. Abraham J. Harris, clerk of the criminal court, who was indicted Friday evening by a special Grand Jury, on a charge of violating the primary election law, has declared that he is a victim of political maneuvers against him. A month ago an intrigue was begun to bring suit against him in order to defeat him politically. In a signed statement to the Daily Courier, Mr. Harris states the following:

Through the facilities of the Daily Jewish Courier, I am bringing to the attention of the Chicago Jewish public, and particularly to those who supported me in my political career, that the indictments brought against me are merely a political trick, in order to discredit me and ruin my career. I am not shocked by these indictments, for most of the politicians have, before this, attempted to instill fear into me.

Courier, November 15, 1908.

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During the primaries I have done all within the law, in order to obtain votes for my friends - for the candidates I thought would work for the welfare of our population. I have committed nothing unlawful during the primaries.

I sincerely hope that through these facts, which I hope to bring before the court, I will prove my innocence and will change the opinion of the Jewish public in my favor.

A. J. Harris.

Mr. Harris was indicted on eight points, four for bearing false witness and four for aiding in obtaining illegal votes. The charge of bearing false witness is for signing affidavits in order to enable some people who were not registered to vote at the last primaries. When the Grand Jury brought the indictments Friday evening, into the court of Judge Freeman, Mr. Harris asked the Jury to wait for the arrival of persons who will bail him. Mr. Max and David Weber, the owner of the Columbia Theater, have paid \$11,000 bail. Mr. Clarence Darrow and Attorneys Adler and Lederer will defend Mr. Harris.

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JEWISH

Chicago Record-Herald, Aug. 16, 1908, 5:4.

(Sunday Edition)

RABBIS AIDING HEALY

MEMBERS OF JEWISH CONGREGATIONS ADVISED TO HELP INVESTIGATORS

Rabbis of Jewish Synagogues in the Nineth and Nineteenth wards are coming to the aid of the election board, in its efforts to unearth the wholesale frauds committed at the primaries August 8. Their appeals to members of their congregations to answer fully and truthfully the queries of the investigators now in the district, are expected to overcome the terrorism to which Jews of the district have been subjected. During the first days of the investigators' work in the ward, it was found impossible to get admissions from many Jews, who feared the retaliation of the political bosses of the wards.

Orthodox Jews, who were known not to have approached the polls, although their names had been voted, refused to sign affidavits to that effect, or to make statements that would aid the investigators. The Daily Jewish Courier also has taken up the battle for the exposure of the frauds, and has urged the subscribers to do their part in punishing those guilty of them.

Chicago Record-Herald, Aug. 16, 1908, 5:4.

Affidavits now have been procured from many residents of the wards whose names were voted. The names of men who had approached them prior to the primaries, and ascertained that they did not intend to vote, also are in possession of Attorney F. D. Ayers of the election board.

The investigation of the two wards promises to be an extended one, that will necessitate the attendance of seven-eighths of the primary day officials, and many of the political leaders of the wards in the County Court.

It is known that the judges and clerks of election were familiar with the identity of scores of men whose names were voted. The other flagrant violations of the primary law, which have been collected by officials of the Taft and Deneen ward clubs, also will be gone into by the election board attorney.

I. ATTITUDES

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of December 29, 1928, Volume 76, Page 734.

Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, was among the leading Americans who urged speedy action by the United States Senate for the ratification of the Kellogg Treaty Outlawing war as a national policy.

The Chicago Daily News, in a recent editorial, made the suggestion that Mr. Levinson be awarded the Nobel Prize for his untiring work.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 20, 1924.

OPEN PACIFIST SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

Women Delegates of twenty-two Nations Will Speak against War.

A pacifist school was opened in Chicago, yesterday for the purpose of showing the horrors of war and preaching international peace.

These peace classes are to be held in the Fine Arts Building, at the University of Chicago, under the supervision of Prof. Ferdinand Shevill. For two weeks the women delegates, representing the twenty-two nations of the Women's International League for Peace and Liberty, who held a convention in Washington, will act as instructors and will also explain the movement.

The general subject is, "The Human Factor in Internationalism."

Explanations regarding this subject are now being given in the studio hall of the Fine Arts Building by Dr. Aleta Jacobs, founder of the birth control



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movement; Dr. Ethel Williams, one of the English delegates; Madam E. Joseph, the first woman journalist of Turkey, and Dr. N. Surofsova, of Ukrania, chief of the Ukrainian peasant group.

Professor Shevill; professor of history at the University of Chicago, and author of a book, The Political History of Modern Europe, gave a lecture yesterday on the historical development of internationalism. "The peace problem" he said, "is really a problem of better social and international relationship, and as such it must be explained from the historical standpoint from its inception. As a historian, I shall attempt to prove that history, from 'its' inception, has been developed on the lines of internationalism."

A meeting for peace was also held yesterday in Mandel Hall, under the chairmanship of Miss Jane Addams, president of the Women's International-Peace League.

The main speaker was Lady Lidia Gustava Heimann, vice-president of the League, who claims that it requires more courage to fight for peace than in war. Over a thousand people were present at this meeting.



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Forward, May 16, 1924.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

At a conference of Methodist ministers, held at Springfield, Ill., resolutions were adopted against war. Representatives from the entire state, elected at local conferences in every city and village, participated. A large majority of the ministers were against war in any form. The resolutions adopted at this state conference, by a large majority, is keener and more trenchant than the anti-war resolutions adopted at their local conferences.

The fanatical patriots cannot conceive the idea that representatives of a church should speak in the same manner as do the socialists and radicals.

These patriotic ministers know that it is not suitable to state publicly that they are in favor of war. Fearing to oppose war openly, they try at least to make a little concession, proposing that the conference adopt a resolution in favor of war as a defensive measure. This resolution was immediately tabled by a majority of the delegates.



Forward, May 16, 1924.

The action of the clergy becomes more interesting as we read the individual clauses of the anti-war resolution which they adopted. One of the clauses, for instance, reads thus: "We are in favor of starting a wide spread educational campaign among our members to acquaint them with the causes and effects of war. We also agree to abolish the causes of war."

Perhaps you think that the pious clergy, who do not attend socialist meetings nor read socialist literature, do not know the actual causes of war. If so, listen and judge for yourself.

"We are in favor of abolishing the three main factors that lead to war; greediness in Chauvinistic nationalism, economic imperialism, and militarism."

One of the patriotic ministers said, how can we preach against war when the American Constitution distinctly reads that Congress shall have the right and power to declare war? Wouldn't it be against the Constitution? We the clergy, who are for prohibition and look upon all against it as "bootleggers," will be



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in the same position of "bootleggers" if Congress declare war and they are against it.

This argument had not the slightest influence on the clergy, and the anti-war resolution was adopted by a large majority. The same action was recommended to the coming national convention of all representatives of this church.



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Forward, Mar. 23, 1924.

ANTI-WAR STUDENT YOUTH

The anti-war propaganda spread lately among the student youth of America is now becoming very serious. At a student conference held a few weeks ago by students of the Northwestern college in Evanston, the students protested against militarism and war. A few of the students present, who were war patriots, tried their utmost to make a joke of it.

In every way they strove to impress the conference that the protest was only a pastime of a few frivolous students who are too young to know what it is all about. The "intelligentsia" claimed that the entire turmoil of the anti-war movement came from a group of "foreigners" who have not the least influence on the American students.

But when it was seen later that the anti-war movement is much more serious than was imagined, and that it is a movement not by foreigners but by all strata of the American student youth, imbued with pessimistic ideas, these same patriots began to change their tune. Those actually guilty of this propaganda were found to be no other than the leaders of the Third Inter-



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nationale of Moscow. The Russian young men, among the students in all the large colleges throughout the country, according to the conception of these war patriots, wanted to act as agents for a propaganda which Moscow carries on in America.

But when "Russian students" are mentioned, we know that no others are meant but the Jewish students, so it is easy to guess where and at whom those poisonous arrows were aimed by those obscurantists who have become terribly frightened about the anti-war propaganda which has so rapidly spread among the American students.

The few Russian students of the aristocratic college in Evanston were, however, fortunate enough not to remain the "scape-goats" of their colleagues. As luck would have it, an anti-war movement broke out in the theological seminary, which is also a branch of this aristocratic college in Evanston. Those students studying for ministers of the Christian Church made a vow to God and to Jesus to devote their entire life to the great "ideal" of combatting war. They declared themselves against militarism and soldiery in any form.

And what can the 100-per-cent patriots say now? Whom can they throw



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the blame on for such terrible treason against this "country?" Again to point out a conspiracy of Moscow is not so easy, to declare that the future ministers are agents of the Third Internationale is more than absurd; on the other hand, to disregard the "scarecrow" altogether is not a practical thing to do, because after all there are enough fools in this world that can be very easily persuaded. One thing is, however, inconvenient; fantastic stories can no longer be told about Russian students; not attending the seminary for the purpose of becoming ministers.

Well, another pretext is to be sought. They want to prove to themselves, and convince others, that a large number of the student body studying for the ministry are **Germans**, and that only but yesterday Germany was our enemy. By this we can readily understand that this is no more than an open conspiracy from Germany, in co-ordination with Moscow, to implant sentiments of "disloyalty" and treason in the hearts of the American youth.

In the meantime, all the reactionary elements in this country have become very active. The American Legion is beginning to raise a rumpus. The country is imperiled! The flag is imperiled! Moscow and Berlin are lurking around. Help! Help!



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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Feb. 6, 1924

WOODROW WILSON
(Editorial)

Woodrow Wilson's name will go down on the annals of history as one of the great presidents of the United States. The list of great presidents is rather short. From among the thirty we have had, only five or six have left marks of their personality in the history of their times. To this small list now will be added forever the name of President Woodrow Wilson.

His career as diplomat, statesman, and ruler was relatively short. His rise was sudden: from college professor to Governor of New Jersey. Once in this position, Wilson became a sensation throughout America, and before he had had an opportunity to do anything substantial as governor, he was placed in the White House. Shortly after he became president war broke out in Europe, and Wilson found himself suddenly as the most prominent man in the world, the man in whose

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Jewish Forward, Feb. 6, 1924

hands lay the faith of nations and peoples, yea, the faith of all civilized humanity.

However we will not discuss now Wilson's leadership during the war, nor his diplomacy at the peace conference in Versailles. Wilson's intention during the war period and during the years of peace negotiations was to materialize that which he believed to be true. Being well aware of the world's intrigues, he applied all his strength and energy to lead his nation, and later the entire world, in the direction dictated by his convictions and principles. He took upon himself all responsibilities, not seeking to wiggle out of any task or duty regardless of how difficult they might be. A prodigious and energetic person, he devoted all his energy to the struggle against the gigantic problems that confronted him, and as long as his strength permitted him, and not until he was exhausted and broken up did he cease in his tiresome task. He broke down while speaking before the League of Nations; also at the Paris peace conference where he whole-



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Jewish Forward, Feb. 6, 1924

heartedly believed peace would be brought into the world. This break down started him in his sad course towards the grave, where he now rests.

Wilson was a tragic figure; his tragedy was due to his inability to fathom the great chasm existing between the theoretical and the practical.

He began his political career as a liberal, a radical. In 1910 and 1912 he introduced a new spirit to the American people. "True democracy" he called it. He had come to save the country from capitalism's power, to rid politics of the corruption brought about by the power of money.

He spoke so highly of his dreams, with such a sublimity, that the masses were inspired to trust him with the destiny of the country. Thus it was that he was elected president to carry through the sublime ideals he had expressed in his campaign literature and speeches.



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But he never materialized these ideals; not once did he make an effective move towards their materialization. The reason was that he could not see the obstacles that blockaded him; he could not understand the powers that pushed the country in the opposite direction. After being elected he applied the same principles he used before election, that is nice phrases, reading of morals, in fact, words instead of action. When he spoke about the dangers of the big trusts or about freeing the nation from the powers of capital, he favored ignorantly and unwillingly the dictates of capital.

The same occurred during the war and during the peace negotiations. He led this country into war on the sublime motives that he preached at the time, i. e, to give peace to the world, to save civilization, to bring justice to the oppressed. He was not aware of the great powers, which at that time had the nations hypnotized and drove them to slaughter, and which had no connections with his sublime principles.



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By dragging this nation into the World War, Wilson added to the power of selfish elements whose idea is to eradicate all great principles and to destroy all ideals that are beautiful.

Innocently believing in the impossible, he used to deceive himself, as well as millions of others, by just closing his eyes and dreaming. But the time came when he could dream no longer and he had to open his eyes. When he did, he saw the horrible abyss that lay between his nice phraseology and ugly reality.

Whether deep down in his heart he ever realized his great mistake will never be known. He fell the minute he saw reality in the face. Never again since that breakdown, was he able to judge or weigh the occurrence of the world, in the role that he played during the time these occurrences took place. From the statements that he made from time to time, it was plainly seen that he was a changed man. He understood that the



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great world drama ended in a tragedy, but never let it be known that he realized how much responsibility his role added to the tragedy.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 31, 1923.

REFLECTIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

There are fifty-two men in federal jails, held there for expression of pacifist opinion during the war. Now a number of prominent editors, college professors, and presidents and state governors implore Harding to set these men free. Among the signatories to the petition is the son-in-law of ex-President Wilson. Certainly, it is time that sentences imposed upon these men be revoked, for all such offenders in England, France, Germany, Italy, and in the other countries which participated in the war have long ago been freed. The signers of the petition disclaim agreement with these political prisoners, but are reported as petitioning that the "United States should not stoop to the methods of old world despotism in suppressing free speech". It is rather late now for this petition to be addressed to the President, but if the Department of Justice and the President can be made to see the justice of the demand, perhaps some mitigation of the lot of the men can result; perhaps they can be freed for believing that free speech was their inalienable right.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1923.

"MAJORITY RULES" IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

(Editorial)

One of the cardinal principles of democracy is the [principle of] rule by the majority--"majority rules". The parliaments and congresses of democratic countries should represent the majority of the people and should express their will in the legislature, to which the minority must yield. This principle, like many other great principles, exists, however, in theory only. In practice, however, it is just the reverse. In no country, regardless of how democratic it may be, does the majority actually rule; it is rather the minority which rules, and the majority acquiesces.

The English ex-Premier Lloyd George points out in his latest article that Parliament, which decided in 1914 that England should enter the World War, represented only one-sixth of the English population and less than one-third

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of the adults of England. The representatives of one-sixth of the population, in this way, imposed their will upon the other five-sixths, and without the approval of the large majority, the minority dragged the country into one of the most horrible and destructive wars that England has ever experienced. We can go still further and say that the representatives of the people in Parliament, who took upon themselves the great responsibility of the war, did not actually represent even one-sixth of the population. A large number of this minority would have opposed the war, had the question been submitted to them. The "representatives" of this minority did not, however, submit the question to them, and, therefore, they actually represented only a handful of the English citizenry. The majority were forced, by that handful, or by the representatives of that handful, to sacrifice their blood and lives without having the opportunity to express an opinion on the matter.

Yet England serves as a model for democratic countries! How much less were

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1923.

the masses represented by the French government in 1914, which assumed the responsibility of a war that nearly cost the existence of France?

The same holds true with the other democratic countries where rule by the majority exists in theory. Who can now say that Congress, which decided in 1917 that America should enter the war, actually represented the will of the majority of the American people who had, shortly before the declaration of war, re-elected Wilson on the strength of the campaign issue: "He kept us out of war"?

This great difference between the theory and practice of rule by the majority is the best argument in favor of the movement for a referendum on war--a movement which is being ruthlessly attacked by the reactionaries and militarists in all countries, who advance the argument that the "representatives of the people," representing the majority in parliament and in the government, must also have the right to declare war. If not,

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it would mean an end to the "representative" form of government.

That this argument is illogical, is proven by no less an authority than ex-Premier Lloyd George, who cannot, under any circumstances, be suspected of ultraradicalism, especially when we remember the role that he himself played in the [last] war, and his chauvinistic speeches which were so thunderously applauded by the reactionaries and militarists both here [America] and in England. Naturally, Lloyd George makes this "discovery" [that the English government dragged the country into war without the people's consent] now, when he is no longer at the helm of the government. This, however, merely strengthens the argument in favor of a war referendum.

Let us suppose that in all the countries which were dragged into the world blood bath, there had been a law providing for a war referendum. Can we doubt for a moment that the war would have been impossible had the broad masses, who had to bear the brunt of war, been able to speak their minds

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freely on this vital question?

Wars would be impossible if the principle of rule by the majority existed not merely in theory, but also in practice. This, however, can never be completely realized.

The government must always be administered by a small number of people, who may even be elected by a majority, and yet not represent the will of the majority on certain vital issues, especially on the question of war. The only guarantee, therefore, is a referendum--a direct inquiry as to whether the nation wants war. It can hardly be doubted that the broad masses of people, regardless of how backward they may be, would ever vote for war, unless there were danger of an attack by an enemy.

A war referendum means that the power of declaring war shall be taken away from a handful of politicians and be given over directly to the

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people themselves. This is the only effective means to avoid war. It also means the exercising of the principle of rule by the majority in actuality, to the extent that it can be exercised under the existing conditions.

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The Forward, Oct. 29, 1920.

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A HIGH PRICE FOR PATRIOTISM

Patriotism always has been a good paying business, patriots do not work cheaply, this is an old principle, but the American patriotic munitions manufacturers exaggerated the measure even in comparison with the existing high prices. They drew such great profits from their War Patriotism, that even a Capitalistic Congress Committee thinks that such patriotism is too high a price for the American nation. It is not only the question of the "Patriotic" munitions manufacturers, who took as much as they could, but also the question of Government in Washington, who gave to the manufacturers as much money as was desired.

Henry Moss & Company of New York, made a contract with the Government to produce branding irons with which to brand the horses, which the Government had purchased for War purposes. The company bought for \$79,000, 952 pounds of Copper for this purpose, [sic] and soon Armistice was declared and the branding irons were no longer needed.

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The Forward, Oct. 29, 1920.

The Government paid the Firm, which purchased the Copper, 39 1/2 cents per pound, according to the price the Firm presented, and sold it back to the same firm for 11¢ a pound and in addition, \$40,000 was paid as compensation for its lost profits.

This is only a portion of the facts, which were brought out at the hearing of the Congressional Committee. It will give an idea of the management by the Government in Washington of its war funds, and how well capitalistic war patriotism was paid. At any rate, for such a patriotism, its designation as one hundred per cent is too low, one thousand per cent Americanism would be better.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1919.

THE JEW AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Editorial)

When the proposal to establish a League of Nations (the idea is about three hundred years old) was first made by President Wilson, no nation was more enthusiastic than the Jewish because it, more than any other, suffers from war.

After a war, the victor becomes chauvinistic and attacks the Jews. The conquered [nation] is bitter and makes the Jew its scapegoat. Other nations have, at times, something to gain from war, but we always lose; we often have to fight for the enemy who oppresses us. It is a very tragic situation. Only a League of Nations, with the power to control war, can save us from this sad state [of affairs]. Therefore, one can understand the Jewish joy over President Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations, to be set up at the end of

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the World War.

When we read the Jewish newspaper now, we notice immediately the great decrease in Jewish enthusiasm for the League. The Jew, with his critical outlook on all great international events, has a sense of what is lasting and of value to world order. Jewish hostility to the present League of Nations is proof that it is not what everyone expected it to be. Even if there had been no criticism of the League by political groups, still Jews all over the world would not have sympathized with it, because they understand the danger of a false prophet and a false messiah.

The present League of Nations, an alliance of the victorious governments, is not a league; it is worse than no league at all because in its present setup it emanates the spirit of the false prophet. Should this spirit entrench itself, man will have to fight for another thousand years in order to return to the pre-war condition, which was certainly not an ideal one.

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Jews have a strong aversion for the League in its present form, not only because the language of its Covenant is the language of brute force, but because it is definitely a danger to all the Jews in Eastern Europe. When a greater Poland is formed, and from all appearances it will be formed, the League will guarantee its existence. Article X states that the League guarantees the territorial integrity of all its members.

We have often mentioned the fact that there can be no greater menace than a greater Poland, which must naturally be imperialistic, reactionary, and anti-Semitic. As long as Poland's and Rumania's powers are to some degree controlled, they have to consider the will of the people. After all, a state cannot exist in a constant state of revolution, which would certainly invite the intervention of a neighboring country. Should Poland and Rumania be guaranteed their territorial integrity by the League of Nations, then every movement for freedom will be crushed in blood, and, Article X of the League of Nations will make it impossible for a neighboring country to interfere, or to assist in the

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freeing of its oppressed nationalists. If, for instance, the Lithuanians in Poland should revolt against their Polish oppressors, Lithuania could not go to the assistance of the revolutionary groups; the same is also true of the Ukraine, of Russia, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Article X gives Poland and Rumania the power over their alien population, and the privilege of oppressing them by brute force; it robs these alien peoples of the opportunity of securing the aid of their conationalists in the neighboring country. All freedom-loving elements must protest against the strengthening of the despotic power of reactionary governments. Jews have too long been robbed of freedom not to love that very freedom.

Wherever there are reactionary forces, the Jew is the first to suffer, and since Article X of the League [Covenant] is a reactionary force, Jews will suffer most because of it. Therefore, it is logical that whereas Jews are enthusiastic over the idea of an honest League of Nations, they cannot be enthusiastic about the present League which permits the despot to become an

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autocrat and the autocrat, an irresponsible tyrant.

The hostility of Jews for the present League of Nations is based also on general political and ethical reasons, which do not pertain to Jews alone.

After all, the idea of a league of nations of the world is a Jewish ideal. Our prophets were the first to formulate it clearly. The present League of Nations instills [an atmosphere of] fear into its already muddled affairs. In truth, it is not a league of nations but an organization of several governments that represent certain one-sided economic interests and desire to secure those interests against revolutions. This is the principal idea of the League of Nations in its present state. If the representatives of the governments had stated openly what their dealings were, and if they had not given this union of victorious powers the imposing title of "League of Nations", we would assume a matter-of-fact attitude toward it, and those who believe that the League could guarantee world order, would support it, while skeptics

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would not. The overbearing title "The League of Nations" when applied to this powerful organization compromises the thought of a nation's league and does away entirely with the ancient idea of an honest world peace. Therein lies a graver danger than in Article X, both for the peace of the world and for the ethical development of mankind.

We Jews with our great tradition of peace - - a tradition which has existed since times of Isaiah and Micah - - cannot look on indifferently while our greatest political ideal is misused for "Roman" politics of force. This explains why Jews all over the world are antagonistic to the present League of Nations.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 29, 1919.

PEACE WITH GERMANY OFFICIALLY SIGNED

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

[Translator's note: A front-page comment on the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles.]

PEACE

Eighteen hundred and forty-nine times has the sun risen and set on a world submerged in fire and blood. Almost five years after the first signal for world conflagration, Peace has been declared. The World should burst with joy at the word of Peace, but it shows no enthusiasm. The masses are not demonstrative, the people do not celebrate. Has the War destroyed our ability to laugh--has the five years of fighting filled human hearts with such sorrow that they no longer can be happy?



Sunday Jewish Courier, June 29, 1919.

In the greatest heat of battle, the heart of man has not ceased to draw strength from the hope of a future better world. After the horror of war, there should have come the light of freedom--national freedom, national justice and brotherhood. This conflict should have outlawed War and paved the way for an enduring and just Peace. A large part of mankind does not wish to acknowledge the Peace, which has just been signed, as the result of catastrophe, but rather as the opening of a brighter future.

But there is no stagnant moment in world history, just as there is no emptiness in nature. Mankind is still in motion, moving ever onward, and if this Peace is not a true one, then a more just generation will conclude a more just Peace. To hope and strive for that "Just Peace" is now the task of mankind.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

WHO IS LAIZER MARIASH?

Meyer Brownstein, a Jewish soldier of Chicago who has recently returned from France, brought with him from a Jewish Russian soldier, who is a war prisoner in Belgium a greeting to his relatives in Chicago. The greeting is from Leib Mariash of Vladimir - Vahlinsk to Laizer Mariash, formerly of Elizavetgrad and at present of Chicago. It is written in Russian, and is in the hands of the above-mentioned Mr. Brownstein, 849 West 14th Street, Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND JEWISH BOYS
SERVE IN THE WAR



The names of 200,000 Jewish boys who served in the United States army and navy are being placed in alphabetical order. Thus, a record will be made of our great contribution in this war.

The work is being carried on by the American Jewish Committee, with Dr. A. A. Newman in charge. Dr. Newman is at present in Chicago and, together with representatives of the Jewish Welfare Board here, will complete the list of the names of the Jewish boys from Illinois.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1919.

AMERICAN JEWS HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND
JUSTICE, SAYS HERALD-EXAMINER

An editorial entitled "Jews and Peace" in today's Herald-Examiner indicates the fact that official records of Army and Navy Departments list two hundred thousand Jews who fought in the American Armies, this number being 5% of all American soldiers; the Jewish population in the United States being only 3% of the entire population.

They contributed 60% more in comparison to their proportion; therefore, the voice of American Jews against pogroms should receive a definite hearing in America. So **says** the Herald-Examiner.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

THE AMERICAN JEWS IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR

The attitude of American Jews at the time of the great crisis, the World War, in which America joined the forces of those powers that fought for freedom and democracy, was such, that none can refute their share of sacrifices on the altar of true patriotism, which is on par with any other foreign group in America. When we speak of Jewish patriotism in America during the war, our purpose is not to defend this statement because American Jews have definitely established their reputation in patriotism. In view of this it would be an insult to present arguments on antiquated accusations of our people. The following is written rather as a memorandum for ourselves. For this purpose we present several facts regarding the attitude of American Jews during war time.

At an annual meeting of the American Joint Committee, immediately after America had entered the war, the executive committee decided to gather



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as much material as possible pertaining to Jewish patriotism in America both military and civil. They rightly foresaw that information of such a character would be of great value to the Jewish people. In accordance with this motion they established a bureau to accumulate this war data, making it accessible to American Jews and to the public in general.

At the beginning of the year the first reports, from the office of Jewish War Records, were made public. Mr. Levitt is the director of the bureau. Restricted time and limited money made it impossible for the people engaged in this work to complete their survey, and yet this report, a compilation of many worthy facts, can serve as a foundation of a monument to patriotism of American Jews.

According to the information dated December 31, 1918, in the service of the American Army there was from 150,000 to 200,000 Jews, amounting to four or



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five per cent of the total United States Army, which at that time consisted of approximately four million soldiers. When we consider the fact that the Jewish population in America is but three per cent, then we may point with pride to the number of Jewish youths in the Army as a definite proof of our loyalty and devotion to this land. The discharge list of the American Army brings us the fact that Jewish soldiers comprised 3.8% of all the wounded. It shows best that the Jewish soldier never sought to shirk his military duties on the battlefield. In closing this statistical report, director Levitt states the following:

"It has now become clear, thanks to this worthy information, that the record of Jews in this war, when entirely completed, will establish the fact that American Jews have given their full quota and more to help win this war. The record will show that Jews have willingly enlisted in the army, have fought and died and thus have proven the quality of Jewish loyalty. Jewish soldiers did not need the proof we present. They knew



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of the Jewish qualities that have enabled us to survive these hundreds of years, the ability to suffer and endure, the initial ability and elasticity of mind, the ability to organize, and, greatest of all, the idealism of the Jewish people, all of which have made it possible for them to be adjusted in a democratic army that fights for World Democracy. In this they were not mistaken."

The history of the Seventy-Seventh Division which was trained in Camp Upton, consisted mostly of East Side Jews. This is more than enough to justify the meaning of the previous paragraph concerning the report of the Jewish War Records. Speaking of the heroism of the Lost Battalion on the battlefield, the New York Globe says in its editorial of October 11:

"If it were said a year ago that these shirt tailors, factory workers, push-cart peddlers, clerks, and others, who at that time flooded the East



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Side streets, were capable of withstanding such warfare, an unbelievable smile would cover many faces. But they have proven it! Mockers are asked to stand aside. Yes, there was Jewish patriotism in the war. In less than one generation the Russian Jew displayed his will to uproot every trace of **tyranny** and oppression under which he lived. He entered the seething pot timorously but emerged a full-grown adult who lost the look of fear and downcast eyes before the insolent German. Democracy does not merely seek to develop the physical strength of a person, but rather his courage. We need no better example of the strong influence of American politics and social institutions than that that it exerted on the East Side Battalion."

The above refers, of course, to the participation of Jews on the battlefield. Regarding the Jewish populous that remained at home in America, especially the immigrated Jewish populous, we can now say that they too have fully done their duty.



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We do not ask for more attention for the immigrant mother than for the American mother who sent her son to serve her country. We know that the love of the immigrant mother is no more than that of the American. But, the difference lies in this. The American mother knew why her country was fighting and this comforted her to some extent in the loss of her son. She had sacrificed her son on the altar of a great ideal. The immigrant mother, not knowing the language, being a stranger to the entire situation of American ideals, being burdened with heavy daily worries, knew little and understood less of the entire matter. Her sacrifice was therefore greater since she lacked the comforting ideal of the American mother. We have the opinion of such an authority as Major Krauder that the native Americans had twice as many deserters in the army than the foreign-born.

In all other war activities Jews have done their part together with other immigrants. The success of the sale of the Liberty Bonds among the workers



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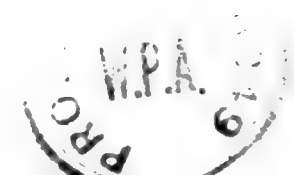
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of the garment industries and the numerous subscriptions from Jewish businessmen is very well known and needs no special mention. . . .

Jews have contributed generously with their lives and money at all times they were called upon to do so in the interests of the country and in the defense of their ideals. They were ready at every call. In the last Victory Loan, when the entire population of the land was called upon to help end the "job," it can be recorded with certainty that the Jews of America did not shirk and contributed their share.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1919.

AN APPEAL OF CHAIRMAN FOLDS FOR THE VICTORY LOAN

"To the Daily Jewish Courier:"

Chicago is responsible for eighty-five million dollars as her quota on the \$189,225,000 of the Victory Liberty Loan.

The failure of the loan would mean that the people of the United States have for the first time in their history cast aside their debts.

Such a situation would not only lead to National disrepute, but would also hinder all the business of the land.

This is your land and your country. You must not fail to do your duty in this crisis.



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I appeal to you, in the name of our National honor, as well as in the name of our brave men who died for us on the battlefields of France, to make this a 'Plus' subscription. It makes little difference how big your subscriptions were previously. We must have another. A 'Plus' subscription!"

Tsh. W. Folds, Chairman Chicago Liberty Loan.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1919.

THE LEAGUE AND THE JEWS

by

S. Greenblau

Some twenty nations are charter members of the new born-League. Several others are invited to join, while eight more are not at present permitted to be members. These are the nations that the Allies still consider "The enemy". Mexico and Porto Rico have sinned for various other reasons, but will sooner or later be admitted if they pay the penalty and if their behavior is good.

One nation was completely forgotten, the Jews. The existence of twelve million Jews was ignored by a group which is going to lay the cornerstone of brotherhood among nations. Nations whose numbers are one-tenth that of the Jews, were invited to be among the first in the League; nations that have no "yesterday," and whose contribution to world's culture is nil, are the favored members, while the one whom the world has to thank for all the ideals of justice, whose prophets have for thousands of years advocated international morals and peace,

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is excluded from this gathering of nations, which hoists the flag of international justice.

"Excluded" is not the word for it. At least, had they placed us on the present list of the not-to-be-included group, there would have been some consolation. It would have meant that we, too, are reckoned with. Worse than merely being excluded, above all else, is being actually ignored. We were not privileged to be placed in the ranks of a nation, as Castoria, not to mention such "mighty" nations as Serbia, Czechoslovakia, Siam, etc., which are some of the charter members.

Naturally, to us they may say that we couldn't expect to be represented in the League, because in sending the invitations only independent nations were considered. The Jewish State exists only on paper, while its independence has not even reached that stage. But in that case, why call it a League of Nations when it should be called a League of States?

Then again, couldn't an exception to the rule be made and an invitation extended

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to us, even if we would be placed near the door? Without a doubt, had they so desired, a method could have been found to remove diplomatic objections for inviting the Jewish nation, as has occurred in many other disputes. But this desire was lacking. That's what is so offending, so exceedingly vexing.

Our provocations increase when we stop to think how much "right" we have to be a member of a league for abolition of war--not to mention our great moral rights--since the basic ideal that gave birth to the League is of Jewish origin. Besides, we have also earned our place in the League by the horrible sacrifices we offered during these terrible war times. Has not the Jewish nation, which was less to blame in the causes of the World War, suffered proportionally more than others? Have not tens of thousands of Jewish soldiers forgotten their own blood in all the battlefields on all fronts? Haven't many Jewish cities been destroyed by fire, bayonets, and pogroms?

All nations demand reparations for their participation in the war. Jews, too, could have presented a bill of many millions for their losses at the hands of fiends or "friends". They could have demanded the punishment of murderous

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pogromists in the various eastern countries, just as is being done by the others, although the crimes committed have not been any greater. But Jews have not demanded their due; we seek no revenge and are satisfied with only the permission to permit Jewish war wounds to heal. For this the Jewish nation had a legitimate right to expect an invitation in accordance with promises made us for a national home. This invitation would be the best indication that the League is not built on old diplomatic principles, but entirely upon new ones of actual international justice. It would give unprecedented prestige to the new-born League. But this was not done. When the history of the failures made at the birth of the League of Nations is written, the fact that the Jewish nation was ignored will certainly be recorded among the greatest of them.

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THE LAST CALL

The fifth loan, or the Victory Loan, will not be followed by a sixth one. It is the last of the great loans. The Secretary of the Treasury made that very clear. He stated that the finances necessary for government will, in the future, be covered from other sources. It is, therefore, quite natural, that every loyal and true-hearted American, who can at all afford to buy a bond, do so, since he shall not be called upon again. If only these same people who had underwritten previous loans were as interested in the present one, there would be no doubt that this last issue will be a success, a success that would inspire everyone. The last call of the Nation brought forth the cry of victory, so let no one delay or hesitate.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

OUR DUTY TO THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
by
Z. Cutler

Eighteen hundred years have passed since the fatal destruction of our country and our independence.

Throughout the span of this lengthy period, our people had not encountered such an important and serious historical moment as that which presents itself today, when the fate of our people and their historical country is being decided upon for all times.

For over 1800 years our country has lain desolate. During this period, our people have bled and suffered the worst inhuman persecutions, let alone ruinous pogroms and destructive bloodshed. Yet, they have



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maintained their existence with the last of their weakened strength, awaiting in high hopes the happy time when the powers of the world would recognize the duty they owe us, we, their victims of so many hundred years. They will finally acknowledge our right to live and exist as an independent people in our own free land, the land of our fathers, that God had promised us.

At last, the happy time has come for which we had so long and ardently hoped for, while our land waited so loyally.

The great, horrible, bloody World War, which brought catastrophes to our folk, accidents, and ruin, has also brought us, in its wake, the greatest happiness that ever came our way throughout our long and bitter diaspora.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

England, in a special declaration, gave recognition to the Jews as a nation, and to Palestine as our country, emphatically promising to help our people settle there.

Every power, both small and large, approved the English Declaration. This was placed among those important questions that are to be read and considered at the Peace Conference.

Yet, even before the Peace Conference gives its full and final decision on the matter, it is clear that the big powers, through England, have already freely opened the doors of Palestine, not merely to the Jew, but to the Jewish nation.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

The Jewish people were officially given the long expected chance to return to their historical and, what to them is, the Promised Land, the land of their forefathers, not only to settle, but to rehabilitate, create, and rebuild this homeland, for which they so ardently yearned, hoped, and waited for more than 1800 years. To us this land is as necessary as our very existence for the further development and strengthening of our nature and culture, and for the rescue of the millions of Jews who can no longer remain in those lands where they are horribly persecuted, as in Russia, Poland, and Rumania.

Our redemption from the long, troubled, and bloody diaspora to again become an independent people, having our own country, depends now solely upon ourselves.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

If we do not sleep or miss this historical moment, but thoroughly avail ourselves of this unusual opportunity with its possibilities, which are now being extended to us in Palestine, then we will become a nation with a country, as all other free and independent nations.

There is no other way, nor may there be any other. Therefore, I repeat, do not sleep in this historical moment and avail yourselves of the opportunities granted us by the big powers.

We, therefore, appeal to the American Jew, demanding that he do his duty to his country by joining the Zionist organization and lending aid with moral and financial support so that these opportunities given us may be used to advantage to rebuild our homeland in Palestine.

Every Jew, not only he who considers himself a Jew, but he whom others know as a Jew; not only he who wishes to settle in Palestine to enjoy the freedom and independence there, but also he who under all circumstances



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

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remains in America; all Jews, orthodox and freethinkers, capitalists and proletarian, everyone must join the Zionist organization and help with all his strength to make an actuality of our national ideal.

A Jewish home is necessary: necessary, not only for the Jewish culture and spirit, or the Jews who must or wish to make their home there, but also for the interests and well-being of the Jews who remain in diaspora countries.

A Jewish homeland in Palestine will absorb the Jewish surplus population; he who is forced to wander and migrate to America, into which he brings competition and anti-Semitism, with all its evil results.

A Jewish home in Palestine is just as important to those remaining in their various countries, as to those who must migrate and settle there.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

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I C We know definitely, excluding a small group of enslaved souls, that the majority of Jews in America favor a homeland in Palestine. Yet, why this majority has not joined the Zionist organization, is due to their negligence.

Let these Jews know and understand that their aloofness to our organization, which to the present has been neglected, is now considered treason in the full and true sense of the word.

Now when we have among us such persons who explain like true slaves that they do not desire to be freed from the diaspora or receive our own land and independence, now must every true loyal and proud Jew join the Zionist ranks, in order to weaken the horrible impression that our



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919.

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above-mentioned traitors have created, and, thereby make it impossible for them to continue in such mean vein.

Jews, do your sacred duty by your people and their homeland, Palestine! Make use of the membership campaign being conducted at present, and become a member of the Zionist organization.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1918.

THE CRITICAL HOUR

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The critical hour of the War has arrived.

The four-year-old struggle between light and darkness, between freedom and oppression, nears its conclusion. The hearts are beating, brains are impatient, and souls are aroused at the sight of this fifth and last act of the horrible bloody drama. We will soon witness the great peace act of this historical tragedy, which will seal the fate of the future generation, bring victory for freedom, victory for all oppressed and persecuted nations, victory for this country of liberty, and victory for the Jewish people.

The heroism of a group, nation or race, is shown not only in the struggle alone, but also in the patience of carrying the struggle through, in the strength of holding out till the last moment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1918.

If the nations who are fighting for liberty and democracy do not have the strength to hold out, or if they fail to show the heroism of patient waiting and hope, then the entire bloody combat will have been useless, and all the sacrifices which were made upon the altar of freedom, the best and most influential forces of humanity, billions of gold and the martyrdom of entire nations, will have been of no avail.

Now, in this critical moment of the universe, in this fateful hour, when the lot of mankind is being decided, it is the duty of every American citizen, of every American Jew to make the greatest sacrifices, sacrifices of blood and gold, in order to secure the victory of freedom.

With a victorious America, the ideas of freedom and justice will also be victorious, and the black forces in world's history will be licked. Anti-Semitism and the pogrom beast will be conquered everywhere, and the ideals of redemption for us and for all other oppressed and persecuted nations will become a reality.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1918.

Help America to victory! Help the Jewish people to victory!

This war is not only America's war, it is also the Jewish people's war. If America wins the war, the Jewish people will also win it--Jews will enjoy freedom throughout the world and a national home in Palestine.

If America wins, every Jew throughout the world wins--he will have won a new status in life, the respect and esteem which he deserves as the son of an ancient people with great classical traditions.

In helping America to win--and win fast--we are not only doing our duty as citizens, not only expressing our appreciation to the country which accepted us when we were running away from the enemy, and which has given us freedom and a thousand opportunities to develop our strength, but we are also helping ourselves as Jews; we help the Jewish people to obtain their old homeland and become a nation equal to other nations.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1918.

America now needs the assistance of every citizen.

The moment has also arrived for us Jews in America to prove that we love America, that we are thankful to America, that we love our own people, and wish to make them free and happy.

We are now facing the greatest test in our history.

Will we withstand this test? Will we come to the aid of the American Government, and by so doing help the Jewish people in Europe and Asia with our last drop of blood and our last penny? Will we turn out to be the great generation in a great moment? Will we give America everything it pleads for?

To attain a quick and secure victory, America must have man power and money.

We have given it as much man power as it required. Are our dollars dearer to us than our sons and brothers whom we gave to America?

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1918.

Many of us have given to America our only son--should we not also give our last and only dollar?

Is the dollar dearer to us than our blood?

Mr. Jew! You, who gave your son to America, how many dollars have you invested in Liberty bonds? And you Mr. Jacob, who did not give any son to America, how much have you invested in Liberty bonds?

Your hand on your heart--the real truth.

Jews! We are facing a terrific test.

If you so desire, we can withstand that test.

Pawn your pillows and buy Liberty bonds.

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IV

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 27, 1918.



JEWISH LEGIONNAIRES FROM CHICAGO ARRIVE IN LONDON

Mr. Fred Lubin, the well-known manufacturer and noted Zionist, received a cablegram from London yesterday. In it, his son, Leo, states that he and the other Jewish Legionnaires have arrived safely in London.

Leo and fifty-five **other** young Jewish men of Chicago are members of the large Jewish Legion which is on its way to fight for Palestine, under the Jewish and British flags. They left Chicago for Halifax, Nova Scotia, two weeks after Passover. There they were in training until June 8. Then they left for London.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1918.

JEWISH LEGION UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ZIONISTS

(Special to the Courier) New York, June 19: Last night at a meeting of the Jewish Legion Association, Major White, of the English Recruiting Commission in America, declared that the Jewish Legion will be placed under the supervision of the Zionist Federation. England, the Major said, has confidence in the Zionists and therefore wishes them to be the leaders in this movement. Also, it is understood that America will permit only Zionists to enlist in the Jewish Legion.



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IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1918.

SABATH'S SECOND FOREIGN-SOLDIERS
BILL PASSES IN SENATE

(Special to the Courier) Washington, June 9: Congressman Adolph J. Sabath's bill to permit all soldiers who enlisted in foreign legions that were formed here and sent to Europe or Palestine, to re-enter the United States after the war without questioning or examination, was passed in the Senate today. The bill was recently passed in the House. Now it will be sent to the President for his signature.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1918.

TO JEWISH LEGIONNAIRES

Jewish young men who are willing to enlist in the Jewish Legion for the Palestine war-front should apply directly at the British-Canadian recruiting office, 58 West Adams Street. Be sure to mention that you wish to enlist in the Jewish Division.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 14, 1918.

GOING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY

The majority of Jewish young men who volunteer in the Jewish Battalion do so with the feeling that they are helping to win back the ancient Jewish land for the Jewish people. A different feeling, however, governs the native Palestinian Jewish young man. Even now he puts it this way: "I am going to fight for my motherland." He stresses the my. It is his. He was born and raised there. And the alien Turk, who has ruled over that land for such a long time, expelled him from his own home at the very outset of the war.

And now the young men are returning, as free sons of Palestine, to fight for their homeland. In America they may be few in number, but every able-bodied one of them is going.

Two such Palestinian youths, natives of Zfath, who recently arrived in America, have already enlisted in the Jewish Battalion and are leaving for Canada on Monday. They are cousins. Two weeks ago we wrote about one of them in the



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Courier. He is Harry Cohen, who was banished from his homeland, came to Egypt, enlisted and fought in the English army. The second one is Louis Goldzweig. His father has been a resident of Chicago for almost three years and awaits the first favorable opportunity to return to Zfath.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 11, 1918.

[FROM THE JEWISH LEGION]

Windsor, Nova Scotia.



Dear Editor: We were very glad indeed when we read in your newspaper that the movement for a Red Moggen David in the United States and Canada had met with great success. We recognize the importance of this work and are deeply concerned that it should bring useful and successful results. We therefore would suggest to you several things based upon our eight weeks of experience in the camp life of the Jewish legionnaires.

1) The first and most important work of the Red Moggen David should be to provide for the families of the married legionnaires. He who has lived through the experience of receiving a heart-rending letter from his wife and children (and among us are many such) can understand the painful and depressing impression that is left upon all of us. After all, we who are going to fight for the welfare of our nation, are entitled to have those who do not go to fight, give us all possible and suitable encouragement so that we may, with an untroubled

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conscience, take up our task. That goal can best be attained when we can feel that our people sympathize with us and care for our loved ones.

2) It is absolutely useless to give the legionnaire many knitted things. In Windsor they give each legionnaire a good sweater, a knitted cap, and knitted gloves. All that a legionnaire needs is a sleeveless jersey sweater. It is therefore much better to apply the work and the material toward more useful things such as the following: thin woolen socks, towels, handkerchiefs, a shaving set (the government supplies a razor but it is not a safety razor, and is of inferior quality), needles, thread, buttons, dentifrice materials, a mirror, writing material, a wristwatch, thin underwear, and, most important of all, tobacco and cigarettes.

3) It is of utmost importance that everything sent to the legionnaires in Camps Windsor and Halifax, should be addressed to the committee and not to any private individual. The cities of the Provinces should particularly keep this in mind.

4) All other organizations that are giving aid to the legionnaires should do so

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through the Red Moggen David. On the one hand it will centralize this work and make it more thorough, and on the other hand, it will be better and more convenient for the legionnaires since they will know that they have just one place to which to apply for their needs and wants. And the same reason should apply in the organization of all Red Moggen David groups under one central body that will establish a uniform and thorough system in the work of all the groups.

5) Everything that is sent for the third group of legionnaires in Halifax should be sent to the following address: Private M. Dubinsky, 2791 Jewish Battalion, York Redoubt, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In the name of the committee of the third group of legionnaires, D. Israeli, Moses Zetland, S. Goldman,

Press Committee.

All Jewish newspapers are requested to print this letter and we ask that it be given a prominent place in your newspaper.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 11, 1918.

LETTER FROM THE JEWISH LEGION

Windsor, June 3.

Editor of Jewish Courier: Since you are the official Jewish organ in Chicago, I request a favor of you which I hope you will grant. Before I left for Windsor, I heard that a Red Moggen David (Shield of David) had been organized to aid Jewish legionnaires who had gone to win back the Jewish land for the Jews. I regret to say however that nothing has been heard from Chicago of a Red Moggen David. We have many activities going on here, such as arranging for a hall where the boys can spend their spare time, arranging for courses in Hebrew, as well as lectures about Palestine. But we need money for all these things. I am not trying to create the impression that we haven't the means. [Far from it.] New York and many other smaller cities will gladly provide us with all the necessary requirements. But what I do mean is that Chicago should also be represented here. I must admit at this point that sometimes I have been ashamed to say that I came from Chicago. So small a city as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, [in contrast to the Jewish



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population of Chicago/ floods us with questions as to how they may serve us;
yet Chicago remains silent.

I hope that you will pardon me for expressing myself thus. I am from Chicago and I know that Chicago Jewry is heart and soul for the Jewish Legion. Therefore I want Chicago to be represented here. I do hope that you will place us in contact with the Red Moggen David.

With legionnaire greetings, I remain,

Morris Tropf,

Jewish Battalion.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 11, 1918.

TO THY BROTHER THOU SHALT NOT CHARGE INTEREST

(Editorial)

On the fifteenth of this month, Chicago will collect the sum of three quarters of a million dollars from the Federal Government as interest on the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. Jews should not make use of the interest on these Liberty bonds for their personal needs. Every Jew should at this time uphold the spirit of the Bible, which forbids the taking of interest from a brother. There can be no more beautiful symbol of excellent patriotism and personal effort toward helping to win the war than for every Jew to take the money that he will receive next week as profit on his loan to the Government and to reinvest it in smaller Government bonds--as war-saving stamps that also pay interest. The small sum that every (Jewish) bondholder of the Second Liberty Loan will reinvest for government use is insignificant in **comparison to the great mass recognition** and honor which the Jews of America will receive as a result of such a step.



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As long as the war goes on, our army has to be supported by every cent that can be spared. So don't put the interest money in your pockets; buy war-savings stamps with it. You can obtain them from mail carriers, in the post office, and in every bank.

If this movement were started by Chicago Jews and should it spread among the Jews in all parts of America, the sum collected would be a considerable contribution toward helping America win the war.

The great Jewish sages and savants in all generations observed the principle of not making their knowledge of the Scriptures a Mardom Lahapor Bo /an instrument for their own end/. Thus should the American Jews act now in relation to their duty toward the land that has given them equal rights and opportunities to a degree never before equalled by any other country in history.

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Their /the Jews'/ responsibility is as great as that of the government. They should support the government because it is their government, and because it is now fighting for the **RIGHT**. The profits from this money /interest from the bonds/ should be set aside for the same purpose as was the principal--that is, it should be given to the country for war supplies.

It has been a long time since the Jews have had such a wonderful opportunity to acquaint the world with the altruistic spirit of our Scriptures as exemplified by the law: "To thy brother thou shalt not charge interest".



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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

CAN WE EXPECT PEACE SOON?

When a whole country is thrown into as gigantic a war as America is at present fighting against the German autocracy, it is always best for the average citizen, who is unfamiliar with diplomatic intrigues and political labyrinths to take stock for himself. As a single small link in the mighty chain called the American people, how long must he gird his loins and ever be ready, in any undertaking, to aid in bringing the war to a victorious end (for his country)?

In a world war, such as the present one, we find an insatiable power-seeking group seeking to place under its yoke all the free nations that stand in its path/as it moves/toward world domination. At such a time, it is not enough that we send soldiers to fight for and seal our liberty with their blood, while we sit back with folded arms. The body of the nation is passing through a period of high fever, and every limb, be it directly affected or

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not, must add its power of resistance to the whole, otherwise the body of the sick one is in grave danger. So it is with our country. All industries, all institutions, all movements, all thoughts, all people, must dedicate their utmost vigor--must make the necessary sacrifice so that our country and our allies may be successful; so that they may establish for future generations a glorious heritage--justice between nation and nation. We shall be able to attain this goal only through an honorable peace.

There is no greater authority on American war policy and program, next to President Wilson himself, than the Secretary of State. He has the power to conduct our foreign affairs and to determine our foreign-relations policy. During the ceremony at which Columbia University conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon our Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, and our kinsman, the British Ambassador, Earl Reading, Mr. Lansing said:

"Let us not look backwards at the military objectives where we were defeated in this great "Gog and Magog" war[war of annihilation], which we could not

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escape. We are fighting against an old, established, well-organized army across the sea--we are facing a "war-chest" that for two generations has devoted itself entirely to preparations for war. We dare not look back upon our criminal mistakes--our eyes must only be directed forward. Our whole organization, as a national unit, must be pressed into service so that we will not be defeated in our forthcoming plans.

"The Prussian proposals for such peace plans as will strengthen the power of the German government and perpetuate its reign, are base and treacherous. They may be compared to our own critics and faultfinders apropos our government's war-program.

"Prussia sought war, sinful, criminal war; she planned to spread herself all over the world and to control the European forces of land and sea. Now America says, 'Let her Prussia have war, and war, and war, until she is fed up with war'. And henceforth, she will shiver and tremble at the mere mention of the word 'war'. Force is the only antidote for force. Force is the only

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way to end the Prussian bloodthirstiness. Force is the only thing that the Prussians believe in and respect."

From this speech of Secretary Lansing, upon such an important occasion, we can understand what the German peace proposals are likely to be. The clever and knavish diplomacy which they/[the Germans/]now dealt the conquered provinces of the Russian Republic, where they have instituted a new type of government "made in Germany"; their seditious acts in Mexico against America, where they have spent millions for propaganda; their attempts to instigate a revolution in Ireland; and dozens of other acts indicate that Germany is attempting to create a continuous state of political upheaval and chaos; from all these things we can understand that America will not give in to a "German" peace, even though Germany offers to return Belgium, Serbia, and everything which she robbed from France.

This is the task that America now has. And the whole American nation will

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help to accomplish it with the aid which our army can render and with the great possibilities rendered by our natural resources and financial strength.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

THE JEW IS NO SLACKER

A paragraph of severe calumny and very bad taste slipped into the original book of instructions for the medical advisory boards that are affiliated with the draft. The paragraph, to the great shame of its author, reads as follows: "The foreign born, particularly the Jews, are more inclined than are the native born to seek exemption from the army on the excuse of diverse ailments."

When this original book of instructions appeared, it came like a storm out of a clear sky. This insinuation was so repulsive that not only Jews, but liberal Christians as well, began to protest. It appeared as though some hidden power in this country was trying to create dissatisfaction, and effect breaches between the diverse nationalities, as was the case in the old despotic Russia and in present-day Germany. When the protests began, Provost Marshal Crowder openly stated that although the book of instructions was published under his supervision, he has no idea of how that particular paragraph was smuggled in.



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Were such a remark made in one of the half-civilized countries of Europe of today, it would not be at all surprising. But it is incomprehensible that such a thing should occur in America. However, this disgraceful stain on the Jewish escutcheon has now been removed. In the present book of instructions, that particular paragraph has been omitted by order of the President and the Secretary of War.

And now let us see if there could possibly be the slightest suspicion that foreign-born Jews desire to evade military service on the grounds of illness to a greater extent than foreign-born non-Jews.

In the last issue of the North American Review there appears an article on this subject by Mr. Louis P. Brown.

"It cannot be proved," says the author of this article," that the foreign-born and native Jews as a whole are less loyal to their country than their non-Jewish compatriots. (On the other hand, according to the Bureau of Jewish



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Statistics, we find that the Jews, who constitute barely three per cent of our total population, compose four per cent of our army.) Then what do these anti-Jewish condemnations really indicate? How is it that even in some official circles the Jew is considered a 'slacker'? The condemnation of the rabble can be wholly attributed to ignorance. But how can we explain the fact that intelligent officials believe such slander?"

It appears that in some cases such a thing (evading service) does occur among Jews, but it also occurs among non-Jews. The Jewish examples seem to be emphasized more, not because they occur more frequently than others, but rather because Jews are of a more sensitive nature. And because they are more sensitive, they make a deeper impression upon those with whom they come in contact. That evidently is why the impression remains that only the Jew seeks to evade military service. Officials who are connected with the draft board state that there are some Jews in the country at this time (fortunately very few) who will make every attempt to evade military service. They would entangle themselves in a tangle of lies, they would sell their souls and cripple their bodies rather



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than serve in the army. They are "slackers", of course, but they are courageous and impressive. Of course these "slackers" are not Americans nor are they American-reared. They can be designated as un-Americanized Jews.

The un-Americanized Jew who lives in this country is not however an integral part of it. Naturally, he is a newly arrived immigrant. What this un-Americanized Jew thinks of war can be told briefly. He thinks that war is the most abominable thing in the world; he hates war. Therefore he will seldom volunteer. He would rather attempt to evade service, and would even consider such evasion to his honor. Many of these un-Americanized Jews do not fear this war because it is a war. Those that come from Russia are terrified by the draft. It reminds them of the Russian military service with all its terror and misery. They recall how they were torn away from their homes, from their dearest and most beloved ones, and cast among brutal and bestial Cossacks. That is the reason why many of these un-Americanized Jews fear the draft so much--it seems to them that it is a reversion to the Russian mode of living.



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When the Jew becomes Americanized, however, he then becomes entirely different. Then he understands that the Constitution of the United States gives all citizens of the country equal rights, and that this country affords every inhabitant equal opportunity. Then he who originally was a "slacker" is among the first to volunteer, and on the field of battle he is the renowned hero.



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THE FIRE BENEATH THE
MELTING POT

(Editorial)

In his The Melting Pot, Zangwill compares America to a large crucible into which are cast the sons and daughters of all nations and tongues to be melted and to emerge as Americans--an entirely new type. Beneath the great American melting pot the fire is much stronger and the flames leap higher and more powerfully now than in times of peace. The flames of the World War make the human contents of the melting pot whirl swifter, seething with more than ordinary excitement. But the result of the process is exactly the antithesis of that which Zangwill has depicted in his Melting Pot. They are not fused into one piece; on the contrary, the various nationalities come forth detached, hardened, and at distinct



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III H variance with each other. Passing through the same process in
I C the same melting pot, they all blend into a pattern of com-
 plementary colors; but beneath that coloring they differ as
much one from the other as they did before.

Several days ago we had the opportunity to note how America has penetrated the souls of our immigrant Jews and has fused with characteristic Jewish religious sentiments. When an old-fashioned Jew prays for America and sheds a tear thereby, it proves that inwardly his devotion to America has touched the highest chord. The powerful flame under the melting pot brings out the finer characteristics in all the nationalities that live in America, and the interplay of the different character traits--each nationality manifesting in its own way its love for America--makes the whole very interesting. Only the war could have established the fact that living in the same country does not mold the various nationalities into one nation. They are a gathering of peoples in the family of one nation.



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III H The old-time native American was always inclined to array the
I C population of America into two classes: Americans and "foreigners".

He didn't trouble himself much to make any distinction among the foreigners. In his opinion the foreigners were here only to perform the common-labor tasks of the country. But to the degree to which the liberation of the countries from which the foreigners came has been widely and more frequently discussed, to that extent Americans are beginning to differentiate more and more between Bohemians, Poles, Russians etc. who are beginning to show signs of race consciousness here--all loyal to America, but each group showing its particular excitement when mention is made of its nationality.

America is now learning its most important lesson: that it is not at all necessary for the liberty, security, and prosperity of America to fuse all the nationalities here to a point where they will lose their identity entirely. On the contrary, it is much better that they should treasure dearly the inheritance which they brought with them from the old world--their language,



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III H their songs, and the beautiful traditions of their past.

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Take the Poles for example. They are anxious to enlist but are told that they are not citizens; they then leave in haste to take out first papers in order to be eligible for the draft. Hundreds of them have acted in this manner. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of others who come from Austria and cannot be taken into the Army on account of being "alien enemies" organize their own battalions and are fighting for America's cause, carrying their own flag side by side with that of the American. No one can doubt their devotion to America and that it goes hand in hand with their love for their own country.

The Bohemians are greeting the Bohemian revolutionist Professor Masaryk, whom Austria has sentenced to death, and who is fighting for the libera-



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

III G

III H tion of Bohemia and all other persecuted peoples. Even the Russians
I C bring with them the inheritance of the ancient Russian village
with its really democratic customs which the Czar and his henchmen
have tried to suppress. They also understand the significance of America's
liberty and what America means to Russia. Finally, who are the Jewish
young men who enlisted to fight under the British flag in Palestine? They
are the ones who still cling with their souls to Jewish hopes and Jewish
traditions.

On Saturday, a federal grand jury brought in a recommendation to Judge Landis' court that the United States Congress suppress all foreign language newspapers in order to compel aliens to speak English only, thereby becoming



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

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III H Americanized sooner. This is the wrong attitude of the unthinking
I C American who imagines that he can impose Americanism upon the
foreigner.

Certainly, it is necessary to help the foreigner to learn English and to become a citizen. But the tactics employed to attain this end bring the opposite result. As long as one is compelled to learn a new language and to discard his own, it will arouse his suspicion.

This matter is best understood by the settlements, the clubs, and the State Council for Defense, who took upon themselves the task of making citizens out of foreigners. They came to the conclusion that if a foreigner is taught English with the purpose of suppressing his own language, it would only lead to bitterness and misunderstanding.



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JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

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III H The National Federation of Settlements therefore expressed the opinion
I C that the morale of the foreign civil population, together with that
 of the four hundred thousand foreigners who are serving in the Army
and Navy, can best be maintained on the desired high level through a
sympathetic attitude based upon the recognition that they (the foreigners)
are very important to America in the present complicated international
crisis.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

HOSPITAL UNIT COMMITTEE IS ORGANIZED



Fifty rabbis, representatives of synagogues, and a number of prominent men organized at a meeting yesterday evening at the Hebrew Institute a permanent Jewish Hospital Unit committee, and at the same time formulated plans for a big campaign to raise a large sum of money for a hospital unit for our boys on the battlefields. As is known, the campaign to establish a hospital unit in the name of Chicago's Orthodox Jewry was begun last Thursday, the day of public fasting and prayer. A sum of five thousand dollars was collected on that day, and now the plans call for an additional twenty thousand dollars which will enable us in a grand and patriotic manner to aid our government in its great and noble relief work for our soldiers and sailors.

Eloquent and impressive speeches were made by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, Judge Harry M. Fisher, and many others. They pointed to the necessity of being of greater service to our government and our country in every possible way. "There is no limit to how much one can do. We must work and accomplish more than in ordinary times. It is war, and everyone must help the government to conquer the German, for when we will win--and win we must--the small and

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

large nations of the world will also gain their liberty and freedom, including the Jews among them," said Congressman Sabath.

"As Americans, Jews have done their part, but not enough as Jews," said Judge Fisher. "We must perform our duty to our country, not only as Americans, but as Jews as well; so that a future historian will record that when America--the best country in the world for Jews--was drawn into the great war to save the freedom of the world, the Jews proved how much they valued the friendship and freedom given them by this country, and performed their duty fully."

After the speeches the meeting discussed plans for beginning the campaign and what to do with the money collected--whether to buy only ambulances or an entire hospital unit. It was decided to turn this matter over to the executive committee for decision.

The following officers were elected: Nathan D. Kaplan, chairman; Rabbi Saul Silber, treasurer; and Dr. George H. Elk, secretary. The next meeting will be held next Monday. The "drive" will begin soon, and last until July 4.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.



TODAY IS THE SECOND REGISTRATION DAY FOR THE DRAFT

Today is the second draft registration day in America. All young men who have become twenty-one years of age since the last registration day (a year ago today) must register today with the local boards, or at the special places which have been opened in their neighborhoods. Let every man remember that he must register today if he is twenty-one years of age, whether he is a citizen or not. Every one must register. The penalty for not registering is a very heavy one.

Local Board 44 has decided to begin the registration of all new twenty-one-year-old recruits at 7 A. M. This is being done, according to Chairman Jacob Bernheim, for the convenience of those who must be at work at 8 A. M. The office of this Local Board is in Stanford Park, at Union Avenue and Fourteenth Place.

For the last several days, the Courier, with the co-operation of prominent lawyers who are acquainted with every detail of the draft law, has been giving

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.



advice to hundreds of young men about the present registration. The law clearly states that all men who have attained the age of twenty-one since the last registration, or who will become twenty-one years old today, must register. The government pays little attention to passports and other papers which are often presented to prove that a person is not quite twenty-one years old. The point is this: If you are twenty-one years of age, then you must register, if you are less than twenty-one years old, you don't have to register. The government has a detailed record of every person in America: Of those born here, from their birth certificates; and of those immigrated, from their citizenship papers or from the age given at the time of their landing in America. Therefore, let each young man who has become twenty-one years of age this year register today.

The lawyers who have given good advice to the new recruits, or to their parents, are: Judge Philip P. Bregstone, Nathan D. Kaplan, Bernard Shulman, Jacob Kaplan, Max M. Korshak and Max M. Grossman.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS AT THE
RED SHIELD OF DAVID CELEBRATION

More than twelve hundred persons gathered yesterday evening in the gymnasium hall of the Hebrew Institute for the Red Shield of David celebration, which was a gigantic moral and financial success. Especially beautiful and impressive was the unfolding of the service flag in honor of the one hundred Jewish heroes of Chicago, who enlisted in the Jewish Legion.

The honor of unfolding the service flag was awarded by the sale of votes at one cent a vote, and Mrs. Glickerman received the greatest number--seventy thousand. Next was Mrs. P. Lubin with forty thousand votes and the other candidates received about twenty thousand. The sale of votes brought in the sum of three hundred dollars [sic]. The flag, which is very beautiful and of artistic design, was made and presented to the Red Shield of David by Mrs. P. Lubin, mother of one of the Chicago Legionnaires, and



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

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III H will remain in the hall as an historical souvenir. Mrs. Glickerman
IV then walked to the platform at the head of more than thirty Legionnaires who were present at the celebration, and unfolded the service flag dotted with one hundred "Shields of David". The assembly was deeply moved by this ceremony, and heartily applauded the heroes of Zion and Mrs. Lubin who presented the flag.

The evening was opened with a brief address by chairman Dr. I. Marcus, and a few beautiful violin solos by Master Reuben Davis. Appropriate speeches about the Jewish Legion and the Red Shield of David were made by Leon Zolotokoff and Professor Nachum Slustch. The audience was particularly impressed with Madame Pruson-Halpern who sang several compositions by Wagner, Kreisler, and Rafheld. Madame Pruson-Halpern was almost last on the program but, as the saying goes, last and best.

In recognition of the participation of Madame Pruson-Halpern in the celebration,



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

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III H the Red Shield of David presented her with a beautiful bouquet of
IV flowers, which was first raffled off and then given to the famous
opera singer. Mr. S. B. Komaiko paid the highest price, twenty-
five dollars, for the flowers.

One of the Legionnaires who will leave Chicago this evening for Canada is Harry Cohn, a native of Jaffa, who fought under the British flag at Verdun and was wounded twice. He was honorably discharged from the service over a year ago, and came to Chicago where he at once enlisted in the Jewish Legion.

"You can't imagine how I feel," said Legionnaire Cohn. "I was exiled from Jaffa and enlisted in the British Army in Egypt, and now I am going back to my motherland to fight--fight for the liberation of the Jewish people."

The Red Shield of David will distribute presents to the Legionnaires on their departure. The Legionnaires will assemble in the afternoon at the



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JEWISH

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. Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

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office of the British Recruiting Commission, Marquette Building,

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whence they will march to the train.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1918.

THE WORD AND THE DEED

(Editorial)

For this splendid deed it would be difficult to utter a more suitable word than the appeal which appeared yesterday in the Courier, requesting that to-day be made a day of fasting and prayer. All other nationalities of America also will pray in their houses of worship for the preservation of our armies and the victory of the American ideal of liberty and democracy over the evil power of autocracy and caprice.

A word was spoken at the proper time and the plan to establish a hospital unit with the redemption money of those unable to fast is a deed worthy of serving as an example.

A prayer is a beautiful gesture which costs nothing and requires no special effort. The act of praying, therefore, does not serve as evidence of uprightness.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1918.

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Many a falsehood, and much flattery and hypocrisy are often concealed behind fervent prayers.. If there are any persons disloyal to America in the present crisis, they will probably be among the first who, though carrying treason in their hearts, will come pretending to pray for American success.

But a prayer which is followed by an action resulting from that prayer makes the character of it a positive one. A hospital unit as a result of the ceremonial will signify best the patriotic mood of those who came to pray. Let the Jewish spirit be glorified by prayer, and let the hospital unit be established by means of redemptions. A splendid word! A noble deed! They complement each other.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1918.

RABBIS PROCLAIM THURSDAY A DAY OF FAST AND PRAYER



Chicago rabbis have proclaimed Thursday as a day of fast and prayer. It coincides with the day proclaimed by President Wilson and designated by him for the same purpose. On that day the American nation will assemble in its houses of worship and pray to the Almighty for the success of the American army and navy over the enemy, and for a speedy and just universal peace. This day is also known as Decoration Day, when the graves of the fallen American heroes of the Civil War are decorated with flowers.

It is appropriate on this day to pray to God for our success over the enemy and, also for peace. Chicago Jews will observe this momentous and holy day in a real traditional Jewish spirit. The local rabbis met yesterday in the office of the Courier and, acting under the authority vested in them by the Torah and the Law, resolved to designate Thursday a day of public fast. They will call upon all Jews to come on this day at 5 P. M. to the synagogues, where the reading of certain prayers and psalms befitting the event will take place.

Thursday, therefore, is the day of fast and prayer; those unable to fast will

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1918.

give redemptions. Jews have always acted in this manner, and Chicago Jews will do so Thursday; the more robust will fast and the weaker will give redemptions. With the money derived from redemptions a Jewish hospital unit will be set up as a gift of Chicago's Jews to our government. This shows the twofold significance of the day. Besides praying to God for an early peace, we will also extend aid to our sons, our brothers, and our relatives on the battle-fields.

All Jews of Chicago will, therefore, close their places of business and cease their work at 5 P. M. on Thursday. They will assemble in the synagogues to pray, not only for the success and security of our Army and Navy, but also for our Jewish boys--our own flesh and blood--for our children, our relatives, and our wounded in the present war. Let every Jew, and especially every Jewish mother of a "soldier boy," remember that Thursday has been proclaimed by Chicago rabbis a day of fast and prayer, and that it is their duty to adhere to this resolution which is also in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation.

The rabbis will tomorrow issue a special appeal to Chicago Jews on the day of

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1918.

fast and prayer, and designating the special portions of psalms and prayers to be read. A large number of prominent rabbis participated in the meeting.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1918.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE
From Reader to Reader



"Dear Editor:

As constant readers of your worthy newspaper, we hope that you will publish our letter and also say a few words to our daughter whom we mention herein. I talked this matter over with my wife and she agreed that I should write to you.

"We are middle-aged people, close to fifty. We have six children all of whom are quite prudent, especially the three oldest ones, two boys and a girl. Thanks to them, I am in business now for myself and making a fairly nice living.

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"We came to America in 1905, shortly after the bloody pogroms spread throughout Russia immediately after the publication of the manifesto of October 17 by the Czar.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1918.

We decided then and there to leave forever that cursed land where Jewish blood is shed so freely and to emigrate to America where the Jew enjoys equality of freedom with the Gentile.

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"My children grew up as true Americans and as such are body and soul for America. When this country was forced into the war, the two oldest boys enlisted immediately and both left in the same week last February for camp.

"My oldest daughter, who is 22 years old, is now about to enlist in the Red Cross and is eager to leave in a few weeks with a unit for France. We pleaded with her, 'As a Jewish girl, why don't you enlist, instead, in the Red Shield of David?' She replies that she would rather risk her life for the whole of humanity than just for Jews alone. Besides, she claims that there are many Jews on the battlefields of France. She argues that in times of stress no distinction should be made--Jew or Gentile, a human's life must be saved.



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 26, 1918.

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"We therefore appeal to you to say a few words to her, that for a Jewish girl the Shield of David is better fitted to enlist in than the 'Cross'. We are anxious to show her your reply.

With many thanks,
The Parents."

Reply: We cannot dissuade their daughter from enlisting in the Red Cross. It is possible that if they had given their daughter a real Jewish education, she would have herself been attracted to the Shield of David.

But they need not be bitter about it. They need not fear the "red cross", because the Red Cross is one of the most noble and most useful institutions which the world possesses. It helps enormously in time of misfortune, even in peace time, and especially in war.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1918.

The SECOND LARGE GROUP OF
LEGIONNAIRES IS LEAVING JUNE 3

The second large group of Jewish Legionnaires consisting of about fifty men will leave Chicago on June 3. Great preparations are being made to give the heroes of Zion an impressive farewell with a public parade and banquet.

After the first group of the Legionnaires left, enlistments of young men continued daily. They were sent at once without any sort of publicity to Canada. Since, however, the number of those enlisting has greatly increased, the Legionnaires' Committee decided to give them a public good-by before they leave Chicago, and preparations for this occasion are now being made.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1918.

PHILLIPSON GIVES CHARITY WITH LIBERTY BONDS

Mr. Samuel Phillipson, the well-known West Side philanthropist, sent the following note yesterday to the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities; no comment is needed.

"I have decided this year, that the sum pledged by me to your institution should be given through government channels. Because the interests of the United States Government must be foremost in the minds of everyone, I therefore bought Liberty Bonds for the amount which I intend to give to charity.

"According to this plan, I am enclosing herewith the United States Third Liberty Bond #105920, for the sum of one thousand dollars, which together with the thousand dollars of October 24, 1917 constitute the full amount of my dues for 1917. You can use this Bond to pay up debts, sell it on



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1918.

the market or use it in any way you see fit.

"You will agree with me that the enclosed Bond is as good as cash and using it in such a manner will be a help to the Government and a benefit to your institution exactly as though it were cash."

Similar letters were addressed by Mr. Phillipson to the Associated Jewish Charities and the Joint Relief Commission for the Jewish war sufferers, with a five-hundred dollar Liberty Bond for each institution.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1918.

JEWS AND LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

The purchase of a Liberty Bond does not entail particularly great sacrifice by the buyer for the country which gives him protection, security and liberty; yet the purchase of a Liberty Bond is a sign that the buyer thinks at least about America.

When he buys a Liberty Bond he does not give anything away. He merely exchanges money for money, for in time of stress, or when there is a need for funds, the possessor of Liberty Bonds can always obtain money at any bank, using the Liberty Bonds as security. Nevertheless, the fact that he takes the trouble to buy Liberty Bonds has a powerful influence upon his standing in the community. He proves by it not only his loyalty to America, but also his confidence in her promises, his hope and conviction that she will emerge victorious from the heavy war which she is waging for the liberation of mankind from the brutal heritage of the Dark Ages.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1918.

Jews have a particular reason and a special ground for being the most diligent buyers of Liberty Bonds in America. While in European countries anti-Semitism raises its head, we here feel within ourselves the confidence and the great responsibility which is being thrust upon us Jews in America.

The Liberty Bond campaign comes to a close this week. Let the news spread through Chicago and throughout America, that not a single Jew who is in a position to pay for a Liberty Bond, has refused to buy one.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1918.

LEND A HAND!

(Adv.)

They want to know--the boys who went into it with their bodies and souls, giving their strength, their courage, even their lives, voluntarily and magnificently--they want to know: Do you stand behind them? You, who live in pleasure and comfort, whose security they are defending against the foe; you, who enjoy liberty and freedom which they gain for you with their lives--will you enter into this great world conflict exactly as they have done--until the last step? Stand by them, men and women of America, show these heroic, self-sacrificing brothers of yours that you are with them; lend them a hand--they are waiting for it.

They give the noblest that they have. Do you do the same? Do transports arrive as fast as they should? Do provisions reach them in as great quantities as they require? Will they have warm clothing? Will they have enough ammunition? Can they depend upon your ability to compare the value of your

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1918.


money against the value of their lives?

The time has come when the boys on the battlefields want to see what kind of Americans you are. The Third Liberty Loan is the test. Everything is ready for you to enable you to affiliate yourselves with the rest of the family.

Don't remain a traitor to the American soldier. With one blow you can win this struggle against your selfishness and smugness. Give your dollars, as the boys give their lives,--wholeheartedly in this war--show that you stand by them. More transports! More provisions! More clothing! More gratitude!

The Third Liberty Loan wants every free dollar you have! You are giving the money to the boys there across the water, who are fighting your battle. Lend them a hand--and that means: give until the last dollar--subscribe now--buy United States Government Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan!

Adv. paid for by Frank Sampson, Chairman Exemption Board, 81st Division.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1918.

[Translator's note: There is another advertisement of similar nature in this issue paid for by Mr. Irving Isadore, director of the Marks Nathan Orphanage.]



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE SOLEMNIZED THE
PASSOVER CEREMONY IN TRUE JEWISH FASHION

That our Jewish boys in France feel very much at home and are provided there with everything, even with a genuine Passover ceremony, is to be seen in a letter from a Chicago Jewish soldier in France, Harry J. Green, an army field clerk, to his brother, Mr. Louis B. Greenberg, 3112 Carlisle Place.

Among the various things which Green describes, how comfortable he feels in France, how tasty the food is and how well he is being treated, and after saying how greatly he would appreciate some Little John Rogers Cigars, which could be obtained at Bartlstein's on Twelfth Street, he describes in the following manner the last Passover ceremony which took place somewhere in France.

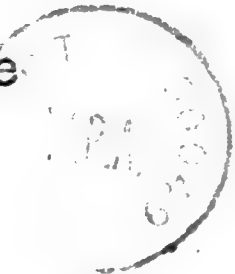
"Last night I had a grand time," writes Green. "About 200 of our boys got together for the "Seder" (Passover rite), which was solemnized in a true Jewish fashion. The city mayor furnished us with a large hall, and the

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

Chief Rabbi solemnized the 'Seder'. We were also at the city's synagogue for the services. At the 'Seder' we had plenty of wine and all the Pass-over delicacies. The mayor and the guests, among whom were some high American officials, made speeches. The 'Seder' lasted until twelve o'clock midnight. I found there quite a number of our Chicago boys. There was also a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. I personally made a brief speech. The city's synagogue is an impressive structure, magnificent architecture and decorated as beautifully as any in Chicago.

"A number of Americans, some majors, one colonel and other officials were present. There were also many women and a 'kissing spree'. The city mayor and the Chief Rabbi kissed the lady correspondent of the Daily News after the latter made a speech in French and English. After that, some of the boys started a 'jig', after which we continued with the prayer, bringing it to a close with some English songs."

Mr. Green also enclosed the menu of various dishes which were served at the "Seder."



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1918.

ABEL DAVIS BECOMES A LIEUTENANT COLONEL



From Camp Logan, Texas comes the announcement that Major Abel Davis was promoted yesterday to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in a day or two will be appointed as a full colonel. Had it not been for the "red tape," Major Davis would have received at once the rank of a full colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis is well known in Chicago, as one of the outstanding lawyers, successful bankers and prominent civic leaders. He has been, since the Spanish-American War, a major in the First Illinois Regiment, which bears the name "Dandy First" because this regiment has always been one of the best of the National Guard of America. Colonel Garrity, the commander of this regiment, resigned, and it is expected that Lieutenant Colonel Davis will be appointed in his place.

Colonel Davis, until now, has been in command of the Provisional Regiment of three thousand troops who were on the verge of being sent home because of

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1918.

unfitness for service. The three thousand troops were taken out from the division and put under the command of Major Davis. It did not take long for this regiment to become one of the best in the camp, thanks to the remarkable work of Colonel Davis.

Colonel Davis has established a wonderful record since he came to Camp Logan. He has distinguished himself in every office he has held and has received the recognition of General Bell, the commander of Camp Logan.

Colonel Davis is a brother of James Davis, president of the Orthodox Jewish Charities.

The First Illinois National Guard Regiment is now known as the 130th Infantry Regiment of the regular army. Davis is now the commander of that regiment.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 22, 1918.

FUNERAL TODAY FOR SERGEANT BEN LHEIT

Chicago Jews will bury today, with a big parade, Sergeant B. Lheit, who died in the service of Uncle Sam at his post at Fort Mason, California.

Sergeant Lheit descends from a noted family. He was a graduate of Medill High School and, as a devoted patriot, was one of the first to answer the call of President Wilson to volunteer for the defense of American liberty against the bloodthirsty German Junkerdom, which compelled America to draw the sword.

His body was brought to Chicago for burial and a committee was organized to give him an impressive military funeral to which he is entitled.

The funeral will start at 1 P.M. sharp from the residence of his mother, 1415 Millard Avenue, where the big gathering will assemble and from where it will march to the Marks Nathan Orphanage Synagogue, where the following program will be carried out.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 22, 1918.

The chairman will be Mr. Charles M. Herron; Rabbi A. B. Goldenson will deliver the elegy of lamentation, and Cantor Titelman will say "El Moleh Rachmin" (a Hebrew prayer for the dead). Mr. Max M. Korshak will deliver the main speech.

As sergeant, he is entitled to a military escort of twenty-two soldiers. Captain Bell selected yesterday twenty-two soldiers and placed them under the command of Corporal Green. These troopers will be the active pallbearers, who will fire several gun salutes at the open grave, as a token of the last military honor accorded Sergeant Lheit.

Besides the troopers, the following will take part in the parade: The cadets of Medill High School, the Marks Nathan Orphanage Band, the Lawndale Club, and the Neighborhood Committee of the State Council of Defense.

The marshal will be Mr. Max M. Korshak, and the committee which arranged the funeral consists of the following:

Michael Rosenberg, Alderman John Toman, Alderman Joseph Kestner, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, Judge Harry M. Fischer, Emil N. Zola, M. M. Korshak, Charles Mitchell,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 22, 1918.

Morris Goldsmith, Dr. Jacob Gortenstein, Paul Rissman, J. L. Rissman, Frank Sampson, Dr. Louis Miller, Sol Roderick, Philip Kahn, I. Kahn, and B. Kahn.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

A LIBERTY LOAN DINNER AT THE LAWNDALE CLUB TODAY

The Lawndale Club, which organized a Liberty Loan Committee, has already sold \$30,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. In order to bring this sum to the \$100,000 mark, a Liberty Loan Dinner has been arranged for this evening in the rooms of the Club, 3322 Douglas Boulevard, to which members and friends are invited.

Mr. Charles Mitchell is the chairman of the committee arranging the dinner; Mr. Samuel Rosenblatt will be the toastmaster and Judge Harry Fisher will be the main speaker.

The Lawndale Club Campaign Committee was appointed by Michael Rosenberg, chairman of the Jewish branch of the Cook County Committee for the Third Liberty Loan, who is also conducting a house-to-house canvass for the Liberty Loan.

Mr. Michael Rosenberg, who is a well-known West Side businessman and president



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

of the Rosenberg Iron and Metal Company, is devoting considerable time and energy to the campaign to help every Jew in Cook County become a subscriber to the Third Liberty Loan.

Mr. Rosenberg enjoys the reputation of a man who is usually successful in his undertakings. To him credit is given as a member of the Federated Jewish Charities for the success of its \$50,000 drive, as well as numerous other enterprises of the big institutions of the West Side, to which he has contributed substantial sums with a generous hand.



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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 19, 1918.

GIRLS, WRITE!

(Editorial)

A letter from a Jewish soldier stationed at Camp Grant was received by the office of the Courier, which reads as follows:

"Together with me rooms another Jewish Soldier, a very fine chap. Every time he sees me receiving a letter from my sweetheart, he becomes melancholic. He envies me when my girl writes to me. He says that on account of bashfulness he did not make the acquaintance of **girls** and therefore has no one to write to him. In our camp, as well as in other camps, there are thousands of such young men. Why shouldn't Jewish girls write to them? The Christian girls do it and that gives great satisfaction to the soldiers, who are often very lonesome."

The suggestion of this Jewish soldier is not only brilliant but useful all around as well. Particularly for those soldiers who long for a Jewish letter, it would be a treasure to find a girl who is able to write Jewish. And a Jewish girl who writes only English will also find an "intended" Jewish soldier who

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 19, 1918.

would be thankful to receive a letter. It seems to us that the Soldiers Welfare of the B'nai B'rith would gladly furnish the names and addresses of such Jewish soldiers. It also seems to us that there should be many Jewish daughters who would want to do this act of benevolence.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1918.

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JEWISH CLUB BUYS \$20,000 WORTH OF LIBERTY BONDS

The Buena Shore Club, a Jewish Organization, in answer to the appeal of Judge Harry M. Fischer, bought \$20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds last Sunday evening.

The Congregation Esrath Israel of the Northwest side, upon the appeals of Rabbi Rosenblum and Jacob Miller, subscribed to the amount of \$10,000 in Liberty Bonds.

David Fisch Lodge, Independent Order Bnai Brith, bought \$12,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and the Congregation Kneseth Israel, 1500 North Maplewood Avenue, \$800.

The Jewish Liberty Loan Committee sent out appeals to all Chicago Rabbis, orthodox and reform, to attend a very important meeting, Wednesday at 4.30 P.M. in Judge Henry Horner's chambers.

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At this meeting, plans will be formulated for a serious propaganda campaign among the great Jewish masses for the Third American

Liberty Loan.

The Jewish Liberty Loan Committee is making a vigorous effort to sell a Liberty Bond to every Jew and the chances seem to be very good. The Jewish people understand their duty, and know that by buying Liberty Bonds they help the American soldiers to defeat the Germans.



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AN INJUSTICE TO DR. HIRSCH

(Editorial)

Among the hideous qualities possessed by human beings is the quality of seeking honor or recognition at another's expense. "Honored through disgrace of one's neighbor" was condemned by Jewish sages thousands of years ago.

The members of Sinai Temple Congregation seemed to possess this quality when they accused Dr. Hirsch of disloyalty to the United States. Such an action has no other purpose than to advertise their own patriotism before the world. They think that they will be heard more easily if they can point out some one whose patriotism is not what it should be. Choosing Dr. Hirsch as their victim, they were certain of attaining their aim. As a prominent Jew, they naturally knew that attention would be focused upon Dr. Hirsch when the finger of accusation was pointed at him. This in itself would be sufficient for the world to conclude that they are

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patriots of the first rank. Such an action could have no other purpose. Even if it were taken for granted that at heart Dr. Hirsch is somewhat sympathetic to Germany--a thing which is understandable in a man who has German blood relations and who was educated in German schools--yet he did not do anything to deserve the accusation of disloyalty to the American Flag.

Several weeks ago we had an opportunity to say a few harsh words about Dr. Hirsch. He has committed the same injustice to others as is now being committed against him. In a widely heralded and publicized interview given to the Chicago Herald, he pointed out, among other things, that the patriotism of American Zionists is open to question, whereas his school children sing patriotic songs and the American Flag flies from the roof of his temple. This was not worthy of a man of Dr. Hirsch's caliber and we expressed our opinion about it. Perhaps the heartache, undergone now by Dr. Hirsch, has

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been meted out "measure for measure" as just retribution. Nevertheless, this cannot be the justification of those who parade their own patriotism in order to hurt him. A patriotism which seeks such demonstrations is invalid. The true patriot does his duty and invites others to do likewise, without trying to find fault with his fellow men. After all a person should be judged by his actions and not by his thoughts. And when a person buys Liberty Bonds and induces others to buy them, without uttering a single word which might cast the slightest suspicion upon his actions, no one has the right to accuse such a person of disloyalty.

Those who are circulating the petition to force Dr. Hirsch to resign from Sinai Temple because of "disloyalty" to the United States are committing a double injustice: to Dr. Hirsch personally and to Jewry generally. After all, it must not be forgotten that he represents a great class of Jews, and if such suspicions should spread, they would cast a shadow upon all Jews. The fact that Jews themselves have brought forth such accusations will not minimize that shadow.

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We have a right to look upon Dr. Hirsch as an adversary who doesn't always seem to be in the right. Through some jest or witticism he will often hurt others more than is called for. Yet this does not prevent us from stating that the attack upon him by members of his own congregation is not seemly or justifiable.



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Emil G. Hirsch, My Religion And The War.

A Discourse. (Chicago, Apr. 14, 1918).

Revised from a stenographic report. 24 pp.

"We know now that life and limb, time, talent and treasure belong to our nation, none of us will keep back." (Hirsch Reform Advocate, April 1917.)


In some very learned books on the art of preaching the advice is given the preacher to preface every sermon with a fervent appeal addressed to God for the gift of grace and such power of speech as will stir the minds and thrill the hearts of his congregation. In many parts of the older continent this custom is observed in both Jewish and non-Jewish pulpits, in our land and usually on this platform it has been honored more in the breach. Today I certainly have good cause for petitioning God for aid and guidance. More than ever before am I impressed with the wisdom of the Rabbi's caution bidding even wise men have a care of their words. The power of articulate language is the distinguishing faculty of man. The old translators gave to the Hebrew phrase Nephesh 'hayah by which Adam is dignified in the old



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Creation story the value of the speaking being. Their rendering witnesses forsooth to their fullness of insight into the distinguishing capacity of our manhood.

But this very qualification exposes men to risks which sometimes are by no means to be reckoned slight. Somebody has likened words to a stone which after leaving the hand of him who throws it can neither be recalled nor be controlled in its free flight. Psychologists know that the art of hearing is still more difficult and rare than that of speaking. In printed livery even words are not protected against the intrusion of the sympathies and antipathies, the prejudices and the partialities dormant in the mind and the heart of the reader. After all it is he who gives to the sentences of Emerson or Shaw their tone. The French worded deep wisdom when they said c'est le ton qui fait la musique. As one is predisposed so will he welcome and interpret the message of the author who addresses him. Approval and disapproval depend largely upon factors of the personal equation. Scholars have to be on their guard against their intrusion. Interpretations of



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ancient writers and writings are apt to be colored by the personal, political and social and economic and religious leanings of their modern reader. The chosen minds are few who may see as Moses is said to have seen the Deity, that is Truth, face to face. The less gifted prophets have visions but these are dulled. They are reflected from blurred mirrors. The son of Amram looked thru a transparent, finely ground glass. (Leviticus Rabba section one, compare I. Cor. xiii., 12.) Of suggestive significance is the other observation credited to Rabbi Yehuda, the son of Il'ay, that Moses saw truth thru one and the same glass while other prophets had recourse to nine mirrors. In other words the man of genius is free from the shifting accidents of mood and atmosphere. His medium does not change from hour to hour. Less competent minds have great difficulty to maintain themselves free from the bondage to impressions which vary as their differing pre-occupations exact tribute from them.

This is the fate of the written word held in the straight jacket of pen and print. To use a Rabbinic idiom if the flame consumes the cedar tree what



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may the little hyssop bough expect? What about the reception accorded the fugitive spoken sound and syllable? Hearing is by far a more elusive art than seeing. Often one single expression alone lays hold of our memory so strongly that what preceded and followed is totally obliterated. May I venture to cite to the witness stand my own little grandson? Two of his great-grandfathers you know were Rabbis, I his grandfather also am of the profession, and his own father in a fit of mental aberration I suppose had given his brilliant brain to the Jewish ministry, and active and very highly honored teacher now in one of our sister congregations. Yet with all these antecedents shall I say to his credit, the lad coming home from Sunday School one day reported upon inquiry that that morning he had been taught there is no God. Upon further searching it was found that at the service there had been read the passage, "There is no God besides Thee." This qualifying addition had escaped the attention of the young pupil. Men of maturer years than he have fallen into similar error. One broken phrase will stick in their memory and upon it they build the account of the preacher's declarations. Others and their number is not small unconsciously and unintentionally miscon-

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strue the purport of whatever statement may be made in their hearing. Complained another Sunday School attendant that the teacher was terribly conceited for he had emphatically bidden his class know, "I am the Lord; thou shalt have no other God before my face." Yea c'est le ton qui fait la musique. Even the speaker's voice is an element of considerable consequence. The boy writing home for money to his father not initiated into the mysteries of the alphabet, was granted or was refused the stipend according as his request happened to be read to pater by his soft spoken sister at home or by the gruff voiced butcher boy in the shop.

In days like these when hysteria is epidemic public speaker is exposed more than ever to misunderstandings. Who of us may claim exemption from the psychosis brought on by this terrible strain which is upon nation and individual? Indeed if ever there was need for you and me of prayerful thought there is now. Humbly I ask that such words only be laid this morning on my lips as shall not blur my intended meaning, and that to you be given such charity and clarity as will forefend your misconstruing my

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views or your drawing from them erroneous conclusions. Were it not presumptuous I should petition that unto me be granted the diction of the prophets who, say the Rabbis, spoke in "holy language, in pure language, in clear language, yea in the tongue in which the angels sing God's sanctity." (Midrash Wayikra Rabba, i., 14.) Wekara zeh el zeh such strains as will call forth responsive, joyful assent.

Last Sunday at the first session of the Conference on Religion and Synagog held in this auditorium a young and brilliant colleague of mine inspired and instructed those of us who sat at his feet in words of heartening wisdom. He convinced us that the lamp of religion will not be quenched by the torrents of blood and tears poured out at the shrine of hideous as well as holy War. He was sure that it was even now rising to new influence among men. Needless for me to say that I did not in all details share his confidence and construction. Perhaps his understanding of the meaning of religion and its function and mine lie in different planes. But it was his masterful exposition that suggested to me the theme for our study this



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morning. Without trying to lift the curtain from off the days and doings to come after the paroxysm of passion now gripping men shall be stilled, I would search for signposts along humanity's present Golgotha from the tell-tale inscriptions of which the religionist may draw some comfort.

Of course, the devotee of true religion feels keenly the sad disappointment that as yet Isaiah's forevision of God-guarded Peace has not been fulfilled. Yet awful War has taught the world anew the tremendous meaning of Duty. In so far it has lent tremendous emphasis to Judaism's sacramental syllables. Mitzwah and the verb from which the noun is derived abound and stand forth solemnly in Judaism's vocabulary. 'Hobh, sacred obligation, too, rings with a sonorously Jewish appeal. Duty more than rights, responsibility more than privilege, are the keys in which Judaism modulates and melodies life's rhythms. In this crisis Jew found himself confronted by no necessity to acquire a new alphabet in which to write out his convictions. Duty called him and he answered with a glad Hinneni, Here I am. That call for him was God's voice. In every land he rose with the determination Na'aseh we nishma'



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to do and only later reason. Certainly the Jew who had voluntarily or at birth been consecrated a citizen of our beloved and free land never hesitated for never so brief a moment. When the decision had been taken which sent our armies into the trenches, the Jew at once knew where his duty lay, and he did it. The aims of the conflict as specified by the President ring true to the deepest harmonies of our religion. Not conquest and not spoil but justice and freedom are set forth as the goal which it is ours to reach. Our way is across thorns and over stones. It urges us on into the valley of the shadow of death. Our boys donned the Khaki, a uniform more honorable and honored than which no general ever wore, an apparel worthy of the Melekh ha-Kabhad, the glorious ruler whose entrance into the joy-stirred capital the Hebrew song celebrates in jubilant acclaims. (Psalm xxiv.)

Many among us learned how to apply anew the old Jewish lesson of Duty. In the piping days of peace numerous were they who regarded the nation as a convenient device for their protection in the pursuit of private aims and



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even perhaps while engaged in a refined and secret predatory raid upon the property of the less wary neighbors. Private interests, at the utmost, class ambition and benefits were in the foreground of what public solicitude they displayed. Their recurring refrain ran to the insistence that the administration had no other business than to do something for each and every one of their cotery. Politicians clamored for office, merchants for tariffs and schedules of railroad rates so devised as to confer advantages on them at the expense of others. The laboring men in their turn wanted legislation to further their cause. They had indeed greater justification for their demands and expectations than all other claimants for favors at the hands of Congress and the Executive branches of our government. Even the occasional outbursts of patriotism the skyrockets at national festivities invariably ran to statistics about commerce and industry, about the output of mills and mines, about the crops of corn and wheat, about bales of cotton and tons of iron. That fundamentally each of us was part of the government and, that not merely with his personal security and material success in view, only at rare intervals dimly glimmered upon our thinking. Yea we were impatient of the men who



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from platform and pulpit would presume to suggest the truer theory of the individual's relations to organised society and the deeper intent of patriotism. The grim hand of war gripping us has opened our eyes to a wider and nobler outlook. We are beginning to comprehend that nation spells priesthood and patriotism consecration. One is called to stand will all, and serve at the altar not of his petty and selfish needs and plans but at that high-altar of the common weal and wealth, the nation's destiny and design. Life, limb, are not ours in the sense in which we used so comfortably to construe our proprietorship. Duty demands the supreme sacrifice and sanctifies it.

In musty tomes of controversial theology, the assertion is frequent that Judaism's is dimmer than the Church's taper in as much as no torch is lit to light up the path to individual salvation. Israel has always accentuated the community. Thru the all the one sought and found content and contentment for his own personality. Scramble for individual salvation, the "hitting of the trail" alone and in solitude and selfishness was never

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a Jewish pastime or passion. Our father, Our God and God of Our forefathers are the apostrophes of the Jewish tongue when phrasing laudation and supplication to the God of the All. We have sinned, confessed even he who may have believed himself to be free of transgression knowing that for the shortcomings of the community he too was responsible. It is this consciousness of community-Duty and Danger which war accentuates. It lays on the young and vigorous the heavier toll. But it also wings knowledge of requiting compensation. Selfishness, at least individual selfishness, is burned away in the searching fires of this furnace. As long as President Wilson's words remain our pole stars national egotism will not infest us to rob the sacrifice which Duty to our Country exacts of its justifying sublimity. Jewish religiosity in this has certainly not been put to the blush. Be he born in the United States or an adopted son of the nation marching under the Star Spangled Banner the Jew obeys his religion's injunction and is free from the bitterness which perhaps may fill the heart of soldiers under other flags that the cause is not just.



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Studied from another angle War has confirmed another fundamental conception of the Jewish construction of life. Before these trying days some of us occasionally would point out that private wealth and property spelled high obligation. Power and possession lost their justification the moment they were twisted into privileges and tools for exploiting the personality of others. Such theories would of course be received with an indulgent smile, sometimes however also with an angry frown. They passed among the good-natured beneficiaries of our imperfectly adjusted social system for vagaries of idealists, perhaps of slightly unbalanced fanatics. The preacher would be patted patronizingly on the back. Good talk he was told that was for Sunday but weekday stress and strife followed its own inexorable rules. In commerce and the trades the Law of the Jungle implacably obtained. The race was to the swift, the booty to the strong, the prize to the crafty and circumspect. God indeed was for all but the Devil take the hindmost. And now. From the National Sinai a new Decalog has thundered forth unmistakably, yea majestically, reading the lines of the Tablets in terms bordering on what you used to shudder at and denounce as socialism.



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Your property is not your own. You hold your warrant for its administering from the Government.. You are its stewards, its trustees. What percentage of your earnings or part of your wealth shall directly be placed at the disposal of the Government it is not for you to determine. In proportion as you have, you must give. Voluntarily, spontaneously, if you will, but in the last analysis the Community, the Nation, has proprietary and prior rights. These are not new theories. They who have paid attention to the legislation of Scripture have abundant proof at hand to substantiate the assertion that, where informed of the Jewish spirit, property never outweighed personality, that in the foreground of Pentateuchal legislation's solicitude stands soul not soil, man free, the social factor, the co-worker in the great work of God's creation as the Rabbis so happily and so pithily put the idea. Our many and varied contributions to war funds, our subscriptions to Liberty Loans chime well with the fundamental teachings of our religion. The true Jew requires no urging to be mindful that his savings and his earnings are not his own in the sense that he may give of his holdings when and what he chooses and may refuse to carry his part of the



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burden when and as he lists. The Rabbis changing the vowelizing of the Hebrew word for "engraved 'haruth" into 'heruth Freedom tell us that freedom was the divine inscription on the Tablets. Freedom mark well, and just for this the "ten words" were commands, were vocalized duties. Service is the equivalent of liberty according to Jewish reading. Wealth is learning this lesson. The Jew had but to open his charter-books to find it impressively enunciated. And he has indeed lived that lesson under severe trials of centuried duration.

A third emphasis the war has brought to universal recognition. Is Food our own even after we have paid its price? Have we the right to waste it? Before this time of searching and self-examination few were they who would have tolerated the intrusion upon them of the theory that the most plethoric purse is morally restricted in the use and is restrained from the abuse of the things men need for their sustenance. Were not corners run in the staff of life and other articles of prime human necessity? The Jewish Law is informed of the truer conception. Our chapter this morning reminds us



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that none could dispose of the corner of his field as he desired. To the poor and the stranger a part of the harvest belonged. Those of you who have been brought up in the old Jewish ways remember what importance was attached to the old Jewish injunction Bal Tash'heth. Nothing was permitted to go to waste. Not even a scrap of paper was thrown foolishly away or spoiled. The consciousness was ever active in the Jew that another might need the crumbs from the richer table.


Bread was something holy where the family table was likened unto an altar and the altar again was named a family table a Shul'-han. Under the lash we are learning as a people this good old Jewish teaching. Waste has to a certain extent been the besetting sin of our lightmooded nation. We owned a continent of apparently inexhaustible stores of plenty. Iron, coal, cotton, corn, wheat and what not repaid our industry in such abundance that never the thought approached us there might strike the hour bidding us be thrifty and saving. God had favored us as he had no other branch of the human family. A virgin continent welcomed the pioneer's



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axe and the farmer's plough. Mines and mountains treasuring the riches of the ages had waited for our coming to open at our knocking their treasury-chambers. They repaid most liberally the prospector's daring and the engineer's skill. Other nations had to find nourishment for seventy millions of men from a territory scarce as large as one of our States, Texas. And their soil was by no means as fertile and the climate as varied as ours.

The religionist may well exclaim Odekha Ki Innithani, vowelng the verse differently from the received text,--I thank Thee for thy chastising. This new tho heart-searching experience is bound to wean our people of their thoughtlessness and impress upon them the sacredness of food. The altruism which has found such stirring expression in President Wilson's addresses now will take its seat at our table. I trust this consecration will outlast the calamity which has recalled us to the better conviction. None shall go hungry hereafter, even if to bring this about we shall have to forego revelling in boastful luxury and indulging in overfeeding.



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But shall I then count War a blessing? I for one cannot. As a Jew I cannot but remember that one of our Prophets and his words are incorporated twice in Scripture rhapsodised about the happier time when the sword shall be turned into ploughshare. I cannot forget the solemnity which the Jewish spirit reads into the word Peace the prayers breathed in every synagogal service for its establishment among men. The Rabbis knew that this goal was on the crest of as yet not fully mastered mountains. Bidding Godspeed to the living they would send him on his errand with the exhortation Lekh la-shalom, proceed on toward peace. The dead they sped on their way to eternal rest with the salutation Lekh ba-shalom,--Go Thou in peace. To my thinking war is God's rod. It is not for me to analyse the conditions which led to this present eruption of Titanic furies, fuelled for many decades of intrigue in volcanic abysses of diplomacy and trickery. When Congress had spoken for us, an American, I had no right to dissent. I had to obey the Law and I did obey it. Our enemy's government had invaded our sovereign rights. I had hoped that this might not come about. That it has is not our nation's fault or wilful plotting.



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And yet I feel that looking deeper into the temper and the ambition of our generation one must come to the conclusion that disregard of the principle announced by the Psalmist, is the mother of all this misery. Said the Jewish singer: "The heavens are the heavens unto God but the earth He gave to the sons of men." This earth is large enough for all of God's children and the sea ought to be the highway for all, open to all who have to send forth the fruit of their toil to distant ports. This greed for territory, for supremacy over other men, for exclusive markets and exclusive national glory is the arch sin which called for God's punitive correction. Cain's crime according to the Rabbis was induced by his desire to own the whole earth. Even such peace as was officially established among the powers was but an armistice and under its aegis war, commercial war, with tollgates at every frontier was fiercely waged. Speaking of Assyria, Isaiah hails it as the appointed agent of God's will appointed to bring to shame the haughtiness and pride of insolent Israel. The prophet deplores, however, that instead of recognizing this intention of God the victor himself lapsed into the arrogant self-idolatry which was

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so insufferable in the chastised people. America certainly has entered the lists as scarce ever before did another great power. It is indeed the rod of God which it is called to wield. My confidence is that as it has escaped the corrupting by national presumptuousness it will also emerge from the battle still true to its ideals and free from the contamination which in the case of Assyria resulted so disastrously.

America will fight the war also as no other nation ever fought one. War stirs passion. It opens the floodgates wide to hate. I am a Jew and in the books I find it written and I have heard it repeated from many lips that hatred is the sorry distinction of the Jew. His God they say is the deity of revenge. They have ignorantly and not infrequently maliciously misread Biblical text to bolster this slander. "Mine i. e. God's is vengeance," the poet declares (Deuteronomy xxi., 35) putting into the mouth of God his own theory of history and more especially his reading of the meaning of his own people's undoing. The old seer and singer saw God's hand in every human experience. Calamity self-invited by wickedness spelled

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for him God's avenging of the wrong perpetrated. But to infer from this that Judaism canonises hate is committing rape on truth. The daily prayer of a Rabbi unfortunately not included in the daily liturgy of ours was a petition that "his heart be kept pure from hate of fellowman and that of fellowman from hate of him." The doctrine of non-resistance is not Jewish and yet the wife of Rabbi Meir noble Beruria taught her husband the vital distinction between sin and sinner, a distinction drawn in the very text of the Psalm, the cessation of Hataim sins not of the Hoteim sinners being predicted. She would pray for the undoing of sin not of sinners. You recall that when at the naval battle between the American forces and those of Spain the crew of Captain Philipp's ship broke out into cheers their valiant American commander bade them hush. "Those poor fellows are drowning," he called out from the bridge in the very hour of his triumph. The American officer did not know that he was almost literally quoting a Rabbinical observation. When Pharaoh, that archtyrant, prototype of Tzar and Kaiser, who had boastingly declared, "I shall draw my sword; I shall pursue; I shall divide the spoil, I shall have my fill of carnage," had



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met his doom and been swathed by death in the shrouds of the pitiless sea, so runs a Rabbinic story, the angels in heaven broke out in a song of triumph but were at once hushed by God. "The works of my hands are drowning and you would sing songs unto me?" spoke the Almighty in rebuke of their misplaced joy.

Hate like bribes blinds the eye. Our nation is not one of homogeneous ethnological strain. Many races and nations sent their sons to our shores. The newcomers received signal favors at our hand but they also contributed mightily to our civilisation, our wealth and power. Yet hatred will breed distrust. Let an incident from Jewish history warn us. During the unequal struggle against Rome patriotism inflamed by hatred of the oppressor leapt to unholy flames in Jerusalem. Bands of Zealots as they were called, the Kannaim, impatient of the slow effect of their resistance began to distrust the patriotism of their fellow Jews. Armed with short swords, hence they came to be dreaded as Siccarii, they ran amuck killing all whom they suspected. One of the greatest teachers, Yokhanan ben Sakkay, incurred their



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disfavor. He had to seek safety in flight and report has it that he had to be carried thru the gate in a coffin, otherwise he would have fallen a prey to the fanaticism of these perfervid patriots. Measures of restrictive force to hinder the intercourse between Jew and non-Jew are found in Rabbinic legislation which owe their inception to these men of exaggerated hate. Even so during the French revolution the circumspets were branded suspects. May a good God forefend similar ebullitions in our land.

Hate does not strengthen the armor of the nation. Such talk as I saw in a report of a meeting only this week I for one tho I respect the patriotism of the speaker asking that our sword be not sheathed until every German shall have disappeared from the face of earth and German shall be a dead language cannot but have a heartening effect on the spirits of our enemy. If this report reaches their lines, and most likely it will, it will play into the hands of the Junkers. Here will these misleaders of their people say to the soldiers and the women at home, you have what you may expect.



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Even our enemies or rather the people in the enemy country are not altogether reft of human feelings. They will continue to fight for their homes and their language which is also dear to them, all the more fiercely if they suspect that complete destruction is the punishment prepared for them. If my reading has informed me rightly the men in the trenches are not of the hating mood. That pathetic book "le feu" by one who has been over the top speaks of the soldiers behind the opposing lines in terms of pity. He knows that they too suffer, that they are suffering for their country be the government under which they live never so devilish or despotic. But why do they not rise up in revolution? For us it is easy to give them this counsel. But do we not believe in our country right or wrong? Their nation, according to the testimony of no less a man than President Wilson, has contributed much to the store of civilisation. To wipe it from the face of earth will neither help it nor bring gain to the world at large. Hate will not enable us to help them to democratise their political institutions. They will trust us all the more readily if we take our cue from our President's speeches and messages. I for one cannot overlook the



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paragraph in the holiness-Law read this morning from the scroll. Lo thikkom welo thittor. Thou shalt not harbor a revengeful spirit. Rebuke thou shalt Thy erring brother but not hate him in Thy heart. Significant for me is a very keen observation credited to Rabbi Samuel, the son of Na'hman. He draws attention to the difference of expression in Deuteronomy xxvii., 12 and 13. They shall bless and they shall stand for the curse. The blessing is as it were an outpouring of the person or the tribe charged with the function. The curse is meant to be as it were impersonal. Certainly we shall defeat the German government and in doing so must chastise their people. Does a surgeon harbor hatred against the patient upon whom he must operate? We are appointed surgeons and I would rather be filled of pity than of hatred. I am an American. But I am also a Jew. I know that I and fellow Jews thruout the ages have been condemned for deeds never done. Accusations against us have been universally believed for which there is no basis in fact. Remembering this I would judge our enemy lekaph Zekhuth giving him and his the benefit of the doubt. This will not interfere with my doing all I am able to accomplish to bring to pass that



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which President Wilson has named our purpose.

Another Rabbinical parable come to mind which I would apply to the matter before us. A king, so runs the anecdote, had a keg of wine. He appointed two sets of watchmen to stand guard over it, one composed of Nazirites, who were under the vow of abstaining from intoxicants, the other of known toppers. The next morning he paid the Nazirites one shilling each while to the toppers he gave two shillings. The Nazirites grumbled. Why should they receive only half the wage paid the others. Answered the King, "You were not under the stress the others were. The keg's content meant nothing to you; but the poor toppers had a hard tustle with themselves." Much unjust suspicion is about concerning the loyalty of citizens of German birth or stock. They who never had family ties with the people now our enemy cannot imagine what heartaches the present situation entails on those that have. If quarrel breaks out between a man's mother and his wife none who is a man will for one moment doubt where he will stand. He will be found by the side of his wife. And yet may he not deplore that such a state of



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affairs has befallen his household? Will he not as long as open hostilities have not broken out and the rupture is not complete be justified in trying to forestall the final catastrophe? May he not occasionally try and find excuses for the conduct of his mother? They say she is a hag. Perhaps she is. But this will only intensify his heart-ache. In the position of the son whose wife for good reasons has a quarrel with the mother are millions of our fellow citizens. They are as it were the toppers of my Rabbinical story. Let us not make their burden harder by unjustified distrust. Their loyalty is above suspicion. The moment war was declared there was for them only one path to tread and that was the path of undivided loyalty to their oath. But that path for them ran across Gethsemane. They are walking it in strength firmly resolved to do their duty without quibble and reservations.

And then there are others who like myself have received most of their education in German Universities. They having lived among the people learned to love many of them. They were guests at their table, they used to break bread with them; some in days of sickness were nursed back to



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health by them. Is it American-like to ask these to forget all the kindness of which they were the recipients, all the benefits they derived from the schools maintained by the government of the several States in the Empire? Their heart, too, was heavy when the German government forced our nation into the war. It took some time for these and those of German birth to become adjusted to the situation. Not that I or any other of this large number ever doubted where our duty lay. To this country and to none other we owe loyalty; to it we would give and if needs be shall give all that is ours to the last drop of blood and the last farthing in our purse. And yet the heart did ache and made our walk into the valley of decision not easy. The expedition against the Midianites was headed by Joshua not Moses. Why? ask the Rabbis. Moses, explain they, had been received hospitably at one time by the now enemy. He could not "cast stones into the well from which he had drunk." Hate we shall not but we shall stand by our flag. Come what may for the victory of that flag we shall pray and work with undivided loyalty. None of us has sympathy with aristocracy and

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autocracy, with Junkerdom, and may I add, "standpatters." We would have everywhere on earth a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." But, as Lincoln said, "with malice toward none, with charity to all."

Some of us speak the German language. They cannot understand the reasonableness of the outcry against its further use among us. Time was when the right of this language to be cultivated in this land was acknowledged. Not a political campaign but speakers were sent out to address citizens of German birth in their native dialect. Even now the government is conducting a speaking campaign for the Liberty Loan thru foreign language sections and German is not under the ban. Thought not tongue makes sedition. A few years ago our service and the preaching as in our congregation so in many American synagogues were conducted in German. Were the worshippers disloyal? Was Einhorn when from 1856 to 1861 he pleaded the cause of the Union in Baltimore not truly American in his sentiments and convictions tho his German sermons rivaled in superbness the diction of



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Goethe and to his dying day he voiced his staunch Americanism in German sounds? Or was Liebman Adler in this city not loyal when during the Civil War from his pulpit he preached against national distintegration and slavery but did this in German? Or was I not an interpreter of American ideas when at the Congress of Liberal Religions convened in Berlin in 1910 in their own tongue I described to the Germans the freedom of American Churches and Synagogs and showed how under that freedom religion did come to its own as never it does under autocracy? Was I less American when last Monday in Hebrew in answer to the eloquent plea of a Judean native of Jerusalem I told him that we Jews of America will not exchange our star bejeweled flag for the standard of Zionism? Was I disloyal or unpatriotic because my convictions were articulated in Hebrew syllables? As a matter of fact our co-belligerents are studying this enemy idiom now even more zealously than before the war. What language could we have spoken in this land when we were at war with England if the enemy's is breeding treason?

There is an imprecatory prayer in the old Jewish prayerbook directed against

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the Malshinim, the traducers and denouncers. Jews from of old have suffered grievously from men of this stamp. We have, this goes without saying, eliminated this petition from our ritual. Malshinim may well be rendered "tongue-waggers." They who provoked Rabban Gamliel to include among the most solemn prayers of the service a petition that no hope be vouchsafed unto them were not aliens. They were of Jewish blood and birth. Inured to suffering as Israel was the misery brought upon them by these talebearers was of such refined cruelty that the faithful were amply excused for their outcry addressed to heaven. Hostility from without was never cause for despair in Jewry. The enemy whom they dreaded was the apostate and defamer cradled within the Jewish home. He willfully and maliciously sought to disunite the faithful to interfere with their study of the Torah with the practice of their religion. He never hesitated to resort to willful falsehood.

Ours be the warning. Death and life says the wise man in the good book are in the power of the tongue. (Proverb xviii, 21.) An ancient trans-



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lator gives the sentence a still more suggestive setting. Spoon (or perhaps a piece of bread shaped like a spoon) and sword are linked to the tongue. The life sustaining and subserving tool as well as the instrument of ruthless death. Were the times of ordinary flow and rhythm the truth of this observation might well be heeded. In these days of doubt and danger of passion and pressure of stress and distress certainly the tale-bearer's trade should be despised and be stamped out. Rattle snakes give warning before they jump on their prey. The "Holekh Rakhil the whisperer" goes about stealthily. The chapter from which the foregoing observation on the tongue's potentiality is taken contains other verses to the same purport. The eighth and the ninth according to Aben Ezra must be read connectedly, then their full intent is brought out. "While the words of the whisperer are dainty morsels which go down into the innermost parts of the belly (a luscious bit) he, because he does not mind his own business, (but pries into and mouths about the doings and sayings of others) is a brother to him that is a destroyer." May a good God protect us from the insidious destruction which dogs the soft heeled steps of the



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defamer. Need I add the anecdote about the good servant of the Rabbi, who sent to market with the commission to buy the best it afforded, brought home a tongue and the next day, sent out to procure the worst there on sale, again returned carrying a tongue? Leprosy, say the Rabbis, is produced by the evil tongue. Metzora' leper, they would read Motzi-Ra', the spreader of evil and unfounded reports. May a Good God protect our nation from this sort of leprosy.

The Pulpit must stand out against this plague. We shall continue to teach the religion of Duty but of Mercy withal. Yea even in these days we shall protest against the spreading of views which would bar us as non-Christian from claiming this as our country. The doctrine of the Christian state is a favorite argument among our enemies. They more than any other people have based upon this confusion their anti-Semitism. Civilisation is broader than is covered by any one sectarian adjective or national qualification. Judaism certainly has taught the basic principles upon which the Temple of the true humanities rests. What we shall never forget is



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that a united nation shall march out to do the consecrated task come to it. The sons of Anglo-and German-Americans, the men of Italian antecedents and Slav traditions, of Irish stock and Scandinavian blood all baptised in the holy water of Liberty and Justice shall march on to victory shoulder to shoulder an unbroken line of defenders of the right. Home dissensions and distrusts shall not make the duty of our soldiers and sailors more perilous than it is. Christian, Mohammedan, Jew, non-believer all alike have been called and they have answered the call. A truce to suspicion, a truce to hatred, a truce to fetishism of words and labels.

Religion, however, must also keep the home line. The hour of worship shall not always be under the obsession of the fearful reality. Just because the strain is so awful the pulpit shall point to the heights alas now shrouded in clouds. Would you ask of the symphony orchestra to devote every concert to martial airs? I know we do not. It was my good fortune yesterday to attend one of these wonderful concerts for which our home



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orchestra is so famous. Yet masters of enemy birth were given audience and from them we drank in courage and inspiration. Similarly the sermon in these trying weeks must not neglect other altitudes. It should speak of universal truths, of hopes and certainties which are ever knocking at the doors of our hearts and minds. Not to phrase at every service the challenge of the times is not symptom of indifference. It is the part of wisdom to keep nerves and feelings keyed to high and eternal verities since the harsh realities are so heavily pressing. Yea religion shall not stifle the cry for peace. Such a peace as President Wilson is ready to negotiate will be a victory for America, a defeat of Despotism. Some years ago it fell to my lot in the Metropolitan City of the East to speak of Lincoln. To me came words descriptive of our flag. I hailed it as the flag that had borrowed the velvet of the sky for the cushion of the stars and then festooned this pillow with the blushes of the dawn and the streamers announcing peace. Yea even now would I hail the stripes in red as harbingers of a new day and the clear ribbons of white as the foretellers of the



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Messianic time of Peace universal, Peace pillared like God's throne on
Justice, Righteousness, Love and Liberty.

That flag, our flag,
Long may it wave
Over the "world" of the free,
The home of the brave.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1918.

[CONSERVATION OF GASOLINE]

The question of conserving gasoline and the increase in the shipbuilding industry were discussed at a meeting of Chicago's Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. S. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil Co., warned all automobile owners to save more gasoline, and not to use their automobiles too often for pleasure rides because the production of automobiles is trebled every few months while the production of gasoline does not increase proportionally.

Besides, we must supply the Allies with eight million barrels of gasoline yearly. If we do not conserve it, the chairman of the Standard Oil Co., said that we would soon have a shortage of gasoline, which means that transportation on the battlefields, as well as in our own country, will be jeopardized.

At a reception at the Auditorium Theater, Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States and former Chief Justice of England, who is now a



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1918.

guest in Chicago, made a lengthy speech in which he appealed for more ships--"a bridge over the Atlantic Ocean"--he called it.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1918.

DR. HIRSCH ACCUSED OF PRO-GERMANISM

Famous Rabbi Declares that He is only Against Czarist Russia
for Persecuting the Jews; Is in Accord with President Wilson

A sensation was created yesterday by the news that the members of Sinai Temple are collecting signatures for a petition, demanding the resignation of the celebrated rabbi, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, as spiritual leader, accusing him of being pro-German before America's entrance into the war, and declaring that he has done hardly anything to support the Government.

Dr. Hirsch admitted yesterday that he had heard about the petition; at the same time he strongly defended his Americanism, declaring that next Sunday he will give his answer from the pulpit of Sinai Temple to the accusations made against him. He issued the following statement:

"Many young people of good character, who are also good Americans, do not



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1918.

approve of my limited public activities in behalf of the Government.

"I am a native of Luxembourg and was reared in Germany. I have nine maternal relatives who are serving in the German Army, three in the British Army and three in the French Army.

"I was a pacifist, but am now as much of a pacifist as President Wilson. The President's views are the same as mine and I heartily agree with every note which the President has written.

"The trouble began several weeks ago, when I received a letter from the State Council for Defense which had the following conclusion:

'It is therefore imperative that all loyal citizens and organizations celebrate the anniversary of America's entrance into the war for the preservation of Christian Civilization.'



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"I read this letter before the congregation at Sinai Temple, and stated that the members of the State Council for Defense had erred unknowingly in using the word 'Christian' in a letter to a Jewish congregation.

"Many persons took this opportunity to misinterpret my statement, inferring that I am against America's entrance into the war. But there cannot be the slightest doubt as to my earnest patriotism. Last Sunday I spoke in behalf of the Third Liberty Loan at the Temple, which brought in subscriptions of \$31,000 for Liberty Bonds. I personally bought bonds of that loan, and have contributed to various war funds.

"Sunday from the pulpit I shall make a public statement to the Congregation, without any prejudice or partisanship, and state my views. When I have finished, I am certain there will be no question as to my loyalty.

"I am a Jew. The Jewish People have suffered terribly at the hands of the Romanovs in Russia, and how could my stand be other than against Russia.



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The overthrow of the Romanov dynasty realized my hopes, and since then I have devoted my entire energy against the autocratic power of Germany."

In conclusion Dr. Hirsch said that in all his prayers he beseeches God for a just and honorable peace. He also gave the blessing of "Hanotan Teshuah" (a prayer for the head of a state) for the President. He further stated that he had a weak heart which has prevented him from speaking lately at patriotic meetings, or in support of the war.

Moses E. Greenbaum, President of Sinai Temple, declared that a majority of the members have the fullest confidence in Dr. Hirsch, and that he is trying to discover the identity of the persons circulating the petition.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1918.

CHICAGO JEWS SUBSCRIBE CLOSE TO \$2,000,000

Chicago Jews have already subscribed close to \$2,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. All Jewish organizations are actively engaged in the work of the Third American Liberty Loan, and the Jewish Campaign Committee has organized enough [sub-] committees to reach every Jew in Chicago.

Dr. Jacob Gortenstein offered a prize of a Liberty Bond of \$100 denomination to any one of the Rumanian Jews in Chicago, who will sell the greatest amount of Liberty Bonds. Many Rumanian Jews are already in the "race" for the prize.

Here is a list of the amount of Liberty Bonds bought by Jews through banks and various organizations:

Julius Rosenwald.	\$1,000,000
Chicago Womens Aid.	\$ 250,000
Greenebaum Sons Bank.	\$ 7,050
Sinai Sisterhood.	\$ 31,000



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1918.

Lincoln Lodge W. O. T. S.	\$ 10,000
Johana Lodge W. O. T. S.	\$ 7,500
Joseph Byfield.	\$ 10,000
Liberty Trust & Savings Banks.	\$ 121,000
Independent State Bank.	\$ 10,000
West Side National Bank.	\$ 10,000
Covenant Club.	\$ 57,000
Florsheim Shoe Co.	\$ 75,000
Employees of Rosenwald & Weil.	\$ 11,500
Employees of M. Born Co.	\$ 6,000
Anshe Sholom Station.	\$ 500
Schiff & Co., State Bank.	\$ 1,500



From all indications, Chicago's quota of \$126,000,000 will be oversubscribed.

At a meeting yesterday evening of Rabbis and synagogue presidents at the home of Judge Fisher, it was resolved that next Saturday, speeches shall be made by all Rabbis, pointing out the importance of Jews buying Liberty Bonds, thereby

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fulfilling part of their patriotic duty to the country of their

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adoption.

All synagogue presidents are called upon to hold meetings of their respective congregations next Sunday to work out plans whereby each synagogue shall receive credit for the Liberty Bonds bought by its members, and thus show what the synagogue is doing for America's Third Liberty Loan.

On Saturday evening a big automobile parade for the Liberty Loan will be held in the Lawndale neighborhood.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

RUMANIAN JEWS EXCELL IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

Again, the members of the Illinois Branch of the American Union of Rumanian Jews are in the fore for their good work for the Third American Liberty Loan. Last Sunday they were the first to start the campaign in the local Jewish communities. At their massmeeting yesterday at the West Side Coliseum they advanced a step further.

The Rumanian Jews subscribed \$8,100 for Liberty Bonds. Mr. Henry Friend, the well-known State Street merchant, promised to buy Liberty Bonds for the same amount, which means that the total sum will reach \$16,200.

Mr. Bronstein, president of the Illinois Branch, declared that the campaign among the local Rumanian Jews has not ended yet. He hopes to be able shortly to raise the sum to \$10,000, and to get Mr. Friend to subscribe a like amount.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

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The General Jewish Liberty Loan Committee is convinced that the inspiring action taken by the local Rumanian Jews, will be followed up by the great Jewish masses.

Those who bought Liberty Bonds in large amounts at the massmeeting are:
A. Weiner--\$500.00; Joseph Desauer of New York--\$500.00; Illinois Lodge P.O.W.--\$500.00; Goodshal and family--\$300.00; Lucy Nachman and family--\$600.00; S. D. Wolfson--\$400.00; I. Rosenfeld--\$300.00; the Hirsch family--\$300.00.

Mr. B. J. Bronstein was chairman of the massmeeting. Beautiful and powerful speeches were made by Edward A. Gore of the Association of Commerce; Judge Philip P. Bregston and Dr. Jacob Gortenstein.

At Schiff and Company's State Bank, in the first hours of the campaign,

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Liberty Bonds in large and small sums were sold to Jews to the amount of \$1,850.

At the Covenant Club, where \$35,000 worth of Liberty Bonds were sold on Saturday, the campaign is directed by the following committee: Mrs. Nathan D. Kaplan--chairman, Mrs. Fred Bergstein, Mrs. Samuel Zuker, Mrs. A. B. Zelenfreind, Mrs. A. D. Wiener and Mrs. Hugo Friedstein.

Upon the initiative of Mr. I. Shure and others, the Progressive Lodge, #252 O.B.O., decided at a meeting yesterday afternoon to buy \$1,000 worth of Liberty Bonds.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD NEEDS YOUNG MEN FOR ARMY WORK

The Jewish Welfare Board, founded for the purpose of assisting in every way possible the Jewish soldiers in the American Army and in the camps, needs 200 additional idealistic young men for welfare work.

There are at present around 60,000 Jewish boys in the American Army and Navy, who need encouragement and moral support in their transition from a civilian to a military life. This is the aim of the Board, and it needs suitable young men as representatives of the Board in the various camps.

Of course the Board would like to have young men experienced in social work. Nevertheless, those who feel capable of doing such work should apply to Rabbi Saul Silber, 729 No. Ashland Blvd., Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1918.

JEWS ARE BUYING LIBERTY BONDS

Jews of Chicago are buying Liberty Bonds of the Third American Liberty Loan as Jews. This was noted yesterday in the first day of the campaign. Wherever Jews bought Liberty Bonds, they demanded that the words, "Jewish Section", should be written upon the applications. This of course does credit to American Jews, and will be continued for the duration of the campaign. The banks in the Jewish neighborhoods provided themselves with stamps marked "Jewish Section". When a Jew comes to a bank where there is no such stamp, he should demand that the clerk write in "Jewish Section" in long hand.

At the Covenant Club where a Liberty Loan Station has been established, the campaign was opened yesterday noon with a luncheon, at which Professor Baker and the well-known Jewish banker, Moses E. Greenebaum, were the main speakers

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1918.

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I C Mr. Greenbaum strongly emphasized the necessity for Jews to buy

IV Liberty Bonds as Jews. In this campaign the entire Jewish community of Chicago is united, and committees have been appointed in all neighborhoods, where Liberty Bonds will be sold.

The present loan will be quickly subscribed, for the American Nation was never so enthusiastic about the war as it is now. The Jews, together with the great masses of non-Jews, will do their utmost to buy Liberty Bonds. First because the investment in itself is the finest in the world, bringing $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ interest; second, because it supports our Army and Navy, which has long been active on the European front to conquer the foe of free countries and little nations--the hated and despised Prussian Junkerdom.

After the conclusion of the speeches at the Covenant Club, the attending guests subscribed at once for Liberty Bonds to the sum of \$50,000.



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Daily Jewish Courier, April 7, 1918.

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Mr. Z. B. Komaiko speaks in behalf of Liberty Bonds at all performances of Leon Blank's Haymarket Theatre. He will also speak there today at both presentations.



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, February 19, 1918.

WAR AND THE JEWS. By Leo King.

That, which was said, a year or two ago, about the Jewish activities in war, can not be repeated now in order to avoid error against the reality which has radically and completely changed.

Thanks to the two Russian revolutions (especially to the second) the character and object of war have completely changed. That, which was, at the beginning of war, wrapped in and covered with fogs of secret diplomacy and immortalized by the patriotic song "Holy Alliance," has recently shown its true form. The World War, which at the beginning was carried on mainly against "barbarism" has recently proven its true class and business character and due to this discovery, which was inevitable, the purpose of the war also changed. The enemy is entirely different now and is not only found on "the other side of the trenches" but also at home.

A "new" war is now being carried on by all liberal sides in all countries against the "new enemy," who has, until now, been disguised in various ways. Today there is a discovery of a new goal for humanity. It is also clear, due to the above

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The Daily World, February 19, 1918.

mentioned fact, that the Jewish activities in the World War ought to adopt a different character.

New movements, fresh currents are in motion now, and move on noisily in the lives of the nations. It is also readily understood that the Jews, as a touchy and nervous element, shall take an active and enthusiastic part in every movement which is created by and on account of ideal motives.

It must be pointed out here, that when speaking of the Jewish activities in war, the Jewish race as a whole, with entirely different national policies, is not meant. The Jewish race, as a whole, had only played a mournful, unthankful role of an innocent victim in war. The Jewish race was not in favor of war and yet unwillingly it has suffered terribly from the war.

Essentially, when speaking of an active Jewish part and influence upon war, it is only the individual Jews, who have - thanks to their ability and capital - influenced, to a certain degree, the tragic happening of the present time. It suffices to say such names as Rufus Isaac, Lord Reading, Folin, Joseph Rhein-
iech, in order to form an idea about the "Jewish" cooperation in the war.

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WP: (H) PROJ. 36275

The Daily World, February 19, 1918.

These above mentioned prominent Jews belong to the "cream" of our assimilated great bourgeoisie. It must be added, also, that many of our assimilants have taken a much milder and liberal part in war. The position was a loyal one, so to speak, and our loyal patriots often cast a merciful veil upon us. How hypocritical this loyalism may not be, it still contains a pure and naive form.

With the young Frederick Adler's shot, the second and new chapter of the Jewish activities in war begins. This shot is the first manifestation of the young, revolutionary Jewish generation. The first "word" of the modern, as well as the assimilated revolutionary Jews. Now we understand that this was the first reflection of bolshevism in which the assimilated Russian-Jewish youth takes such a prominent part. Together with Russian bolshevism, a new portion of Jewish activities begin..... a new list of Jewish names is now being uttered by everybody.

The Jewish individual did not refrain from saying his word in the revolutionary epoch of the war. In the new period of Jewish leadership in Russia, Trotsky's name is, without doubt, the most brilliant and popular. The young Russian-Jewish journalist, together with his extreme ideals, proves to the world that his

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, February 19, 1918.

political abilities are typically Jewish. In his ultimatum to all democracies, can be seen a sharp analytical Jewish mind.

In our Jewish history, Trotsky's name may be placed on the same file with the names of Beaconfield, La Salle, etc. In one word - Trotsky's name will be included on the list of our great world renowned Jewish politicians.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1918.

Chicago Hebrew Institute War Service Club. by Philip L. Seman.

Ever since our country has entered into the great war struggle for democracy, over 60,000 Jewish young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are in active service.

The soldier's life, at best, is a hardship. It has been felt by all who possess a social vision, that in order to safeguard the morale of the future, to assure the homes that the boys come from that when they return they will be able to fall in their proper places in the home, as well as in their business and social environment, with a minimum of effect as a result of their soldier life, proper and wholesome recreational and social facilities must be supplied them.

With that end in view, the Young Men's Christian Association have made a

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1918. JEWISH

call upon the citizenry of this country to contribute funds for the purpose of conducting such work on a large scale, with the result that over \$50,000,000 has already been contributed. The Catholics, too, have been making a big drive for funds to look after their boys similarly. The Salvation Army has called upon the citizens at home to contribute liberally for work along the same lines. And last, but not least, in order that 60,000 Jewish boys who are now in service, and when the next draft is called, the possibility of an additional 100,000 - may be given the proper recreational care during their spare hours when off duty, the Young Men's Hebrew and kindred associations of America, and the American Soldier's and Sailor's Welfare League of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, have called upon the Jews of this country to contribute. Many of the Institute boys from the various departments are now doing active service at the Great Lakes, at Camp Grant, and a few of them in order cantonments. And so, in the spirit

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1918.

of service, the Chicago Hebrew Institute War Service Club, consisting approximately of one hundred and fifty young women, have banded themselves together with the object of being of service to the soldiers or sailors who before their enlistment or conscription were identified in one form or another with the Institute. In many of the homes that these boys came from, no one in the family reads or writes English. On the other hand, the soldiers or sailors are not able to read or write the Yiddish - with the tragic possibility of both, families hearing very little from the son, and the son having next to no word from his home. The result of this condition might be the creating of a chasm between the parent and child which will make it very hard, ultimately, to overcome. The members of the War Service Club, recognizing this serious condition, contemplate acting as a medium between the boy and his home, corresponding with him, visiting his home, writing to him for his mother and reading the letters to the mother that come from him.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1918.

The Club meets every Tuesday evening during which time the members knit, sew, and are occupied very industriously making such articles as will tend to comfort the soldier or sailor that has been assigned to them. Each member has signed for only one soldier or sailor.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1917.

AMERICAN JUSTICE

(Editorial)

A convention opened yesterday in Minneapolis where the voice of Americans will be raised regarding the position that President Wilson and his administration have taken in the present World War.

This will not be the voice of a small group with special interests, that has been so often heard recently, but of the broad masses of American organized workers and all their policies.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1917.

This is the convention of the American Federation of Labor, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy and that prominent subdivision of the American Socialist Party which refused to further the interests of Germany, in America, through the Socialist Party.

The huge laboring masses which constitute at least 75 per cent of America's population, will, through their elected delegates, declare their position on war, and the policy of President Wilson, and all doubts that have until now been expressed, in reference to the attitude of the labor masses regarding the war, will be solved.

This convention is very timely. The entry of America into the World War demands unity and the undivided will of the entire American nation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1917.

Every false note, every word that is uttered to discourage, and to divide the ideas of America, can no more than serve American enemies. It is necessary once for all, to know on which side the labor masses stand, who furnish both the people and the ~~ammunition~~ for the war....

Since this convention will have to analyze the policy of President Wilson and his position as to the rights of small nations to live free and undisturbed, on their own ground, and regarding the rights of nations that have lost their independence, it is also expected there will be discussion of the problem of the Jewish nation, which seeks to regain its home on its historic ground. There will be representatives of the radical and liberal elements of America, who believe in the sacred right of people of all nations to live their own lives, and determine their own faith, undisturbed by other more powerful and greedy people and nations.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1917.

Such representatives at the convention will have to realize the logic and justice of the Jewish demands for the immigration to Palestine, their old home, in order to institute their own Jewish way of living and a legal, assured and publicly acknowledged home.

Imbued with the American spirit of fair play, justice and good will to all nations, this convention will ultimately consider the question of what will be fair to the Jewish people.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 24, 1917.

RADICAL TRAITORS

Why was war declared by our President? This is a burning question and anybody having enough arrogance to pose it, is looked upon suspiciously. Doesn't our President know what is to be done, and does he not do it for the good of our country? The citizens of the United States have elected him as the highest official of our country, for the sole reason that they have utmost confidence in him as being one of the greatest pacifists in our country. It remains a fact that, during his first term, he kept us out of war, even when our disputes with Mexico reached a high pitch, and we have therefore bestowed upon him the title of Prince of Peace. The situation in which our politics became entangled resulted in our being dragged into the European whirlpool. So, why the commotion? Our radical elements arose, protesting against war;



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crying that there is no cause for war; that there is no reason for us to commit wholesale suicide. But why these cries? Does Europe know why it is fighting? Why it slaughtered eight million and mutilated ten million of its best sons? A certain scoffer, or perhaps Asmodeus himself, uttered the words "National Honor," awakening the war-patriots, who seized a whip with which they lash the millions of helpless citizens into war.

And why should we abstain? Why should we not want to take part in that great conflict? Have we then not the same national pride as have the nations of Europe?

What were we prior to the war? A nation without honorary-sentiment? All of Europe ridiculed us. The stalwart warriors there



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looked upon us contemptuously and considered us as peaceful hedonists caring for nothing but peace and contentment in our own land. So we wanted to show them that we are not so saintly as they think; that we can also sacrifice millions of lives for the ambitious national-honor.

We, therefore, brand all radicals who dare denounce war as common traitors. They are traitors because they wish to see the citizens happy and because they have pity on the millions of lives that will perish prematurely.

Speaking truthfully, what is really more important and more human and democratic: to be rubbed to dust by the fire of a cannon on the battlefield of Europe, or to work on an American farm or in an



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American factory? What constitutes our whole life? We work and eat, eat and work, until we exhale our last breath, and if we must die, why should we wait until we reach a ripe old age of 75 when a young man of 21 or 31 can attain it [death] instantly in war.

And how beautiful this death is. Just imagine bands playing, regiment flags flying, soldiers marching in unison, officers leading the regiments, - everything in the finest and most artistic manner. Suddenly there is heard the enemy's music and signs of their flags are seen. Both armies converge face to face. They take definite positions. Orders are issued by the commanders and guns commence to fire, cannons roar, bayonets to penetrate human bodies, and the warm blood trickles down upon the cold earth, human bodies crumble up and fall away dead.

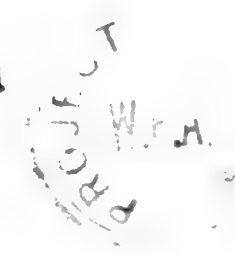


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However, our radicals, who look upon our society scornfully, do not wish to see such patriotism and they have the nerve to say that it is much better for the country when our sons work and receive the fruits thereof.

Such people are actually traitors, and it is the duty of every patriot to extirpate them.

And another thing: they, the traitorous radicals, advocate peace without any war, and doesn't this prove that they don't know what they are talking about? What is nicer, to reach the enemies hand over valleys of death or to close some sort of arbitration without bloodshed? Certainly, it is nicer to fight first and then declare armistice. It gives them an opportunity to sing patriotic songs and shout "hurrah." After burying the brave soldiers, the crippled ones return home, where they are put on exhibition during a national parade.



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Finally, the historians appear. They compile the facts, note down the names of the generals and write history for the future generations, with a view to reawakening the national honor for future catastrophes.

Thus the world goes on from many years; even today in our own country.

If, however, our radicals want to end this world-history and arrange mass-meetings at which their speakers dissuade the youth from taking an active part in war, they are no more than traitors.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1917.

WHY IS AMERICA FIGHTING

(Editorial)



It is a fact that not until Congress adopted the resolution that the United States declare war against Germany, and Pres. Wilson had clarified in a brilliant manner our dispute with Germany, did any one understand clearly why the nations of Europe were slaughtering one another. America cleared the issue, and it now lies open before everyone, that the struggle for life and death emerges from two principles; viz., that of self-government by the people and that of a government by a divine ruler, who is not obligated to account for his acts to his people, but to God, by whose grace he governs.

On one side stand all democratic nations, Republican & Constitutional, where freedom of the people is guaranteed by laws which the people themselves make and where the legislative power and the question of war and peace depend

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entirely on their will.

On the other side stand the autocratic powers, under which the people have not as yet won their inalienable right to govern themselves, and where the question of war and peace is not decided by the people, but by their rulers.

For example, Germany has declared a part of Poland independent under German rule. Should, however, Poland decide to become a republic, she can't, because of being under Germany's authority. Kaiser Wilhelm will not permit another republic near the eastern border because he is already contending with one at the western one.

Germany has the power to make Lithuania a principality. Should Lithuania desire to become a republic, or create her own form of self-government,

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would she be able to do it as long as she remains under the rule of Germany?

Germany is connected with Austria, Turkey, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and properly speaking she is the sole authority over all these countries. She destroyed Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Belgium, and the wealthiest provinces of northern France, and all these combined will become one powerful empire which will be in a position to impose its power upon the world, changing the forms of democratic countries, and destroying their democratic institutions.

Germany does not recognize the principle that any race has a right to govern itself as it pleases and according to its own manner. Contending



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that her [Germany's] culture is of the highest form, and believing in the principle that the state is everything, and all rights enjoyed by the individual must be subordinate to the state, she seeks to subject the confiscated territories to her law and her conception of government.

From this it can be clearly seen that a German victory, giving her the opportunity to dictate peace to the world, means the termination of democratic institutions, not only in Europe, but also in America.

Who will be able to prevent a German Empire, consisting of Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Belgium, Rumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Northern France, from invading, let us say, the South American Republics? Would the republican United States in such an event be in a position to overcome such a power in

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1917.

order to protect the Monroe Doctrine?

Thus, we see that the United States entered the war, not for the sake of fighting, but as an urgent need. America fights for a democratic cause and her own democratic institutions.





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Chicago Daily News, April 1, 1934.

The Chicago Daily News, April 1, 1934, contains the following article: the Chicago News.

According to the Chicago Daily News, the Justice Department has announced that it is planning to bring an action against the French Government for failing to return the French Government's property.

Mr. Luder has said to have received information, dated 10th April, for signing a petition for the release of the French Government's property.

Luders does not say this, but it is all the same!

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1917.

SLOGANS AND PERSONAGES

If for instance, an ordinary Jewish rabbi of a congregation should deliver a sermon, and mention the historical fact that Rabbi Samuel Hakoten was head of a Talmudic academy in Pompodito, it would not be surprising, because first, it is not surprising news, and second, we knew it already, and did not need to be informed of it. On the contrary, however, if a learned doctor of high social standing should tell us in English or German that Rabbi Samuel Hakoten was rector of the Hochshule in Pompodito--he thus becomes a professor of rabbinical literature, and if he is still single, he can wed a girl with a large dowry. It seems as though both have uttered the same thing, but who makes the statement, and under what circumstances it is made, makes a great difference.

We say this in reference to the tempest that Theodore Roosevelt raised in Chicago yesterday by his slogan "Americanism and Preparedness."

As a slogan it is ineffective. In the course of a year or more, these two words in this connection have not stopped ringing in our ears. The newspapers are full

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of them. The present administration in Washington, and President Wilson do not stop talking about Americanism and Preparedness. Yet, by his slogan, Mr. Roosevelt stirred up everybody in Chicago, just as if he had coined these words for the first time. Mr. Roosevelt himself says that this is nothing new because he preached the same thing in 1905.

Upon analyzing the significance of these two words, we find that they reveal absolutely no new idea. What is Americanism? Loyalty to America and American institutions. It is understood that every American citizen wishes Godspeed to America and to American institutions. What is preparedness? Preparation, America should be prepared to encounter an enemy although Mr. Henry Ford and his "Rodef Sholom" (Road to Peace) congregation are opposed to preparedness, we know that their arguments go unheeded, and that their number is so insignificant that they can make no impression on the political course of America. Although everyone knows that peace is a blessing for every nation, yet every American also knows that it takes at least two to make a bargain. America wants peace. But what if

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Japan should decide that war might be more profitable for her? Japan-- it should not be forgotten--has a distinguished army of two million, a powerful navy and has every reason from her point of view, not to be satisfied with America. Japan can send an army to Mexico and attack the United States from land. The Mexicans cannot resist the Japanese army, and in all probability, will even support the Japanese.

America understands this full well, and there are very few Americans who are opposed to preparedness.

And yet, Mr. Roosevelt's slogan, "Americanism and Preparedness" was received with great enthusiasm, just as though it were a brand-new invention. But it was Mr. Roosevelt who said it--that explains everything. It is not what is said, but who says it--that is the principal thing.

The Republicans remember Mr. Roosevelt for his political victories, notwithstanding his assistance three years ago, to the democrats by causing the Progressive party to break away from the Republican. His prospects for a Republican nomination are good, and the public is aware of it. On his lips, a slogan like

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"Americanism and Preparedness" gains new meaning. Behind this slogan lies a hidden meaning, but everyone recognizes it. "Only give me the nomination, and let me reenter the White House--I will show you what Americanism and Preparedness mean. You know what [kind of] a bird I am."

The public understood this, and that is why the slogan caused such a sensation. That is why the cry, "We want Teddy" was raised even though his visit to Chicago was [supposedly] non-political.

Wilson also speaks of Americanism and Preparedness, and he speaks beautifully and forcefully. But to the adherents of Roosevelt, these words have a different gusto when they come from his [Roosevelt's] mouth.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1917.

IF SOLDIERS ARE NEEDED

(Editorial)

Two days ago, in this column, we pointed out briefly to the military alternative that now confronts us. We find it necessary to reaffirm our position, because it involves matters that are worthy of attention.

Our alternative, briefly stated, is this: Should war be declared against Germany, and should Uncle Sam be in need of a large army, he will be forced to resort to military conscription, and nobody will be able to escape it. So, why wait until we are forced to enlist? Why not show more love and respect to Uncle Sam by offering him our services voluntarily?

And if, on the other hand, we do not enter the war, then there will certainly be no grounds to be afraid.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1917.

We know of many young Jews who have already enlisted, and of many who are about to enlist. However, we admit that we would like to see a larger number of Jews offer their services to Uncle Sam at this crucial moment.

We would also like to see another thing in connection with this; namely, that the enlistment of young Jews outshine all others. By this we do not intend to be haughty in expressing our patriotism, nor do we take this position for fear that we will be accused of cowardice, but because we believe that a short time of disciplinary training with Uncle Sam, and the experience thereof, is worth the trouble, even in time of peace, when it is done voluntarily.

In the English-Yiddish newspapers, all sorts of protests were published against the organization of Jewish military companies. We cannot share the views of such papers. They spring from those Jewish circles that support the maxim that "the less the Jew is mentioned, the better it is



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JEWISH

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for him; and we should try to slip through life without stressing Judaism too often."

There are Jews who fear that the Jews will be too widely discussed if separate Jewish companies are apparent. And should a Jewish company stumble, it will reflect on other Jews. If, on the contrary, a Jewish company should distinguish itself, it would then be an honor, and anyone protesting now against a Jewish company, would then proudly claim his portion of that honor.

These very persons speak from the viewpoint of their own personal gains. They do not take into consideration whether it would be better for the enlisted young Jews themselves.

The very same Jews who protest and who are afraid to demonstrate Judaism to the world, get more pleasure out of playing cards with "their own kind."



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Incidentally, they will also play poker or pinochle with a Gentile. They, nevertheless, feel better and act more freely when playing "among their own kind" in the Standard club, or even in the Lawndale club, where, it is said, the stakes are higher than in Gentile clubs.

Why don't they gamble with Gentiles?

There are many pretexts to the question. One pretext is enough to satisfy us; viz., they feel more contented, more at ease.

Why can't this also be applied to a Jewish company in a regiment?

We can fully realize just why a Jewish company would feel happier among themselves, and each one would be satisfied to be with "his own kind" rather than be with an overbalancing majority of Gentiles.

The Jews have not experienced any shame in the Zion Corps , under English



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officers in the Dardanelles.

We are convinced that, with "their own kind," Jewish soldiers would bring to light more moral courage, and the feeling of unity, of mutual responsibility, would actually be a source of comfort and encouragement to higher acts.

It is remarkable that these thoughts have been expressed in our presence by young Jews who have already enlisted. They sense their patriotism for America. At the same time they also feel that it would please them, as Jews, to be together in one company, for the simple reason of being more outstanding and being with "their own kind."

The instinct is the same as among the Jewish poker players in the Standard club, except that this is for a noble cause.

Why should there not be Jewish companies in American Regiments?



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1917.

OUR CHOICE

It will do nobody any good to hide himself if Uncle Sam should be in need of soldiers. Everybody must do his duty. But, if the war should end before Uncle Sam has time to re-enforce his army and navy, nobody will have to go to war.

It is our belief that the United States will have no time to send battalions across the ocean. But she must be prepared. The German press is of the opinion that the rumor in America about an army of one-half million men is a bluff. We will gain a lot in saving peace if we will prove that we are not bluffing.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

The Daily World, January 3, 1917.

THE RESULTS OF THE ZIONIST CONVENTION IN CHICAGO. (EDITORIAL)

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Zionist Organizations of the Middle West did not change the position of the prominent Zionists as to a program for the betterment of the Jewish masses.

Zionism became a weapon against justice and peace, on account of its association with politicians of this country. It is no accident that the leading political reactionary, the editor of Halsted Street (Courier) is the chairman of the Zionist Executive Committee. It is also in the spirit of the new course of political Zionism that of the three Chicago vice presidents, one is a judge, who has given out injunctions against strikers, and another, is the worst enemy of organized labor and radicals in Chicago.

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

The Daily World, January 3, 1917.

There is also no doubt that the Zion Leader of Chicago, whom Jack De Haas promises to send to rule Palestine will belong to the political machine of Halsted Street.....an enemy of the Jewish working masses, and a defender of reaction.

The Zionist Convention spoke much about the posterity of Palestine, but hardly anything about the present condition of the Jewish race. Can they demand national equality for the Russian Jews now? Can they adopt a program of Jewish public schools, high schools and institution for higher education in America? And here is where their spirit is shown to be bankrupt. For the present, the Zionist leaders of Chicago Avenue, with very few exception, thoroughly assimilated.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 20276

The Daily World, January 3, 1917.

They neither teach their children Yiddish nor Hebrew. Their entire Judaism is limited to the reactionary periodical, in Yiddish, through which they seek to buy and sell the Jewish vote in times of election.

They are not interested in the afflictions of the poor. The high cost of living does not concern them. They do not sympathize with the poor masses, who are not weeping in the midst of world destruction, they build their fortunes upon graves and publicly show their joy with the present condition, from which they procure their spiritual and material power.

The common people who go to hear words of redemption, the beautiful sermons of Schmarya Levin and M. Schenkin, will be bitterly disgusted when the spirit of the present convention will die and their suffering will begin anew.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

The Daily World, January 3, 1917.

Then the wall of Zionism will be the greatest bulwark against the labor organization.

On one side of the wall stand those who are in midst of idoltry of the bloody angel and the golden calf, and on the other side stand those who strive for the sacred spirit of justice and peace.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 22, 1916.

COMMON SENSE PREFERS WILSON

(Editorial)

Picture the scene of a terrific fire breaking out at your neighbor's, destroying his property and the lives of his household, and the wind blowing the flames to your house and burning sparks flying over your roof--what sort of thought would then enter your mind and fill your heart? What would then concern you most?

It is a clear matter that if you were in no position to extinguish your neighbor's fire, you would, first of all, seek means to protect your property and those living in your household.

Also picture that the fire marshal in your city is a competent man capable of protecting your house against fire; that he employs all means that fire fighters can possibly improvise so as not to permit the flames and sparks to

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attack your home; that he covers your roof with damp covers, and puts on the hose full force in order to consume every betraying spark that invades your home--under such circumstances would you think of dismissing the fire marshal and put in his place another one of whose heroism you are not certain?

If the fear and excitement of the moment would not rob you of your common sense, you would certainly not do it. To make such an exchange in a moment of such danger would be sheer insanity and contrary to every natural instinct of self-defense. It would be in direct contradiction with the saying: "Look out for your life."

Is not the present situation of the United States similar to the situation of a man whose property and household are imperiled by the flames and sparks coming from his neighbor?

And is not President Wilson the able fire marshal who has till now, under extreme complexities, proved himself capable of protecting the United States from

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the betraying flames sweeping to its shores?

Yet, there are people who tell us that we should remove President Wilson in the midst of the great danger and replace him by Mr. Hughes, of whose heroism as a fire fighter we know nothing.

Even to listen to such a proposal is purely nonsensical.

We have witnessed, in the last two and one half years of the war, how one nation after another has been dragged into the bloody caldron and how they are wrestling with death; we have seen how the flames sweep over to our shores, and more than once has the United States stood in danger of being ignited by the tempestuous fire. Until now we have, thank God, been saved from the horrible cataclysm, because we have in the White House a man with a clear head, with the cautiousness, calmness, and intelligence of a true scholar; in him we have a man whose instincts are against bloodshed and against brutality, unless they are imperative for the safety of the United States.

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Just listen to the words of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes, who are seeking flaws in Wilson's foreign policy! Do you think for a moment that if Mr. Roosevelt or Hughes were now in the White House instead of President Wilson and [that] if they would act as they claim President Wilson should have acted--at a time when nations arise against each other, endangering their own existence and the lives of their millions of inhabitants and are armed to the teeth--do you think that the United States would be able to live in safety and enjoy the prosperity which it has?

Do you think, perhaps, that your sons and your brothers and your husbands and your fathers of small children would now have been in the circle of your families?

If you think so you are mistaken.

Should the United States be dragged into the flames which sweep from Europe,

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then everyone who is capable of bearing arms will have to go. England, a country which is as free as America, was forced to establish compulsory military service. America would be forced to do it, too.

Are we afraid? No! We Jews have proven in the present, as in previous wars that we are loyal and do not fear death, if it is necessary. But is it necessary? What has the United States to gain by being dragged into the war? Why lead the youth of America to slaughter, when America is not being attacked?

They speak of honor just as if Mr. Wilson has not proven how sensible he is in all matters concerning the honor of the United States. He is, however, opposed to the honor of cheap sports who act like bullies in order to display their strength.

The danger of the flames is now as threatening as it has been for the past two and one half years. It is senseless to exchange an experienced fire marshal for an inexperienced one in the midst of a fire.

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Common sense prefers Wilson.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHERE TO GET BRIDEGROOMS?

(Editorial)

In England alone, there are three million girls of marriageable age who have hardly any prospect of getting married because the female population in that country surpasses the male by three million. And now that the war is annihilating the youth, this condition is becoming even worse. The scarcity of bridegrooms creates another problem, an economic problem. At a time when men are on the battlefields, the women occupy their jobs in the factories as well as in the fields. At present there are in England millions of women who wear trousers and do all masculine work: shoveling coal, heating furnaces, making bombs and gunpowder, working in foundries and machine shops.

What will become of all these women when the men return and demand their jobs? And what will become of the men when they return and find women doing their work at wages which are lower than those ever received by the men; women doing

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1916.

the work just as well [as men], and wanting to hold on to their jobs?

The census in Germany, prior to the war, showed that there were 800,000 more women than men; in France the ratio of women to men is certainly greater than in England or Germany. And whereas the problem is sufficiently difficult for nations that have their own land which encompasses millions of people, it is much more difficult and terrible for us Jews. At least one hundred thousand young Jewish men of Russia will perish on the battlefield. The number of women among Jews, prior to the war, exceeded the number of men. Now an additional 100,000 women will have little prospect of finding a husband. What will they do?

In Russia the industries are not sufficiently highly developed so that women can work in them and support themselves.

This is one of the most difficult problems that the Jewish people will have to solve immediately after the war is over.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

THE WORLD IS COMING TO ITS SENSES

(Editorial)

"Most of the troubles which Europe is now suffering arise from the fact that large nations seek to suppress the spirit of freedom inherent in smaller nations who have lost their independence. Europe, as well as the rest of the world, would be happier if every nation were independent, or, at least, were an autonomy under the protection of an empire. The people of the United States ought to sympathize with small nations who strive to gain their independence."

These lines were translated from a brief but logical editorial in the Chicago Daily News. The argument contained in them has been advanced by Zionists for more than forty years. These have been the aspirations of small nations for the past century. This is the goal of human progress. The only ones who can, as yet neither see nor recognize this are our "Comrades" Jewish radicals, and



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the heretics of the Haskalah [Education] generation [sic], who hope to consolidate all nationalities into one nation.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1916.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS

by

J. S.

We have always been under the impression that if the Jews in biblical times had not been divided into two separate kingdoms--Judah and Ephraim--we would have become a great ruling nation. Whether or not this is true we don't know because the political conditions of those times are not known to us exactly. But if the Jews of today would unite, they would undoubtedly represent a great national power.

Therefore, it is regrettable that the present World War has restored the old tribal feuds among the Jews and has renewed the old disputes between Judah and Ephraim.

In the last issue of the American Jewish Chronicle an editorial is devoted



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to this mournful period [1914-1916]; this article reads in part:

"The period from 1914 to 1916 will enter into Jewish history as a period of civil war among Jews. It was a period in which Jews fought against Jews with doubtful heroism. Their fight did not help the aims of the Jews, but often stifled every Jewish interest.

"The War divided mankind and also disrupted the unity that existed among Jews. Even in neutral countries this split in Judaism has been felt strongly during the War. Prominent Jews have not infrequently overlooked the interests of their own people because of their interest in other nationalities, and have very often neglected their people because of nurturing bogus concepts and erroneous opinions.

"This is very tragic, but much more tragic is the fact that the great masses of the Jewish people are now caught between two fires and have been overwhelmed



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by a catastrophe which is unparalleled in the history of Jews. The largest portion of our people live under both the Slavic and Teutonic rule. Because they lived in countries whose civilizations were different the Jews of Eastern Europe developed their own culture, thereby succeeding in maintaining their individuality as a nation.

"The growth of nationalism among the various nationalities in Eastern Europe gradually fomented hatred for the Jews who lived among them, and when war was declared three enemies took their stand against them [Jews]: their traditional enemy, the Russians, the German armies that invaded those countries, and the Poles. Even if the Russians had not been anti-Semites, they would still have done much harm by bringing the war into peaceful Jewish areas. But because of the horrors of war in the heart of the Ghetto, because of the criminal injustice of the Poles who fabricated such lies as that Jews were spying on both the German and Russian governments, and because of the Russians who



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made Jews the scapegoat after each defeat, the misfortunes that befell our people doubled, and perhaps tripled. The Jews of Eastern Europe have always been poor materially. According to detailed statistics, the war cost the Jews of Eastern Europe a billion dollars in both legal tender and property--a sum which equals the damages paid out by France at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. Generations will pass before the Jews of Eastern Europe recover their economic losses. But how long it will take them to recover from the physical and moral sufferings, no one knows."

The writer of this editorial contends that this catastrophe [the war] has had a general effect upon the Jewish groups in the neutral countries; that it has served as an expedient movement for the revival of Jewish nationalism; that it has awakened the Jewish masses to a conscious aim. It has purified the political atmosphere so thoroughly that all secret and destructive elements, which have fought for many years against the individuality of the Jewish people, have again reappeared. Three things have become clear as a result of the war: first, the power of the assimilators; second, their aims, and third

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the necessity of choosing between the masses and the assimilators.

The article goes on to say: "This situation has not only affected the American Jewry alone, but has affected the smaller Jewish communities in other neutral countries as well. In Holland, Switzerland, and all Scandinavian countries, Jewish nationalism crept into new circles where it had never previously ~~ex~~isted, thereby forcing the groups of the assimilators to co-operate with the majority."

From this [statement] the writer intimates that Jewish nationalism will gain considerably at the present time; that upon the debris of the destitute Jewish communities and [from the] many graves of the martyrs, a new Jewish spirit will arise.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

PINCHING THE PRESIDENT

(Editorial)

All American citizens, who truly love America as the country of the future, as the most beautiful land of freedom, of equality and of opportunity for individual development, are grief-stricken to see how party politics and personal political interests attempt to take advantage of the present crisis to harm the entire country and to endanger peace. "Pinching the President" has become a pleasant pastime among Republican politicians, as well as among the President's opponents in the Democratic party itself, not forgetting the natural adversaries whom the President may have in huge numbers among the German Americans. All sorts of discreditable, and even tactical motives are attributed to his action concerning Germany and Mexico. All sorts of accusations of weakness are hurled at him.

Mr. Roosevelt, for example, comes out with a statement that whatever the President may do, will amount to nothing, and whatever takes place in regard





Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

to the conflict with Germany will still show that the President did not act properly. Should Germany yield, President Wilson will be at fault for having wasted fourteen months. Should Germany not yield will be evidence that the considerate deliberation, which has been prolonged for so long, was unnecessary, and what the President is now doing, should have been done a year ago.

And yet, when we read the documents which were interchanged in the dispute between Germany and the United States, we can see clearly that President Wilson has acted cautiously, patiently, justifiably, avoiding the danger of war as far as he possibly could. It seems that if Roosevelt were in the White House, he would not act differently if he did not wish to drag the United States into trouble without justification. True, Mr. Roosevelt desires to be president again, but for this reason alone, he should, as a patriot, be more careful with his criticism at the present critical moment, and should not "pinch" the President.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

More vicious is our Chicago Congressman, Mr. Mann." The President," said he, "only seeks to drag us into a war in order that it may help his campaign."

We know that Mr. Mann is a Republican. But political rivalry should not go so far as to cast slanderous accusations at the Chief Executive in such times as these. What will they say in Germany and in other countries when they learn that a political leader, a member of Congress, accuses the President of being dishonest and insincere and of attempting to drag this country into a bloody war, or at least to isolate America from a great power in Europe, just to better his chances for a **second term**. And if Germany should believe what Congressman Mann says, she will not take President Wilson's notes seriously, assuming that Congress will not support the President.

Bryan, confused, hastens to Washington to stave off war. This sounds ridiculous, nevertheless it means "pinching" the President. His [Bryan's] few



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adherents in Congress want to use this opportunity to popularize Bryan as the man of peace, and to attack President Wilson without justification.

And who speaks of such a German patriot as Herr Vierek, editor of the Fatherland. He comes out openly accusing the President of collaborating with England. He says, "Wilson is highly in favor of war in order to help England. He called Congress in haste so that the people should have neither time to consider, or to express an opinion." He said he knows from reliable sources that regardless of what Germany may do, the President will sever diplomatic relationships with Germany on the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania in order to make his action dramatic.

So here it is! Mr. Roosevelt says that the President acts too slowly and Mr. Vierek says that he acted too hastily. Congressman Mann says that the President is a hypocrite. Bryan is dissatisfied with anything the President

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

does.

We do not speak herein from a party standpoint or from any bias about the dispute with Germany, but as American citizens who have every reason in the world to love America, we say that "pinching the President" at this time is disgraceful, inimical, and treacherous to the interests of America.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1916.

THE RUMORS FROM MEXICO

(Editorial)

Who is creating the various contradictory news emanating so frequently and in such quantity from Mexico?

Here Villa is captured, and there he escapes and is in ambush near the border. Now he is wounded and later he is hidden somewhere in the United States; here a general of Carranza's army is aligned with Villa, and there Mexico is threatening the troops of Uncle Sam. There must be some source from which these rumors flow. It is inferred that the purpose in back of some of this information is to prolong the excitement in the United States, as well as in Mexico, with the hope that eventually it will lead to a real war if the United States would decide to carry out an intervention expedition against Villa. This would mean war.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1916.

Who has any interest in inciting a war between Mexico and the United States?

There are in this world innumerable things [of whose existence we are aware], although substantial evidence is lacking. Science is for instance convinced that in space, among the millions of stars, there is present ether, the fine gas which is also present in our air. None of our scientists was ever there. No one has seen or felt or smelled it. And yet, they are convinced that ether is present. This cannot be proved by the senses, but by the mind. They know that light is produced by ether waves. This has been proved on earth. And as the stars emit light which also reaches us, they arrive at the conclusion that ether must be there, otherwise the light of the stars would not travel, [and we would not see the stars].

By the same rational calculation, we can draw the conclusion that somewhere in Mexico, or near the border between United States and Mexico, there is an organization which is interested in fomenting a war between the two Republics, which will ultimately drag us into a war with the European powers.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1916.

It is certainly difficult to show from whence these reports come and the people who are responsible for them. [It will be no less difficult] to prove where Villa obtained the money to finance his clique or where he received fresh arms. However, both the rumors and the material support that Villa is getting, originate from people who wish to see a war and will profit from it. This hypothesis, as in the case of ether, must be accepted because [it is the only reasonable explanation].

The publication of these false rumors worries the administration in Washington, and President Wilson deemed it necessary to admonish the people of the United States not to heed these rumors, but to focus their attention on the official reports.

Let us hope that a war with Mexico does not break out in the present critical moment, and that evidence will be found that will unveil the conspirators who seek to profit through bloodshed.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

SCIENCE IN WAR

(Editorial)

In London, a noted scientist, Dr. William Osler, recently found it necessary to defend "science" before a group of educated people. As a **scientist**, he apparently felt that the role of science in the present war is misunderstood and should be defended. He admitted that the terrible massacres in Europe can only be effected with the aid of the inventions of scientific inventions: submarines, flying machines, gigantic zeppelins, poisonous gases, hand grenades, new artillery, and powerful explosives, as well as many other weapons.

"But," said Dr. Osler, "science has also evinced unprecedented ability to save human lives, even in time of war. The new ambulances, the remedies for blood poisoning, surgery, the modern hospitals, the swiftness with which wounds are treated--all these should be placed to the credit of science."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10075

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

It seems to us that the defense is rather weak. When science seeks to restore a small portion of that which it has helped to destroy, it does not deserve gratitude. But this is not the question. Science is neither to be blamed nor to be defended. This would be like seeking a defense for the axe, with which wood is chopped, when the woodchopper becomes murderous and kills someone with it. Mankind, which alone of living creatures has cultivated the intellect, is not in need of a defense, but that part of humanity which is destroying morals, creating war, and killing men, is to blame. Science is neutral. It depends upon the moral condition of the people who use it whether it shall become a blessing or a curse to mankind.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

THE ENTIRE GENERATION IS
GUILTY
By L. King

In the entire history of mankind there cannot be found another generation as sinful and criminal as ours. No other generation has been as bestial and cruel as our unfortunate generation. In the dark ages there still remained peaceful, bright corners on earth where some form of ethics and morals endured thereby justifying the entire race.

When we look however at the present situation, it would seem that the whole world from east to west, from north to south is encircled by an infernal Gehenna and is deluged with bloody sin.

Perhaps still more criminal than the war countries are the so-called neutral countries. In essence neutrality is a sin from a moral standpoint. To stand

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

by cold-bloodedly and witness the commission of a crime means to become a greater criminal, especially when [one profits by that crime]--when [one fattens on another's blood]--this is not only a horrible sin but [it is disgusting and ugly as well]. The so-called neutral countries are now [feeding and thriving] upon European blood.

And should the war countries find some justification in the eyes of history [for their agony and travail]--the neutral, "Peaceful" nations will find no such justification, and [the verdict of history will fall heavily].

To the question--Why did you remain silent when mankind was drowning in its own blood--they will be unable to answer and like thieves in the night, [they will hide themselves].

Our generation is entirely guilty of the present blood-bath which is

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

unparalleled in history. [Also to blame are] the artists and poets who were deluded and intoxicated by the smell of blood. The future historian will look contemptuously upon their art and will have little confidence in it because he will believe rightfully that the artists were lacking in the human spirit. In all their beautiful works, in all their great truths, the future historian will detect plagiarism, imitations from ancient times when man was still a savage.

All are guilty from the extreme leftists to the extreme rightists, from the ultra-orthodox to the ultra-heterodox. . . . Equally with the leaders of the socialists, the leaders of the church will stand before the future judgment day of history. . . . Perhaps the socialists are more to blame in this war than the Catholics and other religious groups, because the present war of munitions and technical instruments is in the hands of the working masses. If the socialist leaders had not allowed themselves

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

to be deluded by the various ministers of portfolio, perhaps the war would not exist.

A generation is guilty--with but one fortunate or unfortunate exception--the Jews. With lofty heads Israel can stand proudly before the future court of nations. With righteousness can we proclaim; our hands did not cause this bloodshed. . . . We were neutral but we did not profit from our neutrality. . . . On the contrary, we suffered more than all the nations, despite the fact that we had no "interests" in the war. We were neutral. We did not want war but we did not stand aloof. Our neutrality was disinterested for our wounds were perhaps more severe and painful than [those of others].

"An entire generation is guilty" --but one light [may castigate their crime--the light of our needless agony].

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1916.

RABBIS DISCUSS WAR STAMPS

Rabbis in all synagogues of Chicago will speak next Saturday on the question why every Jew in the city should buy war stamps in order to help the Jewish war victims in Europe.

The rabbis are canvassing every "Matzos" bakery and wine dealer, urging them to paste war stamps on all packages of "Matzos" and on bottles of wine.

The war stamps committee collected \$800 in February, not including the amount still to be collected from other firms.



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JEWISH

The Jewish Labor World, January 8, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PUBLIC SCHOOLS INSTEAD OF SALOONS.

Since the saloons have been closed Sundays, the question has been raised, "What is to be done for the young folks who seek a place to spend a few hours when they are free?"

To answer this question, Mr. Lipsky, a member of the Board of Education and chairman of the Neighboring Centers Committee, suggested to open the school assembly halls for Sundays, and convert them into community centers. Mr. Lipsky, stated that twenty nine schools are now being used as community centers, and that he was convinced that in time more schools will be opened to educate and amuse the public by having entertainments, dramatic performances, concerts, athletic exhibitions, and other forms of education and recreation. for the citizens.

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The Jewish Labor World, January 8, 1916.

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The people will be able to carry through anything they wish in their own language in the Community Centers, in order to get the people accustomed to use the schools and yet not feel that they are receiving charity. A small fee will be charged, to cover cleaning and lights, so that those making use of the schools, will feel that they have the right as well as the duty to take advantage of the opportunities that the schools offer the public.

Mr. Lipsky's plan is an excellent one, and he deserves credit for the position he takes in the question of supplying the citizens with a place to spend Sunday. For such a small admission fee, the public will come to concerts and entertainments, which will attract many young men who otherwise spend Sundays in bad places.

All trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, and progressive organizations should contact Mr. Lipsky. He will provide the Jewish communities with schools, where all the Jewish activities sponsored by the Jewish organizations, may take place.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

JEWISH CHILDREN CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY WITH A PEACE PARADE.

Today at 5 p. m. a Fourth of July celebration with a children's peace parade will take place under the auspices of the Institute Peace Club. The children's peace parade will be brilliantly staged in four acts.

The first act will show the world at large, where peace and security reign supreme; where the Angel of Peace is being honored by all, and children are strewing flowers in His path.

The second act will show the approach of war. Happiness disappears. Fear and misery take its place. Witches and vile elements rejoice in the world's catastrophe.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

The third act shows youth and life pleading with the Angel of Peace to return, so that the world ~~may~~ be happy. The Angel of Peace returns and with Him come truth, hope, justice and world peace. War vanishes, and Columbia with all its peaceful elements, sings praises of victory over war and witches.

The fourth act shows the world at peace and children singing joyfully. The spirit of America, places peace on its rightful throne. The march will follow.

After the parade a baseball drill, a wrestling match and dancing will be provided for members of the Gymnasium Class.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. MORGAN.

No one in this country will welcome the attempt upon the life of Mr. Morgan - not even those who sympathize with the motives upon which the American university professor is trying to defend his action.

America is not Russia, and American millionaires are not Russian grand dukes who can do everything their hearts desire. There are in this country more powerful weapons against the kings of finance than dynamite. To place responsibility upon individuals for the sins and negligence of a nation is impossible in a country like ours, where the people through the ballot box can elect their own government.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915. .

Let the people of America declare openly and freely that it does not want any "prosperity" from the fabrication of instruments of death for the mass murder of Europeans. The Washington government will find ways and means with which to fulfill the wish of its people.

As long as the American people do not demand that their government prohibit the export of ammunition and the extension of loans to the war-entangled countries of England, France, and Russia, no moralist can expect the Morgans and their equals to curb their profits of tens of millions of dollars, just for the sake of the principle of pure human friendship.

The assault upon Mr. Morgan will frighten the exporters of munitions much less than would a mass protest. Let all who strive for peace unite and shower their congressmen and senators with petitions against the



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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

exportation of munitions and they will soon realize that this will make a greater impression than a bomb in the Hall of Congress or an attempt upon the life of Mr. Morgan.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1915.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

(Editorial)

The average newspaper reader has no idea what a violent role the press plays in the war.

It never enters the minds of the people that some of the telegrams and articles that they read in their papers may cause a strategic advance on the battlefield, victory or defeat. Really experienced journalists and the better class of war correspondents have a sense of what is behind an interview, a bulletin or a cable that comes from the war.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1915.

It is a well known fact in military circles that every military headquarters has a staff of reporters who take orders and wire the press just such news as the military powers find necessary to submit to the public, and at the same time they analyze every bit of news regarding the enemy, the war, or the finances of the country.

In many instances we can point out to the readers the remarkable news spread throughout the world. Almost at the beginning of the war, when the Germans were continually advancing towards France, the French army was continually going backwards, and the English were not even prepared for war, an article appeared in the New York Times - a cable from a special correspondent - that an army of Russian soldiers had been shipped through Scotland and England in closed coach cars, and thence by boat to France. The soldiers were brought

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1915.

from Siberia and Archangel in English transport ships. That started a careful deliberation in the newspapers as to whether or not this was true. Hundreds of people claimed they had witnessed the landing of the transport ships with the soldiers, and that no one was permitted to go close to the shore to see them, and that the coaches of the long train moved along with curtains drawn on the windows. These statements were so clear that many people believed them to be true. But it was remarkable that this news first appeared in the American newspapers, written by a special correspondent. In that case the press was employed to make the Germans feel afraid. The Germans very likely did not believe it but the questionable doubt remained - "Maybe it is true." It was said that this news had an effect upon the march of the Pon Klux army on the Paris front.

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JEWISH

1971 (LL) PROJ. 30270

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1915.

Here, a short while back, rumors were spread that Germany is offering to make peace with France and Russia; that German representatives were in Russia and in Switzerland, where they met with French representatives. The German newspapers were at that time constantly praising the French saying that they are courageous, heroic, etc. At the same time they claimed that Germany bears no grudge against the French. Russia also was very highly praised by the German press. Suddenly the entire situation changed. The Germans could not find sufficiently vile or profane words, now, in their language, to assail the French and the Russians.

This sudden change took place immediately after France and Russia answered "no" to the peace proposal. Mr. Fredrik Palmer, a very reliable correspondent, assures us that Germany was prepared to return Alsace Lorraine to France for a separate peace offer. This also substantiates a second rumor

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1915.

that Count Witte was in Germany to transact peace terms, and was probably murdered when he turned back to Russia, by the main clique that did not want peace.

It is also worth while to take notice of how such high Generals and Admirals as Von Tirpitz, Hindenburg, and others permitted themselves to be interviewed and speak out their minds to the world. Such are the sources from which messages from the battlefield are announced by wire to the great public, often to let out rumors in their own country (Germany), but mostly to tell the enemy the things they want them to know.

With this fact facing them, that the press cannot obtain news from the battlefield unless it is released to them, the readers will have a much different opinion and idea of the war.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1915.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE DEAD, WILL BE OBSERVED THE LAST DAY OF PASSOVER.

Chicago Rabbis appeal to the Jewish people to pray for the hundreds of thousands of Jews in the war ridden countries who have not yet perished by the sword.

In every Jewish synagogue memorial services will be held the last day of Passover in memory of the dead fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, and also for those Jews who were murdered, slaughtered, burned or strangled to death.

Jews are soft hearted; they will shed tears, grunt, and sign over the death of their relatives and all dead Jews.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30475

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1915.

But what about the living? At present, in the war ridden countries, like Lithuania, Poland, Galicia and Hungary, to each one dead, there are ten living who would rather be dead than alive, - Jewish daughters who were brought up in luxury, and are now searching for bread crusts in garbage cans and cannot find it; wealthy men who have fed and clothed thousands of poor, are now going around half starved, almost naked, and barefoot. Jewish daughters sell their pride for a piece of bread to feed their younger brothers and sisters; their fathers, dead or captured in the army, their mothers sick and starved, lying in the street, and the children playthings in the hands of the soldiers, - that is the present situation of thousands of Jews in the war ridden countries.

What do we, the Jews of America do? We, who are fortunate enough to be here in a blessed country where we can not only feed our families, but also supply them with more or less luxuries? Will we satisfy ourselves

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1915.

with just offering prayers for the dead? Will our hearts turn into stone and not sympathize with our unfortunate sisters and brothers in the war ridden countries?

Jews of Chicago! - come to the synagogue the last day of Passover - pray for the hundreds of thousands of Jewish boys left living. When you pray for the dead with a tear, pray for the living with a contribution. When the Jewish sacredness, the scroll of Jewish law, is surrounded by us Jews, in America, who have everything we desire, do not forget the Jews who gather around the Jewish scroll in the war ridden countries, who lack everything. Contribute for those who see the enemies invade our synagogues, destroy our sacred literature, and who do not even possess the strength to defend that, which is dearer to them than their own lives, their wives and children, and the virtue of their daughters.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1915.

Jews have nowhere to look for sympathy, except to God, and to their brothers and sisters in America; and we believe that God helped us, so we may help them.

Therefore brothers, help! - with whatever you can. In the name of God and in the name of the Jewish people, we ask you again, help, and help, and help. Give your contribution when you pray for the unfortunate brothers in the war ridden countries.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, March, 1915.

A Peace Movement Among Children.

A week after the 28th day of July, 1914, the day which will be remembered for many years to come, as the beginning of the greatest war ever known in the history of mankind, marks the organization of a society of children at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the members of which pledge as follows:

I pledge myself to follow the call of peace, to promote peace at home, at school, in work or play, or wherever life's path may lead me: to influence other children to follow in peaceful ways, to strive always towards the goal of peace, and to earnestly believe in the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah, "And they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, their spears into pruning knives, nations shall not lift up sword against nation, and they shall not learn any more war." A unique situation in this instance, for it was the spontaneous result of a large group of

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, March, 1915.

girls, who were at this particular time studying Jewish, and had only, as if it were on that very day, been discussing the remarkable foresight of the greatest of Hebrew prophets - Jewish girls - girls at the Institute - members of the Post Biblical History Class.

The children of the Peace Society are recruited from the various classes conducted at the Institute. Each teacher or leader of these children's activities, is in turn the guide of the peace movement in his or her class. We now have approximately 450 children in ten Sabbath School classes. 150 children in seven of the children's classes in the Gymnasium, 150 children in three Hebrew classes. 35 children in two sewing classes, 75 children in the Pique School, and a few hundred children in our Glee Club. Among the clubs which have adopted the peace principle, as well as the peace pledge, and have turned their activity practically over to the peace idea are: Rosebuds, Institute Girls' Club, Junior Social Club, The Peaceful Strivers, Morris Colts, Young Maccabees, and Shoshonath Zion. The last club expects to give an entertainment on March 7, the proceeds of which will go to the Peace Fund.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, March, 1915.

The following are some of the special Peace Clubs that have been conducted for the past five months: The P. Club, the E. Club, the A. Club, the C. Club, and the E. Club. The reader will notice that the capital letters of the five clubs spell the word "Peace." The first four are girls' clubs and the last one is a boys' club.

Besides the work that is done at the Institute, the following schools have been communicated with, and have been asked to cooperate in this city-wide movement: South Side Orphan Home, Orthodox Jewish Home for Aged, Montifiore Temple, Marion Place Talmud Torah, Sabbath School Rodfe Zedek, Temple Shalom, Temple Or Chodosh, Temple Judea, Zion Temple, Hebrew School of the Hungarian Congregation, Temple Issiah, Kehileth Anshe Maariv, Maxwell Settlement, Montifiore Talmud, Lincoln and Taylor Streets Talmud Torah, O'Have Shalom Sabbath School, Hungarian Congregation Sabbath School, Deborah Congregation Sabbath School, Anshe Kenesseth Israel, Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, National Radical School

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, March, 1915.

Yavne Club, Hebrew conducted by Mr. Abrams, Sabbath Educational Alliance,
Sabbath School at Maywood Girls' Class Talmud Torah.

The main effort of the movement is to saturate the children's minds and hearts
against the horrors of war and in favor of universal peace.

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JEWISH

Sinai Cong., Executive Board, Minutes, 2-22-15

It was ordered that \$100.00 be donated from the Special School Fund to the Jewish Relief War Fund, and also that \$100.00 be contributed to the Peace Commission.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30473

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1915.

JEWISH CHILDREN FOR WORLD PEACE.

One year after July 28, 1914, a day that will always be remembered as the day when the greatest war in the history of humanity began a children's peace society, consisting of boys and girls of the Sabbath and Sunday school, was organized in the Hebrew Institute. This children's organization took an oath to strive for everlasting peace. Each member of the society took the following vow: "I take it upon myself to abide by the peace call, to establish peace at home, in school, at work, at play or any place where life may lead me; to influence other children to go on peacefully, and ever to strive for peace, and earnestly believe that it will materialize. We will beat our swords into plowshares, and one will never raise a hand against another, and will never learn of war."



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1915.

The children of this peace society are students from the various classes in the Institute, principally from the Sabbath and Sunday schools. The main purpose is to instill in their hearts hatred for war and love for universal peace. At a meeting of the Sabbath school teachers it was made clear that when children are being taught Biblical history it is advisable to underestimate the Jewish war heroes that are so highly spoken of in the Sabbath school, and instead, to evoke a sentiment for peace. Instead of encouraging the children to follow the example of the Maccabees, they should be led to hope for the prophecy of Elijah to materialize.

This peace society is not only against war, but against disharmony and quarrels among friends, neighbors, etc. They have also taken it upon themselves not to quarrel with anyone, and to root out enmity, not only against their own race, but among humanity in general, to be friendly to live creatures, to love nature and to live with the thought of peace.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1915.

We, the leaders of the Institute, realize that peace throughout the world can be accomplished only when all the children throughout the world will be taught, how to bring about peace in the world. They should be taught to understand that wars and all other military controversies must be abolished. We feel it is our duty, and the duty of all teachers and social leaders to prepare the children to play their role in this life drama to repel everything that is not good and to strive only for everything that is good for the world.

Among the facts against war, which the children of the Hebrew Institute had explained to them, was that published by the New York Peace Society: "Military experts have figured out that a modern battleship costs about \$12,000,000; the upkeep of this ship costs \$800,000 a year; a battleship lasts about twenty years. This amounts to \$28,000,000 for just one battleship."



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1915.

This money, being used to put human beings to death could be used to a much better advantage. It could, for example, build and maintain fifty manual training schools for 75,000 children a year; or build a straight highway from Chicago to New York, or establish 7,000 farms at \$4,000 each, on which 35,000 people could live; or 14,000 men and women could get college educations at \$500 a year each, for four years.

The Library of Congress at Washington, perhaps the finest in the world, cost less than half as much as a battleship, and maintaining it costs only three-quarters the amount of that of maintenance of the battleship.

The money that a few battleships cost if it were used in a campaign against tuberculosis in a large city like Chicago or New York, would almost stamp out this horrible disease.



Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1915.

In the last few years we have read a good deal about widening the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans which would cost only a million dollars less than two battleships.. This improvement would create wonderful opportunities for business and industry for the entire country.

If these facts were explained to American children and in course of time to all the children in the world, we would in twenty or thirty years realize that the time had come, when our wealth, used for productive, humane and educational purposes instead of for destructive war preparations, would bring better results.

For the time being the children of all the peace clubs throughout the United States are donating their pennies for Jewish war sufferers.

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PR 100211

WAR AGAINST WARS BEGUN

The Second National Peace Congress, whose purpose is to outlaw war and to bring permanent peace on earth, amongst all peoples and nations, called a mass meeting last night.

The official meetings of the Peace Congress will begin today, but the mass meeting last night was sponsored by the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago, and was given in honor of the Peace Congress. The speeches given by the different speakers were heard with great interest, and were enthusiastically applauded. All speakers emphasized that the time has come that peace amongst nations can successfully be accomplished if the different nations cooperate.

The large Orchestral Hall, where the meeting was held, was crowded to the rafters, and a large throng had to be turned away because there was no more room for them.

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

WPA (JL) PKG 3020

When the chairman introduced Dr. Emil Hirsch as the next speaker, a thundering and prolonged applause broke out in the audience lasting several minutes. Dr. Hirsch's speech was the longest and the warmest, as well as the most eloquent of all speeches delivered. He was interrupted at regular intervals, with thundering applause.

Dr. Hirsch enumerated a number of disasters and misfortunes brought about as a direct and indirect result of war. Sole supporters of families are being torn away from their loved ones; countries lose the best workers in their possession. The productive power is being sapped at its roots, when a nation is preparing for war. The best and most capable citizens are forced into military service; the number of widows and orphans increase to enormous proportions as a result of war, and they all become charges of the governments. Taxes are sky-rocketing to such heights that the people are grunting under the yoke. Dissatisfaction soon manifests itself and thus the danger of a revolution becomes imminent.

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909

WPA (TEL) PROJ. 39278

One good point in favor of war is, that through it, people learn to understand each other. One nation begins to know the other nation, and thus they mutually benefit the progress and improvements resulting from wars.

"But," continued Dr. Hirsch, "that is not necessary for progress. Civilization has progressed so much that people of one nation are able to see or communicate with people of another nation very quickly, through our marvelous inventions that war is absolutely unnecessary."

"In war," said Dr. Hirsch, "we are accustomed to naming the victorious nation as the stranger one, but this is not true. Physical strength, as represented by more armament, and a better equipped army, does not constitute strength. There is a stronger force yet, and that is moral strength, and nobody can say that a smaller nation is morally weaker than a stronger one. The nation which I represent may be physically weak, but it is morally just as strong as any great nation."

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909. WFA (ILL) 7-11 4027

Turning his head to the first speaker, who pointed out that there has been a perpetual struggle amongst men, Dr. Hirsch cried out: "Human strife cannot be compared to animal strife. Humans struggle, and then forgive and make up. We can learn to reason the right way rather than the wrong way. We may be strong enough to defeat the weaker ones, yet the sense of pity and tolerance may overwhelm our feelings of revenge and bloodshed. That sense is sometimes stronger, and is more powerful at times than brute force. When God saw that the children of Israel rejoiced and celebrated the sinking of the Egyptians while crossing the Red Sea, He exclaimed in anguish: 'They are drowning in agony, and you are singing and rejoicing.' We are also permeated by such feelings when we see how the victorious nation is gloating over the defeat of her weaker rival in war. Such indiscreet actions immediately creates a feeling of contempt among other nations and reacts unfavorably towards the victorious nation."

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Dr. Hirsch, then, shifted his speech, exposing the dangers of preparations for war in order to preserve peace, which has been the slogan in Europe and is being advocated in America by ex-President Roosevelt, President Taft, and many others. He proved that such a game is like playing with dynamite, by saying:

"When you give your child a gun to play with, you may be assured that he is going to use it, and the consequences will be disastrous. The same thing can be said about nations. When nations are preparing themselves for war, having a huge army at their command, building numerous battle ships, and other modern war equipment, you may be certain that when an opportunity will present itself, they will take advantage of it.

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

WFA (112, 113) 30721

"No good can come out of such a dangerous game, whether it be the victors or the vanquished, because it has been proved quite conclusively through past experience, that the victorious nations have suffered after the war, just as much, and sometimes more so, than their vanquished rivals."

Dr. Hirsch concluded his brilliant address with the declaration, that what is taboo for an individual, should also be a crime for a nation. When it is considered a crime against society, for an individual to murder and to rob, why should war, which is wholesale killing and robbing, and is much more horrible, than a murder committed by an individual, not be regarded as an atrocious crime against mankind? He then warmly appealed to the audience, that they should be the torch bearers of peace. That they must cooperate in changing the conceptions of the coming generations by implanting in the hearts of their children a love for peace. They should teach their children that real heroes are not those that fight on the battle field, but those who are fighting against everything that is bad and rotten in society.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

They have to learn and teach others to suppress the bad and criminal instincts in men. In this way, a truly bright future would be in store for humanity, and peace on earth may be an everlasting reality.

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JEWISH

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April 25, 1909.

WPA (111) 1000 000.5

PEACE! PEACE! AN EDITORIAL

Next week we shall hear the word, Peace, resound in many Chicago halls, in the churches, and in the press, for the Second National Peace Conference is to be held in Chicago, the beginning of next month. Elaborate preparations have been made by citizens who are interested in bringing peace on earth, and good-will amongst men. They want to make these meetings as impressive and pompous as possible.

Governor Deneen will receive the delegates to the Peace Conference in the name of the state, and Mayor Busse will greet them in the name of the city. Every peace-living, progressive, and intelligent citizen is expected to be there in order to make the conference a huge success.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April 25, 1909.

WFA (LL) PRO 31274

In order to make the Peace Conference more impressive, special peace meetings have been arranged in the public schools, where well-known speakers and educators will talk to the youth about the values of peace, and will acquaint the boys and girls with the aims of that conference.

It is, therefore, necessary to let our readers know, in advance, about that important event. Any of our readers who understand English, and are not working on those days, must avail themselves of the opportunity, to be present at the Peace Conference. It will be a noble expression of peace loving people. The Congress, itself, will be an altruistic phenomenon that is not often experienced in a world of race hatred, where one nation tries to subdue the other nation by might rather than right.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April 25, 1909. WPA (ILL) PRG 10.11

We live now in a world of extreme envy and economic rivalry and greed, and the slightest provocation is hardly necessary to plunge the European nations into a general war.

At such a time of stress, let us hear the voices of Peace! Peace! echo and re-echo throughout Chicago. Let's hear the voices who believe that right is might, and who also hope that civilized humanity will soon shake off the spell of hatred towards one another, and will come to the realization that war, cruelty, and blood-shed is not necessary among the organized nations of the world.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April 25, 1909.

WPA (JL) PROJ 30275

For the Jews, such a Peace Congress has a double significance. In the first place, the Jewish sentiment for peace is the main issue at the conference, for it was our great prophet Isaiah, who expressed the Jewish sentiment in such noble words as, "One nation will no more raise a sword against the other, and no more will warfare be taught amongst them."

These words will be discussed at the Congress. They will be interpreted, and paraphrased in many different ways, but the main idea is the same. In the second place, the Jewish people can only hope to exist as a nation when right will be might, and the rights of every people to exist as a nationality would be recognized as in the United States, where the rights of an individual is an immutable law.

Courier, April 25, 1909.

All preparations have been completed to receive delegates and guests to the Second Annual Peace Conference to be held in Chicago, the first week in May. The First National Peace Conference was held in New York, in 1907, at the same time the Second Hague Conference took place. The First National Peace Conference contributed much to the important conference at the Hague, where delegates of forty-four nations got together in a friendly atmosphere.

The Congress in Chicago would have a similar purpose, as well as to strengthen the will of the United States for international arbitration in times of stress between nations. Another task would be what steps to take to realize the old dream, of insuring a permanent peace amongst nations.

Let's hope that the Peace Conference in Chicago would bring the desired results, and that the ideals of a general peace, with which friends of humanity have been advocating, will be realized. However, peace on earth will never have much value if the rights of weak and persecuted nations will not be assured by the stronger nations. Nations that have been driven away from their countries, should get their lands back and be helped to return to their fatherlands. All nations must be free and equal, and should live and tend to their affairs without fear

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Courier, April 25, 1909.

of aggression by their stronger neighbors. Then, and only then, can we hope of having lasting peace amongst nations.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1917.

THE DAY OF REGISTRATION

Tomorrow is the day set aside by Congress on which all American citizens, from 21 to 30 years of age, are requested to register for preparation to service in the army, if it shall be necessary. This will be the day when the echo of the World War, from which America had until now abstained, begins to invade millions of families in the peaceful United States, reminding us that we are a part of the civilized world, which is engaged in a bloody war, seeking new forms of social orders, and that we cannot completely remain distant to this war.

Until now, the war had very little effect on us. It contributed mostly to the high cost of living and made a sensation on the finances of the country.



Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1917.

Tomorrow's registration is the first step to bring the World War nearer to us, and to make us think more seriously about what is now taking place in the world.

It is not necessary for us to remind the Jewish youth that they should not neglect the duty imposed upon them on that day. The bill adopted by Congress is intended for everybody, without any exceptions, and our youth are imbued with enough spirit of American Democracy, and are intelligent enough to understand that no land can enjoy freedom, equality and peace without, at times, defending these gifts of God with its blood. More words of encouragement and optimism, evolving from present conditions, cannot be superfluous.

The war has endured three years, and from what we hear of European events, we must conclude that it cannot continue for a lengthy time.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1917.

In all war stricken countries peace without plunder or contributions is spoken of widely and freely, which proves that all countries are willing to "negotiate". The entrance of America into war contributed much to this, because the powers of Central Europe are beginning to understand the necessity of bringing about peace.

It will take at least five or six months before an American army of the newly registered could be prepared for the European front. By that time peace might be achieved. But we must not forget that a colossal registration cannot fail to make the proper impression on the powers of Central Europe, and at the same time let them know that the United States is in earnest. Such an impression may save peace.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 4, 1917.

America cast her lot with the Allies, and we are for America. America stands for peace without plunder or contributions, and we are for such a peace. Therefore, we too, are for a powerful registration tomorrow, because the larger the registration the nearer will we draw toward peace.

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems and Social Legislation

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Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 30, 1931.

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MEDICAL AID FOR THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

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We live in a time of unions and co-operatives. We must not only work collectively and socially, but we must influence one another in almost every aspect of life. Wherever we turn, we find more people who are developing themselves culturally, spiritually, socially, and co-operatively.

The Workmen's Circle has accepted the principle of co-operation as its basic one, and has established the most important and useful institutions for the material, physical, and cultural benefit of the whole organization. The Workmen's Circle protects the welfare and health of its members through the payment of sick benefits; through a sanitarium for consumptives; and through various other ways in which they serve the interests of the members and their families. The Workmen's Circle has also established a medical department, the purpose of which is to give medical aid to members and their families.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 30, 1931.

III B 2

II D 1 The importance and usefulness of this department is not appre-
II D 3 ciated by many members. Some members have not paid sufficient
I E attention to this institution which could have been made the
largest of its kind in this country.

What is the aim of the medical department of the Workmen's Circle? Why was a medical department established in New York? Why have 600 members of the Workmen's Circle in Chicago organized themselves and are anxious to establish a co-operative medical department? They did it because they understood the full value of co-operative medical aid. They know that by united efforts "worlds can be built," and all can benefit more easily. Considering these facts, every member of the Workmen's Circle should have joined the medical department. However, only 600 out of the 2,000 members did join, and the rest refused to do so. We think that the other members failed to join the medical department because the Chicago Workmen's Circle did not properly stress the importance of health problems. That is one reason. Another reason is that the members

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 30, 1931.

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II D 1 were not taught the relationship of health to our daily life.

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I 2 The members of the Workmen's Circle should recognize the great importance of a medical department, especially at a time when a large number of the members are unemployed and a good many others are reduced to poverty.

Let us imagine the deplorable conditions of the Workmen's Circle members who were severely stricken by the depression! So many need a doctor and a hospital, but they do not have the opportunity to secure free medical aid. What a tragedy for such families! What anguish for a mother who knows that her sick child absolutely must have a doctor, yet is unable to pay for the services of a physician!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

[VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE]

This brings me again to another problem with which I have been grappling for quite a number of years. Twenty-seven years of experience with thousands of young men and young women who have undertaken vocations and professions for which they were wholly unfit, has brought me to the conclusion that in the interest of the individual, and more so in the interest of the community, as a whole, the time has come when, in connection with the Institute, a psychological clinic or bureau be established for the purpose of making a careful scientific observation of those with whom we come in contact and who will in a great many cases fall into the same pit of the misfit as have the others in years gone by.

Harvard University, some twenty odd years ago, made a very distinct contribution in recognizing this problem and has established a department known as Vocational Guidance and Direction. This department has interested itself, not only in the professions, but also has gone into the problem of industry and commerce from the same point of view.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

It is a psychological and sociological truism that when one follows a vocation or a profession for which he has a distinct liking or aptitude and has all the necessary qualifications that go into the making up of a successful person in such a profession or vocation, that the individual concerned will be happy and successful, all things being equal. The psychologists and sociologists recognize only too truly the converse of this near axiom.

Since the Harvard experience, there have been sporadic attempts in this important direction, but they were only sporadic. An example is the appointment of a dean of men and a dean of women in practically every college and university in the country. Primarily, the function of such a dean is to give vocational and professional direction to students at the college who may come for such advice. In order to show the futility of this situation, I might cite the following example: The University of Illinois has approximately 9,000 students. One dean of men is charged with the responsibility of looking after the welfare of the young men of the University of Illinois. This includes their pranks, their misdemeanors, and their scholastic rating. One need not go into detail to show

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

how utterly impossible it is for one man to take the interest that is necessary for proper guidance and direction, especially if that interest and guidance is ultimately to help the young person to make up his mind definitely as to what he is going to do as a member of society when he leaves the institution. Vocational and professional direction should begin with the child as soon as it enters its formal educational program, in order that some day we may be able to look forward to an army of growing youth in America who will be happier and who will intelligently fall into their proper nook as members of society. This however, is a dream that may take many years to reach a state of fruition, and for that reason private organizations who have sufficient wisdom and the inclination to experiment along these lines and to make a contribution to the field at large must establish this kind of a psychological bureau for vocational and professional direction.

In all of its departments, the Institute contemplates touching directly in the neighborhood of from 2,000 to 3,500 young people between the ages of 15 and 19, a very important period in the life of our youth when

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

they must more or less definitely make up their minds as to what their future responsibility in life is to be. My experience has been, especially in connection with the Institute for the past 15 years, that many of the young men and young women who have come under my direction and under the direction of the Institute through our Educational Department, that many, if not most of them, who attend our schools, feel that they are doing so with the object in view of entering either the fields of medicine, law, engineering, dentistry or pharmacy. To be sure, many have actually undertaken to follow their respective ambitions without much direction and without much guidance, with the result that too many have joined the already over-crowded fields of medicine, law, dentistry, and engineering, of the type who are wholly unfit to measure up to the necessary requirements of personality and scholarship for the successful development of these respective fields. Many of these, if this proposed bureau had been in operation years ago, would have been advised to go into business in one form or another, either as bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc. There is no question that in the instance of those who have

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

made a colossal failure of their ambitions, they would have been very much happier if they had gone into business. I personally, have been responsible in the last fifteen years in discouraging more young men from going into the professions because I was conscious of the futility of the ambitions of a great many of them, than were any one, or groups of persons in this city, to my knowledge. It is my hope that such a bureau may be established at the earliest possible time. It is my further hope that someone in the community may be found who recognizes the tremendous constructive value of such a piece of work and who will finance it to the extent of \$15,000 a year for a period of five years.

The personnel of such a bureau would include a well-trained and experienced physician and psychologist who would give full time, an assistant who would give part time, a stenographer who would assist in the keeping of careful records in the instance of each person who comes for aid to the bureau for the necessary appliances, for examination purposes, and other miscellaneous requirements.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I feel certain that at the end of five years there will be a body of information and experience which would lead the Institute in the direction in the form of a book which would clearly designate the importance of the field of work, and the Institute, indirectly, would have made a contribution to what is possibly the most important piece of experimental work in the direction of a better and a more wholesome development in the field of vocational selection.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer October 10, 1929

Chicago League For Hebrew Deaf Begins Large Program of Development.

For a good many years there has been existing in Chicago a group composed of Jewish men and women who are deaf. Up to the present time, this group has served its purpose of providing a common basis of meeting for the various deaf mutes of Chicago. Its scope, however, has been a very small one, and up to now, its membership is merely 60.

In the past month, mainly through the efforts of Mr. George Davis, there has begun a movement that should have far-reaching effects on these people. In Chicago there are approximately 500 Jewish mutes who have no means of maintaining their contacts with their people. It is the ambitious purpose of Mr. Davis and the people he has interested in this project to unite all of these into one group with a definite purpose. This purpose will entail the economic and spiritual betterment of these people and will also serve as their means of contact with the Jewish community at large.

Meetings will be held at the Institute and all mutes are invited to attend. People who are acquainted with these persons should make known their names and locations to the Institute so that the league may come in contact with them and give them the advantage that it has to offer.

WPA (ILL.) REC. 3047

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 16, 1926. WFA (ILL) PROJ. 66275

EDITORIAL.

Bells are rung; windows are trimmed in the stores; Christmas trees are carried home. The holiday spirit is felt everywhere.

Holiday charity - balls are made in order to buy toys for the poor children so they shall also know the meaning of Christmas. The poor are apparently not forgotten. Joy and happiness are brought into their homes.

Can anything better be expected? But upon observing this closer, there can evidently be no greater contradiction than this sort of Christmas-help for children at the price, which the children themselves, pay back to society.

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 16, 1926. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

This does not mean that we condemn every sort of charity. No, when families, whose provider is in the hospital are taken care of; when the needy are given aid; when orphans or the handicapped are not forsaken; that is a great thing. But nothing is so conspicuous as this sort of charity; of giving a dinner to the poor once a year, on Thanksgiving Day, or distributing toys among the poor on Christmas so that the donator is given credit in all newspapers; and those who receive the gifts are humiliated.

And this is not all, if we should maintain ourselves with the sacrifices that the children render to society and what they receive in return, - presents.

From the beloved South, which is known for its intolerance in compelling children to labor, the following is told: The farmers of a certain district have recently held a meeting to discuss the reason why their cotton prices are so low. They came to the conclusion that it is due to child labor producing an over supply of cotton on the market, and, therefore, cotton drastically falls in price.

The Jewish Daily Forward, December 16, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Now we shall see whats going on in the East: A report from the Federal Children's Bureau in New York informs us that the number of boys and girls that are deprived of school is increasing. Detroit, this great industrial city, shows a constant increase in children, who are driven to work. The report reads that children are tortured by the indoor work, where they do not get any fresh air and that their physical condition is greatly impaired.

Therefore it is insufficient to give a toy to a poor child in order to deafen his conscience and quiet his crying, when he is driven to work.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 26, 1926, Vol. 71, p.737.

The Home Club, for working mothers with children, will be opened to view next Sunday. Located at 6617 S. Racine Ave., this new building is the result of many years work on the part of the Home Club, Northern Branch, and the Co-operators.

According to Mr. James E. Greenebaum, president of the organization, the principle of the institution is to keep mother and children together. From each weekly salary, the mother contributes something towards the support of her family. The part that she is unable to pay is taken from the funds of the club. After her children have reached a certain age, she is given assistance in establishing a home of her own. Among those who are officers of the organization are Mrs. Herbert Hart, Mrs. E. G. Foreman Jr., Mrs. Lester Wellman and Mrs. Henry Wursberg.

The Home Club is well situated with plenty of light and air and each family with a room for itself, which promotes the spirit of home. The fact is stressed that the charity is a home and not an institution. It has been endorsed by the Jewish Charities of Chicago. After months of research on their part, surveying the welfare problem in Chicago, it was found that the Home Club filled a very important need.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 18, 1926.

[DEPORTING ITALIAN GANGSTERS]

(Editorial)

The new movement that started in Chicago lately of deporting Italian gangsters who are not American citizens will cause more harm than good, and will not succeed in rooting out gangsterism. The Chicago Daily Tribune is responsible for pushing this movement until it reached Washington. The Tribune is a bitter enemy of all the foreign-born in America and would gladly join in a movement to rid the country of all the foreign-born.

Although this movement seems to be one to root out the gangsters, it is in reality a campaign carried on by the Chicago Tribune intending to deport those coming from the southern part of Italy and from Sicily. The Chicago Tribune is afraid to come out openly with the statement that it is carrying on a dangerous and poisonous campaign of race discrimination against a nationality--against Italians. It, therefore, is attempting to make all people believe that all the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

I C (Italian)

Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 18, 1926.

murderers and gangsters come from one place in Italy--from Sicily--and that we should get rid of these people by putting them all on board ships and sending them back where they came from.

Since the Chicago Tribune felt that the campaign against the entire Italian populace may be considered as an insult by it, it came out this week with an editorial which attempted to soften the charge against the Italians. The Chicago Tribune is now trying to show that the fine, respectable Italians are highly pleased with the movement that has developed to deport the gangsters of Sicily and that the more refined Italians are themselves the victims of their own gangsters. These Italians should, therefore, not only be pleased, but also help deport their "bad" countrymen as soon as possible. In the same editorial, however, the Chicago Tribune also states that steps will soon be taken to place restrictions on other foreigners. Herein lies the great danger of which we must be aware before it is too late.

First of all we must remember that gangsterism in America is not an Italian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

I C (Italian)

Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 18, 1926.

product, and that even the Italian gangsters are not all Sicilians. It is true that that part of Italy is the most impoverished and that the people coming from that section are not only very poor but also very ignorant. Yet we also know that the majority of Italian workers who are engaged in the most common and most difficult work in this country--digging tunnels and paving streets--come from Sicily. The question arises: Is it right and just to blacken the faces of these honest laborers who harm no one just because their race has produced a certain number of gangsters and scoundrels?

Is there one race in America that can say with a clear conscience that it is free from a criminal element? And would any of the races and nations that compose the melting pot of America tolerate such an ugly and disgraceful attitude as that which is shown toward the Italian people? We know for a fact that many of the numerous murderers and stick-up men who were recently sentenced in the Chicago courts bear American names and are descendants of the Nordic race. It is silly to try to convince anyone that by deporting a few hundred gangsters we shall eradicate the plague of gangsterism in America.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I C (Italian)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Feb. 18, 1926.

If the authorities in Washington strongly sympathize with such a movement--even if the President himself strongly supports such a movement--there must be enough thoughtful people in this country who will be able to foresee the great danger which is inherent in a movement which proposes to spread racial discrimination. Who will apply the proper remedy to eradicate the poisonous discrimination against the foreigners so that it shall have no root in the soil of democratic America?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 21, 1925.

The Jewish Welfare Board activities presented new and additional problems during the course of the year. The Army and the Navy Posts, as well as the hospitals for disabled veterans, and the soldier's homes, required special attention during the Summer months.

The Fort Sheridan Army Post is now the main recruiting station in the Middle West. It attracts men from all over the country, and after proper training which may last a month to a year, they are distributed among the various camps. There are a comparatively large number of Jewish boys who join the Army, either because of the opportunities it offers, or on account of economic or domestic difficulties they may have, and it is primarily with the latter that this department has a great deal to do for they invariably get into some difficulty with the authorities, who appreciate the cooperation of civil agencies, and thus the Chaplain and the Commanding Officers have on many occasions offered to reinstate Jewish boys who have been committed to prison sentence for desertion, provided they make an effort to make good. Every time our representative visited

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 21, 1925.

Fort Sheridan guard house, he has been asked to make that offer to the Jewish men. On Pesach, three boys were paroled in order to attend services at Waukegan.

During the Summer, most of the men were transferred to Camp Custer, leaving only about 100 men to attend to the buildings; also 132 prisoners remained in camp prison. Our chief activities at Camp Custer were during the month of August, with the Students Military Training Corps men. There were about 4,000 men at camp, with about 80 Jewish men. Our representative visited the camp twice, and with the cooperation of the Chaplain, succeeded in reaching most of the Jewish boys. Services were conducted by the Rabbis from nearby towns, and these were very well attended. The Great Lakes Naval Station presented similar problems, except that there was a much smaller number of Jewish boys in the Navy. The Chaplain of the station instructed a stenographer to keep track of all the Jewish boys, and we have been told that for over two months not a single Jewish man joined the Navy.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 21, 1925.

The Radio School did not reopen until the late Fall. We find that the Jewish boys joining the Navy are of a much higher type than those joining the Army. They usually pass the required entrance examination into the Radio School. Both the Army and the Navy men were visited by our representative once a week during the Summer. Some of the boys attended services and dances and other social functions at the Center in Waukegan. The men in the hospitals and veterans' soldiers homes usually attempt to leave these institutions during the Summer months, and whoever was capable of working, applied at the office for help in finding work. Our representative found much help through the Employment Department of the Social Service Bureau, in these cases. In many instances, he received cooperation through the Red Cross and other similar agencies in finding employment for the men. The Red Cross and the American Legion were the chief cooperating agencies in the Federal Bonus and Compensation Claims. Several cooperating agencies, such as the Gimel Doled Club and Sholem Alechem Club of Milwaukee, gave dinners and entertainments on Armistice day. A number of parties have likewise been given during the Chanukah holidays.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 21, 1925.

Our representative, in visiting the hospitals, makes an effort to see as many of the boys individually as he possibly can, and discusses with them personal problems, such as compensation, emolument, hospitalization, rehabilitation and domestic affairs; he also distributes stamos, cigarettes, shaving necessities, and various small items of wearing apparel. This part of the work brings him in contact with the American Red Cross, the United States Veteran Bureau and the United States Naturalization Bureau, all of them extending the heartiest cooperation to the work of the Welfare Board.

Every one of the boys in the institutions and posts visited, is advised that the office of the Jewish Welfare Board is at the Jewish Peoples Institute and that it is open to them; that they are welcome to come in and consult with the Jewish Welfare Board representative whenever they so wish. Boys from Speedway, Milwaukee, Fort Sheridan, and even Marion Indiana, have taken advantage of this invitation, and have always been made to feel that the Jewish Welfare Board is willing and ready to extend a helping hand.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 21, 1925.

The District which this office represents comprises the following institutions:

Hospitals	Total Population	Jewish Population.
Speedway - - - - -	600 - - - - -	15
Great Lakes Naval Hospital - - - - -	250 - - - - -	8
Milwaukee Soldiers Home - - - - -	850 - - - - -	12
Fort Sheridan - - - - -	- - - - -	22
Great Lakes Naval School - - - - -	400 - - - - -	5
Marine National Home - - - - -	1,150 - - - - -	20
Wisconsin Psychiatric Hospital - - - - -	250 - - - - -	7
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Waukesha - - - - -	- - - - -	8
Dwight Hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	4
Roosevelt Hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	2

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JEWISH

Forward, Aug. 10, 1924.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE TOO LAZY TO VOTE

(Editorial)

Nearly one-half of the American citizens neither vote nor want to vote, not because they are not entitled to, but because they are too lazy and are not interested.

You must not forget, that the United States is a free country, a democratic Republic, where the people do the governing through their representatives.

And yet, half of the citizens remain home and do not vote, and it cannot be said that only citizens who came here from foreign countries do that because they are not accustomed to the American ways, and not interested enough in the political questions of the country. If to "boycott" the election and not to vote is a crime, then the many born in this country are more guilty of that crime than the new citizens. Here is proof. If



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the twenty-seven million that vote are American-born, there still remains twenty-one million American-born citizens who do not vote. They are more guilty of this crime than the citizens who are not American-born.

Why is it like that? Why do the American-born citizens show such little interest in the elections?

This question is now being discussed in the Chicago press. It is also under debate at the conferences of various societies that take upon themselves the task of combating this situation. It is said that the citizens may be forced to vote; it is suggested to penalize those who boycott the election. A special educational campaign is under way to show the citizens the necessity of participating in elections and the importance of their helping elect such a government as will best represent the interests of the people. Special clubs and committees are being organized for that purpose. It seems that these methods, will bring very little results, let alone the resolution to force the citizens to vote by penalizing those who fail to do it. This is



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something that must not go through, for it will do more harm than good. To vote, to participate in the election, is a right, but not a duty. A citizen may, if he finds it is urgent, take part in the work of the legislative body, but he is not forced to do so. It must be a voluntary act rather than an imposition, and even the other methods, education and propaganda, will hardly help. To us it seems that, aside from the general causes of political indifference which restrain the most important elements from the ballot box, we have to deal with more important obstacles, clean American obstacles which European citizens know nothing about and which are chiefly responsible for the vast number of non-voting American citizens. One of these obstacles is that elections take place on a weekday instead of on a day when the public is free, as is the case in Europe, where elections are held on Sundays, so that the workers may not lose time from work while they go to the ballot-box.

That is one of the hindrances that makes it hard for millions of farmers,



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laborers, and independent tradesmen to vote. Time is money in America; particularly the weekday when men have to work, is considered money.

The second and most important reason why one half of our citizens refrain from voting, lies in our election laws.

In America, as well as in Europe, to be a citizen is not sufficient to be able to vote. It is also important that the citizen's name be placed on the list of voters of his or her district. This is required by the government, which employs special men whose duty is to supply such lists and enter all changes of addresses, new additions, as of new citizens coming into their districts, all who move out of the districts, and those leaving this world. These lists are public, so in case any one fails to vote, this can be corrected by calling on that individual. In such case, the citizen will go to the polls once, and that will be on a Sunday. But the bad feature of it, is that each citizen must register on the so-called "registration day," also on a work day with the resulting loss of time



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from work. If he fails to register, he cannot vote on the next election; and, as if that were not enough, he must register again for the primaries and vote at them if he wants his candidate to be nominated.

All this requires much time, and it is hard to expect the average citizen to become interested in politics, and permit himself the luxury of losing so much time.

If we want the millions of citizens, who now stand aside and do not vote at election, to become interested enough, not to be lazy to go to the ballot-box, we must first of all abolish all obstacles in the way, and make the election act as plain and as easy as possible.



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Forward, May 19, 1924.

WHAT A CHICAGO JUDGE SAYS ABOUT A CERTAIN SORT OF LANDLORDS

In the Municipal Court, where cases between landlords and tenants are tried daily, the judge criticized the conduct of some landlords who make it a habit to victimize their poor tenants. The judge's opinion deserves attention even if he is not the first one to express it, in that it comes from one whose duty is to administer justice to all, and because it evinces something a bit too radical for those naive enough to believe in capitalist justice. Here is what he said:

"In nine out of every ten cases where landlords sued their tenants in order to evict them, the landlords had purchased their buildings for the purpose of raising rents. These sort of landlords expect the court to help them in their speculations. They do not make any effort to find out whether or not the tenants have any rights, but rush to evict them in order to gain more on their investments. The court is not a "collection agency" for landlords."

These words were uttered when his court was filled with families threatened with eviction.

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Forward, May 19, 1924.

But all this liberal judge could do was to give these tenants sufficient time to find other dwellings. The judge could not legally refuse the demands of the landlords to raise rents, for, no matter how liberal a judge may be in such cases, he must obey the law, which is constantly on the side of those who possess private property, and it would be just too bad for him to dare violate its sacredness.

He stated that "the court is not a collection agency for landlords," but the opposite is the truth. Yes, the court is an agency to help the landlords collect high rents. If a landlord does not receive the amount he demands, he summons the tenant to court. Once in court the latter is ordered to vacate so that the premises be ready for another tenant willing to pay what the landlord demands.

We cannot blame the judge, if he has to abide by a law which is always on the landlords side, and will remain that way until the public do something to change it so as to protect the interests of the poor.



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In connection with the rent situation in our city, there is another question that deserves very serious consideration. The many trials that have taken place since the first of May in the Municipal Court disclosed that the colored population of our city has been hit the hardest by this rent epidemic. This, observers believe, may result in a dangerous epidemic, spreading among them.

In the negro neighborhoods rents have been raised so high that eight, or ten persons have to live in one room. If this is continued it will result in an epidemic. Should this be the case, there is danger that it will spread to other quarters of the city. Only a few months ago the city had an experience of this kind when typhoid fever cases in the South Side, caused by contamination of the water supply, threatened to spread over the entire city. It is necessary that our city officials look into this situation. Even they are not capable of elevating themselves to a higher degree of humanity by taking up the grievances of the colored population, at least they should realize the grave danger of this unsanitary condition to other sections of the city.



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Sooner or later our lawmakers will be compelled to look into this matter and do something, as in other large centers of this country. Landlords are not better than railroad magnates. If the Federal government has the power to regulate the rates that the railroad companies charge to passengers and freight, why cannot a state government regulate rents on dwellings?

In New York and a few other states such regulations have already been made by the state government. It is now up to the citizens of this state to see that their voices are heard by those who serve as our law makers.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1924.

HIGH RENTS AND REAL-ESTATE SPECUALTIONS
by
S. Grinblau

This is an old story that is being repeated every year at about this time of the year. I refer to the plague of high rent. The Chicago landlords begin their yearly drive of skinning their unfortunate tenants, who are completely helpless because the law is on the side of the landlords, who have the unlimited right to charge as much rent as they want to, with nobody to say anything to the contrary.

The feeble attempt made a few years [ago] to control the wolfish appetite of the real-estate speculators came to nought thanks to the barrels of gold which the landlords spent where it would do most good and thanks to our local reactionary press, which raised a hue and cry against the law as legislation savoring of Bolshevism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33275

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The tenants have thus remained helpless, a flock of sheep ready to be sheared continually by the landlords. How long can it go on like this? How long will the patience of the great majority of the population that is so shamefully exploited last? An end to these conditions must come sometime. The tenants will not be then satisfied with the feeble remedies which the reactionary press condemned so strongly. The tenants will then demand and pass a law which will put an end, once and for all, to the exploiting power of conscienceless landlords.

The true cause of the continual raise in rents is to be found in the multiplicity of real-estate sharks. Some people buy and sell real estate for speculative purposes, to make a few thousand dollars on a "property" that is being continually transferred. Some houses are transferred a few times during a year. Every buyer is entitled to a profit and during a year the value of the property increases by a large amount--the profits of the speculators, which is being shouldered by the poor tenants in the form of higher rent.

It is the conscienceless speculators who cause the high rents. The landlords

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1924.

who buy real estate for investment purposes are compelled to step into line.

A reaction against the real-estate speculators is unavoidable and the later it will come the more a drastic form will it assume.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Forward, January 28, 1924.

THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS IN CHICAGO.

At the last joint board meeting, Samuel Levin, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated, took up the question of unemployment insurance raised by those unemployed during the slack season.

This important question concerns all the Amalgamated members and it is up to them to make the unemployment insurance plan a success.

Both, the workers and the bosses are paying to that fund. We need such a fund and we must see to it that we are able to continue paying unemployment insurance after it is started. From this fund, forty percent of the wages earned while working, will be paid for five weeks during the year. Had we been working overtime, there would have been plenty of money in the fund; but as it is during the slack season, neither the workers, nor the bosses contributed to that fund, and we were unable to pay unemployment insurance.

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The Forward, January 28, 1924.

To prove that no money had been available, Levin stated that from the fund the joint board had established, twenty five thousand dollars were loaned out the first three weeks. In the near future, a definite date will be decided upon to begin payment of unemployment insurance.

Sam Levin, made it clear, that the only trustee being paid is Professor Karnins, who puts in a great deal of time and is the general administrator of the unemployment insurance fund. The other trustees do not get paid for for their work.

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The Forward, December 8, 1923.

THE JEWISH MASSES BUILD A BEAUTIFUL NURSERY IN CHICAGO.

by
J. Siegel.

The grand opening of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery will be celebrated tomorrow and it is a celebration in which the majority of Jews in Chicago must participate. The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery is one of the two institutions that was built in the Jewish centers by the masses themselves. Neither is supported by the organized charities, and that alone is a sufficient reason why the masses must support these two institutions, where lonely and overished orphans are raised and educated.

Both institutions, the Douglas Park Nursery and the Daughters of Zion Nursery, on the Northwest Side, were practically founded at the same time and both ought to seek new homes in a few years, due to inadequate room.

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The Forward, December 8, 1923.

That proves how necessary such institutions are. The Douglas Park Nursery was founded five years ago, during the flu epidemic. Fortunately, a small group of men and women fully understood the horrors of the epidemic, which left many children homeless and parentless. They immediately held a meeting in the Herzl High School, where the foundation for the first Jewish nursery on the West Side was laid.

At that meeting three thousand and five-hundred dollars (\$3,500) were appropriated, and the house at 1300 Independence Boulevard was purchased. The nursery was opened shortly afterwards.

When the nursery was operating, the social elements of society saw how urgent such an orphanage is and how much work must be embodied in it to make the home modern, large, and successful.

The nursery that opened was as a drop of water in a bucket, in

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The Forward, December 8, 1923.

comparison to the number of children that remained without homes. Therefore, work of enlarging the home soon started in order to provide permanent home for orphans and a part-time home for the children whose parents are obligated to provide a livelihood.

There was a time when poor unfortunate mothers and fathers were compelled to place their children in gentile homes, and the children were brought up in a gentile atmosphere. A great problem arose.

Socially conscious Jews began considering a large home. A new fund had to be raised. In addition to this, the expenses grew steadily and the tasks of the directors became intensified. This problem was solved. Thanks to the tireless work of ~~the~~ directors. Today the Nursery is in a new home, in a large home with all conveniences, with a play ground on the corner of Albany and 15th Street.

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The Forward, December 8, 1923.

And tomorrow, Sunday, the grand opening of the new home will be celebrated. And it need not be mentioned that on this occasion the masses must participate and resolve to continue the work.

The happiest man today is the president, Mr. George B. Sacks, under whose management all these great things were accomplished. The fruit of this work, in this case is the building that is dedicated as a monument for many generations.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

"WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE UNIONS IN CHICAGO,"
by M. Zeskind

Mr. Wright, the business agent of the Capmakers' Union, Local 5, reported conditions in the trade are not as they should be.

Lately a number of small non-union shops opened in various quarters of the city, thereby causing some of the bigger bosses to fight against the union.

The local determined to combat the open shops and will carry on a strong organization campaign to do away with the open shops which are detrimental to the organized cap makers. The organized workers can be a great help to the capmakers in their efforts to organize the non-union cap makers, simply by being careful when buying caps for themselves or their children that the union label is in every cap. There is no work attached and it does not cost the buyer of the cap any more for the union label.

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Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

It is just a matter of being in earnest and feeling that you are a union worker or sympathizer of unionism.

Delegate Weinstein of carpenters' local 504 reported that his local donated \$200 towards the house of Debs. Comrade Henry, the manager of the House of Debs Association, addressed the members, explaining the necessity of building a labor temple in the name of Debs.

Delegate Goldfarb of the Jewish Waiters Union claims that the union people have many ways of helping union waiters to be employed in restaurants, by seeing that the waiters wear a union button, and insist that you be served by union waiters.

The thousands of retail clerks working in the various stores in three vicinities of the city, Northwest, Douglas Park, and West Side, will now hear very often of the Retail Clerks Union Local 195. This local started

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Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

a campaign to organize the thousands of men and women working in the cloak, shoe, furnishing and clothing stores. Delegate Cooper of this local has suggested to the executive of the United Hebrew Trades that the organizer should join as a member of the organizing committee of local 195 and help in the work of carrying on the organizing campaign. The United Hebrew Trades granted this demand and instructed the executive to do all in their power to help local 195 in their work.

The question of establishing an educational bureau to educate the workers through the unions, was discussed at the United Hebrew Trades for a long time.

At the last meeting Miss F. Cohen, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and vice president of the Workmen's Education Committee, gave an interesting lecture on workers' education and the delegates unanimously determined to recommend all the affiliated locals to uphold the United Hebrew Trades or organizing a joint educational committee, with one member of each local in the committee. This committee

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Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

will work out a plan for conducting the educational work.

A letter will be sent to each union regarding this decision, and it is hoped that all the unions will support this important work.

Wednesday night the first labor school in Chicago was established by a great union.

The first step was taken in the office of the Joint Board by the shop chairmen, chairladies, and members of all the executive boards, in the presence of Miss Fannie Cohen, vice-president of the International; Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago; and Professor Arthur V. Cudenhauser.

Comrade Bialis, manager of the Joint Board, introduced Miss Cohen as

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027a

Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

chairman of the evening. She discussed the importance of educating the union members and submitted a program to be used in educating the members of the unions. The program is as follows:

Course No. 1. Work in Modern Capitalist Society, by Dr. Paul Douglas.

Course No. 2. Current Economic and Labor Problems, by Prof. H. A. Millis.

Course No. 3. Social Psychology, by Professor Kornhauser.

Course No. 4. Social Interpretation of English Literature.

Course No. 5. Historical Problems in the Aims of the American Trade Union Movement, by Allen B. Farbsberg.

Course No. 6. Speakers' class in parliamentary rules.

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Forward, Oct. 31, 1923.

Course No. 7. The English language.

Course No. 8. Health and hygiene.

Course No. 9. Physical exercises; Social meetings.

After Miss Cohen presented the program. Professor Douglas delivered a short lecture on the course that he will give the members. He pointed out that the workers need education to understand their part in modern industrial society, and the means for overcoming the wage system. He said that the workers have three methods they must use to accomplish their aim: the trade unions, the cooperative movement, and the political labor party.

Through these three methods the workers can improve their conditions and attain a degree of influence and power in modern economic society.

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'Professor Kornhauser explained the meaning of social psychology and showed that people do not realize why they think the way they do. He stated that people, conservatives as well as radicals, fool themselves when they lay the blame of certain conditions on human nature.

The professor affirmed that social psychology is a new science and is not sufficient developed to give the people to understand that the nature of mankind is not inflexible and constant. It can be changed when the factors affecting mankind are clearly understood.

These professors will give courses to the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

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Forward, Sept. 30, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union of Chicago opened a campaign yesterday to establish a 5-day working week - 8-hour day - and minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour for the time they are in the shop, whether they work or not.

The present wage system is very poor, and it must be altered so that when a dressmaker reports to work, he will get paid for the time he is in the shop.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Aug. 15, 1923.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which is carrying on a campaign to organize the Dressmakers in Chicago, will mark a great victory. Judge Cliff, of the Federal Court, announced, in the presence of the International Officers and Joint Board, that he modified Judge Carpenter's injunction, so that members of the Dressmakers Union will be permitted to speak to the unorganized workers and advise them to step into the Union, and they are permitted to agitate organization in Mitchel Bros. Shop, 367 W. Adams St. They are also permitted to speak to the workers in front of the shop and agitate in a peaceable manner. This designates a great victory in the struggle for free speech and for the right to organize labor.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

While the packers, the clothing manufacturers, and various other industries of the country, including even the steel mills, long the most backward in its policy to labor, have made wage increases to their employees, in recognition of the upward trend of living costs, we read that the Wisconsin legislature, reputed to be the most progressive state assembly in the United States, has passed a bill which virtually repudiates some of the pension rights of Wisconsin public school teachers. We do not know all the provisions of the pension allotments granted teachers in the state of Wisconsin, and it may be possible that such modifications in the existing laws as were made were to the interests of the majority of teachers as well as to the public, but at any rate, we wish to say that we have never read in any newspaper in the last year any increase in salaries granted teachers. The surface and elevated transportation employees of the city of Chicago plan to enforce their demands by a strike. The threat of a strike in other industries has resulted in an increase of wages in those industries,

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but teachers may not strike. The odium that would attach to a cessation of their work would brand the teachers themselves and put them in an unfavorable light, but while their right to strike is denied, by their own organizations as by the municipality generally, should not their right to an increase in salary also be considered? The teachers of America are, on the whole, the poorest paid of all professions, and are far below many trades in income. Someday America will awaken to the rights of its teachers and the best needs of its children that receive instruction from them.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)



Last Sunday was Mothers' Day. Florists made some money on it. Idle gossip aplenty was showered upon the glory of motherhood, its mission to the race, its significance to everything that is human. Yes, and at the same time representatives and senators in the United States Congress opposed the passage of a maternity bill, whose aims were to relieve dire conditions such as poverty and illness of mothers in travail; future mothers work at a pittance in many factories where their health is impaired and the peril to motherhood substantially increased, and mothers are forced to watch their children go to school or to work without sufficient nourishment and other provisions that can make their lives less drab than the lives they have known. There are many happy mothers, of course, but an idle celebration of a great fact is a repudiation of sincerity. We hope [that] in the future mothers' day will be celebrated every day, even as mothers do their duties every day and maintain their responsibilities to themselves least, to their children and to society at large, most.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1923.

TO FLOG OR NOT TO FLOG

(Editorial)

In the Florida Legislature a bitter struggle is now being carried on over a bill to abolish physical punishment to prisoners.

The bill is a result of the disclosure of the dreadful brutalities which have been committed against prisoners on the plantations. The masters of the plantations, rich and prominent men of the South, "hire" these prisoners and work them like slaves. The "everseers" torture the prisoners to death, seeking to extract more labor from them.

The debate on this bill is characteristic of the South, which has still not forgotten its tradition of slavery. A large majority of the lawmakers of Florida oppose the bill, defending the sacred institution of flogging and, particularly, condemning the propaganda against the brutalities committed on the plantations,

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1923.

a propaganda intended to "pollute the good name of the South".

This language is the language of slaveholders of fifty years ago, which is now being repeated by their grandchildren and which shows the world that the spirit of their progenitors still lives in them. It is just these grandchildren of the former slaveholders who "pollute the good name of the South".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1001

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

An eight-hour law for women is well-nigh becoming a law in the State of Illinois. The opposition against the measure is dwindling away and the house has already passed the bill.

This, undoubtedly, is a step in the right direction, and while it reflects credit upon the State, it does in no way mark it with any special glory, seeing that Illinois has lagged behind a large number of other more progressive states. Nevertheless, in the speech of the populace, a good thing is better late than never. Women are by no means as strong as men, physically. The industrial system of modern society, which has fostered the employment of women in even larger numbers, is, perhaps from a wiser point of view, a mistake.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1923.

Women have become economically free. It is true, but the race suffers when they are engaged in work unsuited for them. Women are certain to remain in the industries, however, and it is futile at this late hour to demand a change, as that is impossible. The interests of the race demand, however, the limitation of the woman's hours of labor, and the regulation of her working conditions in other respects. Men, who have always been proud to maintain their personal integrity as fathers of families and as high-minded fathers of their communities, have hitherto, for more or less selfish reasons, objected to reforms in the working conditions of women. They have come to see the light in this matter, and we hope it is a presage of better industrial legislation all along the road.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

THE JEWISH BOGEY IN FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
by
[Burton J. Hendrick in World's Work]

(Editorial in English)

If there is one thing that the Jews have proved, in their age-long wandering over the face of the earth, it is that they lack the power of co-operation. They occupy their present isolated position, not because they have been persecuted by the Christians, but because they lack the aptitude for coherence and organization whose ultimate expression is nationality. This nomadic tendency of Israel is nothing new. It is not even modern. It does not date from the fall in Jerusalem in 70 A. D., as most people suppose; the Jewish proclivity for circulating among other unfriendly peoples was as much a feature of the ancient world as it is of the present one.

The difficulty of making their people co-operate for Jewish ends, even in so

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

inspiring a cause as Zionism, is the perpetual despair (sic) of the leaders of their race. The disregard with which the mass of American Jews treat their own religion is the unending complaint of the rabbis. The problem of the unchurched is the problem of Protestantism, and, to a lesser degree, of Catholicism, but even more acute is the Jewish problem of the unsynagogued. The synagogue itself is perhaps the most outstanding illustration of Jewish individualism. There are 700 or 800 synagogues in Greater New York, but each one is a separate entity, having absolutely no relation with the others. The Jewish religion is the only one in the United States which exists without an organization; there are no Jewish bishops, or presbyters, or conferences, or convocations; all attempts to create a Grand Rabbi, a functionary who would have (sic) a kind of Pope--like supervision over all the Jewish congregations, have failed.

In politics, the same condition prevails. There is no such thing as the "Jewish vote"; Jews notoriously vote independently--be it said to their discredit; a Jewish district that goes Republican this year may go Democratic

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

the next. If the Jews of New York acted as a political unit, they could easily control the city and capture all the elective offices; yet that trait which the politicians regard as their "instability", all but robs them of political influence.

In business, as in politics, in religion and in social activities, the Jew is primarily an individualist. It is the one clear and unfailing quality of an otherwise complex character. Perhaps the Jew's constitutional restlessness under restraint, his determination to strike out for himself, his willingness to accept the station in which circumstances have placed him, explains this independence; at any rate, the quality is an active one and is of the utmost importance in considering the place which the Jew occupies in American life. In itself it shows that the idea that the Jew is organized in a mighty, secret plot having ramifications in all parts of the world for the undermining of Christian civilization is about the most grotesque manifestation of that hysteria which is one of the psychoses we owe to the World War.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1923.

It is really not surprising that the Jew has made no astonishing economic progress in this country. Probably this statement itself will at once cause a general demurer (sic). The success of the Jew has become almost a fixed idea. That he turns to gold whatever he touches; that he rapidly gains possession of financial power; that he "dominates" business and finance; that he practices a kind of competition which other races cannot meet; that for these reasons his presence is a standing "menace" to American life--these beliefs have gained so firm a foothold in the popular mind that it is perhaps useless to subject them to examination. Yet the so-called "dominance" of the Jew is perhaps the strongest illusion abroad at the present time. It is difficult to see how it ever originated. Mr. Henry Ford has spent a fortune in his recent investigation of the Jewish problem; his theme has been this "Jewish control" of America's wealth. Yet the most hasty survey of the American scene demonstrates the absurdity of this idea. The actual wonder is not that the Jew has accomplished so much in the United States but that he has really accomplished so little.

The one aptitude which is unanimously attributed to the Jews is a genius for

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banking and finance. He has always been a money lender; the idea that this is an occupation to which he was forced by Christian persecution is not well founded (sic); from his earliest appearance in history the Jew has shown great talents as a banker. What, then, is his position in American finance? The great financial power of the United States rests with the national banks, the trust companies, the saving banks, the life insurance companies, and other mighty fiduciary institutions of like character. Into these huge receptacles the liquid capital of the American people steadily pours in an unending stream. Any man, or any group of men, or any racial unit, which could control this reservoir would "dominate" American finance; unless such a group did control these resources, any suggestion of "domination" would be childish folly. Do the Jews exercise any such control? Everyone can apply the test for himself. Run over a list of directors and officers of the National bank or the savings bank in your region; how many Jews do you find occupying such places? Reading the list of the great financial and fiduciary (sic) institutions of New York or elsewhere brings out no (sic) more astonishing fact than the infrequency with which Jewish names are encountered.

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Those who believe in the ability of the "Anglo-Saxson" (sic) element will have their vanity tickled; for the one fact this investigation proves is that the brains and energies of the nation are still found in largest proportion in the racial stock that founded it.

Why does the Jew, supposedly the keenest financial mind, have so little influence in these great fortresses of liquid capital? The Jew himself would probably answer that a prejudice exists against him; that there is a conscious effort to exclude him. But this is an unsatisfactory explanation. The fact that there is an occasional Jew occupying a position of importance in these institutions shows that there is no bar to his success, provided he possesses the essential qualifications. The real solution lies deeper; it will be found in what has already been said about the Jew as an individualist; and American banking and finance are rapidly losing their old individualistic character. The business is now being done by great corporations, even by great "trusts". Financial power is controlled by large aggregations of stockholders, who exercise their power through the

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agency of boards of directors, presidents, vice-presidents and the like. The prime quality that is needed for success is that of co-operation, of team work (sic), ability to lead great forces of subordinates, to work as a unit in a great organization. The present day (sic) banker does not operate with his own capital, but that of thousands of depositors; he does not necessarily labor to build up a great institution which he owns himself; he is daily constructing an edifice in which his proprietor's (sic) right is frequently quite small. These qualities are not Jewish qualities.

There is no complaint that rests on so slight a foundation, therefore, as the so-called Jewish "Dominance" of American finance. There is no peril quite so illusory as that of the "International banker". Compared with the financial power wielded by certain American financiers, the greatest "international banker" is a pygmy. John D. Rockefeller could buy up all the Rothschilds and have a tremendous fortune left after doing it. The annual income of this famous family is very much smaller than that of Henry Ford. That there are many Jewish brokers; that a small number belong to the New York Stock Exchange; that Paul Warburg was partly responsible for the Federal

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Reserve Law--thereby rendering a very great public service; that the same gentleman, at the earnest solicitation of the Government, became the first governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; that Mr. Eugene Meyer is the head of the War Finance Corporation--in this case also rendering an efficient public service; that there are certain minor private banking houses in New York and other cities--these facts are true; but, in view of the overwhelming importance of native Americans in the control of the financial resources and banking operations of the country, they form an exceedingly flimsy basis on which to erect a huge myth.

The theory that the Jews are the all powerful (sic) forces in American trade and finance can be disposed of by one single consideration: who are the great American millionaires? Do their names invariably end in "stein" and "sky"? Here again is a test which each one can make for himself. Just think of the extremely rich men in your neighborhood. That some of them are Jews is not improbable, but the overwhelming majority are undoubtedly Gentiles.

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Forward, November 12, 1922.

Chicago Cloak Makers Make Plans for a Great Organization Campaign.

The Joint Board held their regular meeting Friday night. This meeting was of a serious character, and due to the presence of President Schlessinger, the reports were given in great detail. The reports of the officials proved that all union activities are carefully attended to and the reports of the various committees revealed that everything was thoroughly considered and transacted.

The meeting conveyed the impression of the review of a large army by its General. A communication from the Alliance revealed a state of true friendship with Soviet Russia, and a resolution was proposed demanding that the American Government recognize Russia. Schlessinger took the floor on that question and declared that he is in favor of adopting that resolution, but is against the resolution worked out by this so called Alliance.

This resolution, he declared, builds its demand principally on the fact that in America there is unemployment and that if Russia will be recognized it will

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bring business to the American factories. This argument would fit an organization of bosses, but not of workers. Supposing there would be prosperity in America, would that mean that there would be no ground to demand Russia's recognition? We must adopt a resolution demanding recognition of Russia, not from the viewpoint of profit for us, but from the viewpoint of justice.

Delegate Davidson made a motion to accept the ideas brought out by President Schlessinger and to ignore the resolution sent in by the Alliance.

The Cloakmakers Union demand that Russia shall be recognized by the United States government in the interest of human justice. At the conclusion of the meeting, Schlessinger delivered an address of over an hour, urging the delegates to work for the Cloakmakers Union.

Yesterday morning, President Schlessinger visited the meeting of the Executive Board of operators of Local 5, and took notice of how the delegates transact the business for the union.

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After the meeting, he declared to a representative of the Forward that the questions transacted at that meeting were very interesting, everything was intelligently handled and in the best brotherly spirit. On the agenda of the Executive was the question of establishing an insurance fund for unemployed members and the delegates invited Schlessinger to give his opinion on that question.

He spoke on the various plans of insurance for unemployed, pointing out that it is not feasible to make the bosses partners in the insurance plan for unemployed. It is reactionary, and no progressive organization should accept such a plan. He also explained that it cannot be expected that in the near future the government of the country will be able to pay unemployment insurance, because in this country the labor movement is not so strong economically and politically as it is in England and Germany. It therefore remains for the workers to prepare a plan whereby the workers shall each pay a certain

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sum each week and from that unemployment insurance will be paid, on a scientific basis, which will make it possible for the members of the union to receive at least one fourth part of their wages during the time they are not working, for a period of ten weeks, in cases where members worked less than thirty-two weeks throughout the year. Comrade Schlessinger spoke a good deal on that question and made it clear to the Executive members that this must be done for the entire union and must be under the auspices of the Joint Board. He informed the Executive members, that the biggest experts on the insurance question admitted that his plan was a good one and the chief expert of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, Mr. Leo B. Frankel, is working out all the details of the plan. It will then be explained to the members of the International so that they will understand and realize that it is in their interest to accept this plan, and establish a system of insurance for the unemployed so that they will not have to suffer during the slack season as they suffer now and the unemployed will not help the bosses cut the wages of all the workers in the industry.

Starting tomorrow night the locals of the International will have special meetings that will be addressed by Comrade Schlessinger.

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Tomorrow night, Local 59 - Finishers, will have a special meeting in the Schoenhofen Hall.

The Executive Board made that announcement Monday night, but due to the presence of Schlessinger and the important questions that he will speak on, it will be necessary for a special meeting to be held Monday. Every member of Local 59 must be present without fail, to hear Comrade Schlessinger explain the conditions of the trade and the Chicago unions.

Tuesday night a special meeting of the cutters local at 1819 W. Division St. .
Wednesday night a special meeting of the operators, Local 5, at Schoenhofen Hall. Thursday night a special meeting of Local 100, dressmakers, right after work, 180 W. Washington St. At 8 o'clock there will be a special meeting of the pressers, in the Union Headquarters on Division St. All the members of the aforementioned locals must be present at the meeting and participate in the discussion of the important questions.

Comrade Schlessinger will address all of these meetings and he urges every member to be present.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ARRESTING OF RADICALS AT A MASS MEETING
IN THE LABOR LYCEUM

The police, the detective agencies, and the Department of Justice have resumed their work. As in the time of the World War they are making false accusations and arresting workers in order to deprive the workers of their rights and of their freedom, and, at the same time, create class hatred and stir up turmoil in the ranks of organized labor.

A mass meeting will be held this evening in Labor Lyceum arranged by the central committee of the Jewish branches of the Socialist Alliance to protest against the raids, arrests, and prosecutions carried on against the radicals of this country. It is the duty of every right-thinking worker to attend this protest meeting, and, as free and courageous citizens, let their voices ring out with protest against the czarist methods which the Burns and the Crows wish to establish in this country. The noted lecturers, Mr. Saint John Tucker, Mr. Barnes, and Dr. Green will speak in English, and Mr. Morris Sisskind will speak in Yiddish. Comrade L. Schaffer will act as chairman.

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Sidney Hillman Urges a Tailor Corporation for Russia.

A million dollar fund is being raised by the Amalgamated to organize tailoring establishments in the Soviet Government, said Sidney Hillman in a speech before the convention of the Amalgamated.

"Brother Chairman, and Convention Delegates - I hope that you will find the time to give your whole hearted attention to this matter which deserves careful consideration.

"I do not intend to fill your time by telling you of my experiences in Europe, as that has already been done. I had the pleasure of meeting you, and other members of our organization in various cities, when I returned from my trip abroad. Neither did I come here to read you a theory or to suggest something appealing to a certain group of people. What I want to present here, I believe should be under the consideration of, not only the convention, but of every man and woman of our organization.

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I will even go further and say of every man and woman in this country, which is in a position to help the whole world and is on the road to reconstruction of the great world havoc.

"It is a great misfortune, that the large masses of people are always leaving such work to a few, believing, that it is the task of the few to reconstruct the world. These beliefs more than anything else, make it possible for another World War. The people of every country, depend on a few to determine their fate, and, much more tragic was the fact, that the establishing of Peace was also left to a small group of people. Due to that fact the world suffers in time of Peace even more than during time of War.

"During the war millions of people were lost, and work accomplished by the workers was destroyed, and the destruction, at present, intensified, as a result of Peace which is not Peace. I am convinced that if the

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people of the world would refuse to permit only a few to lead the world, and that if the people, themselves, should take an interest in their own affairs, such peace would be impossible.

"A terrible price the world has paid for its independence from these great world problems. We cannot correct the mistakes any longer, that caused the World War, and those that were made since the Peace Treaty was signed, cannot be changed any more, but there is one opportunity for the world to save civilization, and that is to adopt the real policy of Reconstruction.

"I appeal to you not to be indifferent to the problems of Reconstruction. We dare not, further permit, the few people who have persistently determined the fate of the world, to determine the policies of Reconstruction, just as they have determined the policies of War and Peace. I am convinced

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that if it is left to them, the whole of civilization will be destroyed.

"I am convinced that we must serve the interests of the people of every country, and we must say to the diplomats and politicians in Geneva, that they will not be permitted to do the same thing they have done in Paris, Berlin, or elsewhere, when War was declared - or when Peace was signed.

"It is time for the people, themselves, to take part in the Reconstruction of Europe, and at the same time to plan the fate of this country. There is but one country that stands financially secure, and that country is England. The other countries are either bankrupt or on the threshold of bankruptcy, and it is noticeable that as yet nothing has been done regarding the problem of starting something to put the people back in a position where they can again work and enjoy life. When I went to Russia, I considered my trip a privilege, as I had the opportunity to come in contact with Russia, not with the theories of Bolshevism, nor with the

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arguments of Menshevism, nor with small wrangles or quarrels here and there, that interest only a few small groups, but with the great masses of people. The trip to Russia offered me the opportunity to find out what is going on in the country of over 100,000,000,000 population, the country that suffered before the war a tyrannical suppression that never was understood by any country outside Russia.

"As it seems, nobody figured that Russia's loss of lives throughout the War exceeded that of all the Allied Nations put together. No one ever figured that the Russians lost their lives, not just because of War, but due to the corruption and deterioration of their government, no one gives it a thought, that in the War the economical life of Russia was altogether destroyed, and after the War there was declared a horrible policy against Russia by the very ones that were the partners, and best friends of Russia, during the War. They declared the blockade, which caused millions of men, women, and children to starve, and prohibited them from working that they

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might have something to eat. It is true, we are feeding a great many of the hungry in Russia. The hard work and great efforts of the American Relief Administration will be marked down, in the history of our country, as something of which every one can be proud. When I was in Europe, at the time of hunger, I found out that the countries against Russia took the following stand: No bread for the hungry children unless we can dictate the kind of government Russia shall have.

"My friends, such tactics do not prove very good principles. The tactics mean to make a colony of Russia, to take away the Russian oils and minerals, to turn 100,000,000,000 people into slaves for groups of financiers and bankers in other countries.

"My friends, I must tell you, my heart was troubled. I am proud of the work that this country has done for the hungry in Russia regardless of how small it has been.

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"Let me also tell you that no government has a right to regulate the living conditions of another country. (Applause). Every country has a right to reject the interference of another nation.

"We in this country - do not want any one from abroad to dictate to us how to conduct ourselves, and we do not even think that we have the moral right to dictate to any country how to conduct its business in its own land. .

"There are countries in Europe that fool themselves, that think they can triumph over the destructions of other countries in Europe.

"If Europe will collapse, every nation of Europe will fall, victor and vanquished alike.

"It is fortunate that there are yet a few nations in Europe, who understand that it is time to stop the destructive powers, and that now is the time

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to think of Reconstruction. But the people are indifferent. The issue is that we will again receive a new portion of high sounding phrases, and a new prescription, and it will again end where one part of the world will be bent on war, and when this occurs, there will be left very little in this world to live for.

"Therefore, it is in the interests of the masses of this country, as well as of all other countries, to awake and say that the Reconstruction of the world is a matter for the officials of the state department but that the lives of millions of men, women, and children, is the interest of all humanity.

"I tell you frankly, I would be ready to come to you and declare that if Russia's future is condemned, if nothing can be done to rebuild, then no one of us has the right to spend any money as long as men, women, and children are going hungry. I want to draw your attention to the innocent

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children. You who do not interest yourselves in any group of children, that have come into this world through the laws of nature, and are being slaughtered by those who do not take an interest in helping them, should realize that you are committing a murder, when you make it impossible for other people to live. You are committing a crime when you are not doing all in your power to make it possible for other people to live.

"You may want to do all in your power, your aim may be the best, but when people do not want to help themselves and will not accept your help, then your aim is worthless. I know that before we can start on constructive work for Russia, we must first be satisfied that the people in whose hands lies the fate of Russia, are whole-heartedly interested whether they have the right to be the leaders or not. Those, are the ones with whom we can do constructive work for Russia, feeling that it is not for this or that individual group, but for Russia as a whole."

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Forward, June 23, 1922.

The Sweat Shop Disease is Appearing Again in Our Big Unions.
By Morris Ziskind.

We have two big unions in the same industry, and both are suffering from the same ailments. These are the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Both unions suffer now more than ever before. This slack season for both is caused by the weather, changing styles, and other various factors. Something has developed of late, in both Trades, which draws the attention of the leaders of both unions. Outside shop - This means that the largest firms, want to run away from the large industrial centers, where the unions are strong, and are preparing to move their shops to small towns bringing along foremen from Chicago, and promising inexperienced workers in the small towns, to teach them the trade, knowing that the help from these farm countries, not being interested in unions, are satisfied with whatever little pay they get and that long hours will not hinder them, especially in the learning of a trade.

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In these small towns there are a good many of these cloak and mens clothing factories. This has caused both unions to start a strong campaign, as both unions are suffering the effects of these factories in the small towns. These new factories are being protected by the rural government, to such an extent, that it is impossible and dangerous for an organizer to enter the town with the intention of organizing the new workers.

Many of the union workers, unable to stand the slack, were obliged to go to work in these small town factories. They left the unions on the ground that they were not given work, then it is hard to get them back into the union. At the last convention, both of these large unions determined to spend a large sum of money, for an organizing campaign in the new unorganized places, that have developed in the last few years. The Joint Board of the Chicago Amalgamated has now organized the non-union workers of Rock Island, Aurora, Hammond, and other small towns, where the manufacturers opened shops and are sending work, formerly done in Chicago, to shops employing non-union workers. These

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workers are under the protection of the Chamber of Commerce and the Employers Associations, which are united to protect the open shop movement. The Joint Board of the Chicago Cloak Makers Union are doing likewise.

In Chicago, much of the work is being done on the top floors of large tenement houses, and in buildings in the rear of lots where they are concealed by houses or store structures in the front part of the lot. Part of the work in these concealed places is done by the contractors who smuggle it into a union contract shop for still another part of the work to be done or finished. The workers must help rid themselves of these hide-out shops if they don't want their trade demoralized and the foundation of their union destroyed.

Here is another problem which will become very serious if the cloak makers do not look into it. Style is one of the greatest factors in these trades, especially in the Ladies Clothing industry. Now the Mens Clothing manufacturers have taken up the habit of making coats and sport coats for women. The Ladies Cloak and Suit manufacturers are beginning to feel the competition.

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It is true that the manufacturers of these coats for women are at the beginning of the period, nevertheless, the competition is being felt very strongly by the market, and for these reasons, so long as there is a demand for these coats, and the manufacturers of Mens Clothing are able to make these coats cheaper and better, then there is no power to stop them. They make these coats with the same system and on the same basis as they do men's clothes. The manufacturers of these coats feel safe in turning them out, because ladies go into mens clothing stores to buy them whereas men do not go into a ladies cloak store to buy men's clothes. In consequence, the ladies clothing cannot make mens clothing to compete with their competition.

This problem is a very important one for the Cloakmakers to solve. The Cloakmakers Union will no doubt look into this matter and will discuss it with the other union, in order to come to an understanding. The time is coming when there will not be much difference in the process of manufacturing clothes for men or women.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1922.

FREE SPEECH AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

by H. A. L [ipsky]

(Editorial in English)

A few days ago a group of members of the Federated Press, which is a press association devoted to rendering news service to liberal, radical and labor publications, announced a lecture under their auspices at the University of Chicago and arranged that Upton Sinclair be the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Sinclair called upon the President of the University and asked for a hall in which to speak. There was a possible choice of one of two halls—one seating 250 persons and the other has a capacity of 1,200. The President very suavely and politely informed Mr. Sinclair that he might possibly be embarrassed if the larger hall were taken because he might not be able to fill it—hence he was given permission to avail himself of the smaller room so

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that he would be sure of a comfortably filled small hall and in case the small room were overfilled, the embarrassment would be one of riches only.

Which means to say-if we understand the situation and the personalities concerned that as the speaker for the Federated Press group Mr. Sinclair could speak to possibly 250 or 300 persons. As an invited guest of the University Mr. Sinclair would have had an audience of twelve hundred or more. Of course the open air might have been resorted to in case the small audience chamber proved too small, but in that event the rules and regulations governing the use of open spaces on the grounds of the University might have been invoked to embarrass the speaker. But be that as it may--we are interested only in suggesting to the readers the following facts for their calm, unbiased consideration--

1. The auspices--a liberal or "radical" organization.
2. The speaker--Upton Sinclair.
3. The Hall, a small one--too small when a larger one was available--which might have been too large.

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4. The University--where there should be free speech and academic freedom, but where several members of the faculty have been relieved of their duties as instructors of the youth of the land because of supposed non-conformity to certain standards of conservatism and "sanity".

[Editor's note: This article is in English originally. It has not been edited in the usual manner.]

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1922.

WILL THE RENT CRISIS REALLY BE OVER SOON?

by
S. Greenblau

The secretary of the Tenants' League, Mr. A. Walsh, held out a ray of hope for the unhappy Chicago tenants who find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea at the present time. They cannot pay the high rent that their landlords demand and they have no place to move. The secretary of the Tenants' League declared that the landlords will soon be compelled to lower the rents because a great many tenants have taken a strong stand and are determined not to sign any new leases.

This is good news and we wish it were true. Unfortunately, we cannot depend upon it. Anyway, it is very unlikely that any benefits will be derived by the great mass of tenants of the poorer classes, who are the chief sufferers from high rents, at the time when the incomes of the workingman and the small businessman have been considerably reduced.

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Even if rents were soon to become cheaper (in many cases rents have already been reduced), the reduction will affect only the apartments of the rich people, who can afford to pay a monthly rent of a hundred and fifty dollars or more. Even now there is no shortage of such apartments. The rents for many such apartments have already been reduced for the simple reason that the number of people who can afford to pay such high rents is very limited. It is very likely that the rents for such apartments will soon be further reduced, and the rich class of tenants, to whom an increase or a decrease of twenty-five dollars a month in rent does not mean much, will benefit thereby.

But what good will this do the poor tenants, to whom the rent problem is the most difficult problem, and to whom the monthly rent is a heavy burden upon their limited budget? We are sorry to say that it will do no good at all. The shortage of dwellings within the reach of the pocketbook of the worker, small businessman, or clerk is just as big as ever at the present time because the new buildings that are being built in Chicago are designed for the rich class only. As long as this shortage of dwellings exists and as long as the "right" of the landlords

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to skin their helpless tenants is unrestricted by law, there is small prospect of cheaper rents for the cheaper kind of apartments.

The claim made by the Tenants' League that rents are going to be cheaper can do more harm than good to the great mass of suffering tenants. It will mislead them by false hopes and will divert their attention from the agitation for effective means to make an end to the robber appetite of Chicago landlords.

The only effective methods of fighting high rents are: a strict law against high rents and a plan for the co-operative or municipal building of a great number of modern dwellings that could be rented out at moderate prices. The latter remedy is the most important and, if it could be realized, it would destroy the appetites of the extortionist landlords.

A very fine example of municipal dwellings for the poorer classes is given us by the city of London, England. For many years they have had whole blocks of comfortable tenement houses that were built by the city government (London County

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Council), which were rented out directly by the city at very moderate prices to thousands of families. The city government doesn't lose any money on this venture; on the contrary, it derives a moderate profit, a small return on its invested capital. London is, therefore, comparatively free from the plague of extortionist landlords.

There is no real reason why Chicago cannot follow the example set by London. Such a policy would have been of much greater importance than municipal ownership of the streetcar system or other public utilities, which are, after all, not such a heavy burden upon the public. A cent more or less is of no importance to the average man compared to the rent that he pays.

If we do not want to follow the example set by England's capital city, which has a municipal system that has reached a high degree of development, and which is free from cheap politics, why shouldn't we follow the example set by New York? New York already has an anti-high rent law. Governor Miller of New York has signed a bill authorizing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest one

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1922.

hundred million dollars in building model tenement houses, in which the apartment shall be rented out at a price not exceeding nine dollars a month per room. This means that a comfortable apartment of four rooms will cost no more than thirty six dollars a month for rent, while an apartment like that in Chicago rents for from sixty to seventy-five dollars a month.

The Insurance Company, which is a business corporation, will not lose anything by that undertaking but will receive a moderate and sure dividend. A large corporation can be satisfied with a five or six per cent return on its invested capital while a private landlord is not satisfied even with a ten or fifteen per cent return on his investment.

That which New York has done, Chicago can certainly do. Chicago will do it when large numbers of Chicago tenants will conscientiously fight to free themselves from the chains of conscienceless landlords and will not delude themselves with false hopes that the rent crisis will be solved by itself, without any effort on their part.

WPA (111) 1200 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1922.

WILL THEY SUCCEED IN IT?

(Editorial)

The Chicago landlords are getting ready for a new skin-remedy operation to be performed upon their tenants next spring. There are rumors that there will be a fifteen to twenty per cent increase in rent. Wages in many industries have been lowered by that percentage. Many industries do not pay any wages at all because there is no work. Thousands of people are not able to pay the terrifically high rents demanded now. The landlords refuse to recognize this situation, and, believing that their tenants will not be able to find new living quarters, they are getting ready for a new holdup of the tenants' pocketbooks.

It is known that last year, when the landlords wanted to perform a similar operation, there arose a movement for anti-rent laws. The bills failed to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1922.

pass in the legislature because there were not enough brave lawmakers to defend the interests of the people. But the good luck of the landlords' last year may not hold this year, because the new rentals are even more outrageous than those of last year. The landlords should not forget that the tenants are in the majority, and they will be patient only up to a certain point. Even the influence of their "friends" in Springfield will not help the landlords once they overstep that point. They will have only themselves to blame if their "right" to rob their tenants is, once and for all time, taken away from them.

Forward, November 12, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A Society in Chicago to Help the Sufferers From Tuberculosis

What they do for the sick: A woman who was saved from being deported.
They Want to Build a Home

No one wants to be sick. When a person has a headache he thinks he is the most sick person in the world; similarly with persons who suffer from toothache or similar ailments. Each sufferer thinks his pain is worse. But there is a much more serious ailment than headache or toothache. When this sickness is mentioned your blood turns cold, and you feel a chill going through your body.

It is enough just to mention the word "Consumption", and you see the Angel of Death before you. They call this sickness "The White Plague" and "Proletarian" sickness, because from that sickness you turn pale and thin, and this disease is spread mostly among Workers.

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Forward, November 12, 1921.

A Society in Chicago to Help the Sufferers From Tuberculosis

The name alone is nothing. It is the conditions in which those sufferers live, that drive them into the arena of "The Angel of Death".

The hard work, the long hours, the poor living quarters, the under-nourishment, and the general environment, shorten the life of the Worker by ruining his health.

This disease begins with holes in the lungs and ends in general shrinking of the body, loss of weight, and loss of blood. By that time the patient is a candidate for a Sanitarium.

As a rule, the Worker, particularly the poor-worker, does not take care of his health. So long as he is able to remain on his feet he considers himself in good health. He continues working at his machine until he drops, or he starts spitting blood. Then only, he begins to think that there is

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something wrong with him but by that time it is too late to regain his lost health, and he begins to feel that he is dying gradually, and such suffering is worse than Death.

When such victims enter a Sanitarium all efforts are made to save them, and if it is not possible at least all efforts are made to lengthen their lives. The patient, naturally, is given the best hopes that he will be able to free himself from the clutches of The Angel of Death. These hopes raise the morale of the unfortunate victim, and he begins to believe in miracles and considers even one hour's life is good.

Many of these victims suffer many hardships before they succeed in entering a hospital or sanitarium.

Realizing this, a few women assembled and agreed to organize a Society, whose task shall be to provide for those workers who fall victims of the Proletarian sickness. This was about three years ago. These few women organized that Society

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under the name of the Chicago Consumptive Society. At first the Chicago Jews took very little interest in the work of these women. Gradually, the Jews of Chicago became more interested in what was being done for the consumptives and began giving donations to all undertakings of the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society. This organization, now has a membership of over a thousand men, women, and children, and the women of this Society are doing admirable work. They have until now served 68 families from gradual-death, by guarding their health before the Proletarian disease has developed.

For the lighter cases; that is, such cases as where the disease is in its first stage, the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society made arrangements with the Chicago Fresh Air Hospital, to accept all patients that it will send. The Society pays \$20.00 a week for each patient, and they receive the best of care there.

The loyal women of the Society go through a great deal of worry to provide for the victims of Consumption. When the husband is taken to the hospital, they not only care for the husband but they also provide for the family. Food, clothing,

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" milk, cream, butter and eggs are bought by the Society at wholesale prices and distributed among the patients and their families, both at home and in the hospital.

Those patients sent to the fresh-air hospitals come back from there in good health.

This Society saved a sick woman from being deported.

The charities wanted to send this woman to the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, and from there the woman would have been sent back to the country from which she came, on the ground that she was a burden to the City.

The Society then took this woman under its care, restored her to health, and saved her from being sent out of the United States.

The Chicago Consumptive Aid Society is connected with the best physicians and lung specialists in the City who use their best medical efforts to bring their

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patients back to health. To send patients to the hospital costs a lot of money. The Society finances this institution through entertainments, dance, raffles, picnics, tag-day, and so on. This organization arranged a ball for tonight at the Ashland Auditorium, where it is hoped that the Jews of Chicago, especially the Workers, will assist this undertaking, because the consumptive institution was organized by women-workers and exists for the poor workers who are afflicted with the Froletarian disease - Consumption.

The Society holds its meetings every first and third Wednesday of the month at the Labor Lyceum. Bessie Hirschberg, President, and Mrs. S. Pearlmuter is Secretary.

The Society is arranging a campaign, to start building a hospital of its own.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 61, Wk. of Aug. 28, 1920. p.87.

Mrs. Minnie Jacobs Berlin has celebrated her twentieth anniversary as a probation officer of the Juvenile Court. In addition to serving in this capacity since 1899, she has aided thousands of Jewish men, women and children in the courts. Mrs. Berlin has performed a number of other charitable deeds, including a great deal of personal service work among the Jewish prisoners at Joliet.

She was appointed by former Governor Dunne in 1915, as a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of January 30, 1920. Vol. 37-38, p.10.

Benjamin J. Rosenthal has organized the Chicago Housing Association in an effort to remedy the city's congested housing evil. An eighty-acre tract of land has been purchased at 87th and State and one-hundred-seventy-five model houses will be erected. Mr. Rosenthal expects a total of 10,000 applications for the homes.

WPA (ILL.) PR01 30775

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

ON THE COMMUNITY STAGE

by

J. Leibner

Benjamin J. Rosenthal is one of our Chicagoans who frequently takes the initiative in various tasks that benefit the community. Six years ago, Mr. Rosenthal drew a great deal of attention to himself when he undertook to secure jobs for persons unable to get any work because of their advanced age. Many persons in this community who had been reduced to begging bread, or to asking charity, were thus, through his efforts, again made self-supporting.

Now he has a new plan. He has organized a "Chicago Housing Association" to provide homes for working people at cost price. Anyone desiring a home can pay for it in monthly installments. This will eliminate the necessity of moving because there are children in the home, or because the landlord dislikes the tenant. This association will also eliminate the real-estate and loan sharks.



Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

The directors of the association, besides Mr. Rosenthal, are: Able Davis, A. D. Lasker, Miss Minnie Law, Julius Smetenko, J. Ogden Armour, P. W. Upham, Simon O'Donnell, Harriet Vitas, and other well-known personalities.

All expenses for this undertaking will be financed by private individuals. The project is, as you see, not a commercial one, nor is it a charitable enterprise. It has arisen as an obligation of man toward his fellow man. For further information, phone Randolph 6163.

Do you know where these homes will be located? A large tract of land at 87th and State Streets has been purchased by the association, and the most modern homes will be built. The buyer will be insured, in the event of death, and aid will be extended to those who, because of illness, will be unable to continue payment.

We are very happy because a Jew is the instigator of this great project. We thank Mr. Sol Klein for bringing it to our attention.



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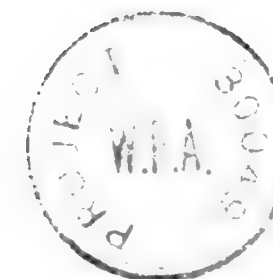
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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

THE DUTY OF CAPITAL

(Editorial)



The short duration of the cloakmakers' strike in Chicago is a happy phenomenon. It indicates that both sides arrived at an immediate understanding, regulating their negotiations so that in the future they may work together in greatest harmony. Naturally, cloak manufacturers had to make concessions to workers in order to give them reason to return quickly and to resume their work. We must give them (the cloak manufacturers) credit for their quick action. A prolonged strike would have spelled ruin for both parties, the industry and the workers. A very important third party would also have suffered thereby, namely, the workers' unfortunate Jewish relatives in Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Rumania.

In many Eastern European countries money can now be sent directly to the individual. When the Jewish worker in America earns a salary he does not

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need to rely on relief societies but can, in most instances, send his money directly to the relatives across the sea. This is only possible if he works steadily and receives a good wage. If not, he must strike for many weeks, depending on a minimum to satisfy his own needs and to carry him through the bad times.

If both parties had this in mind when they decided to end the strike quickly, then they have certainly earned the gratitude of many war victims who depend on the aid received from the well-employed, well-paid Jewish cloakmakers in Chicago.

The quick adjustment of differences between cloak manufacturers and workers is also, indirectly, from a social and economic point of view, a happy and welcome phenomenon. Manufacturers have demonstrated their comprehension of the trend of the times. Today we are experiencing one of the most critical moments in the economic existence of mankind. New economic and socio-economic factors seek to improve upon and to displace the old forms. Old

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economic modes and methods cannot compare or compete with new ones. We do not believe that a stubborn, old, economic conservatism can save the old system. On the contrary, the more stubborn the old economic forces are, the greater are their chances of becoming obliterated.

The time in which Capital dictated its terms and the workers had to accept them, is past. The concept wherein the producing forces are entitled to earn a decent living without being wage slaves any longer, as in the good old days, is at present too strongly entrenched not only in the minds of workers, but also in the minds of all other classes of people. The present strife between Capital and Labor no longer entails wages only, it demands a better, a finer, a more pleasant way of living. In England, for instance, the struggle between Capital and Labor called for fewer working hours.

The English workman will compromise on the question of wages but not on the working-time schedule. He understands that his right to live and enjoy life is as well founded as that of any other class of people.

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Should he spend his entire day in the factory, when will he enjoy life? In earlier times (Middle Ages) the worker was promised his reward in the next world. The Christian Church, especially, of that time, set up the poor man as an assured candidate for Eden, in order the better to exploit him in this world. Today the worker no longer accepts this illusion of a heavenly reward; he wants cash in this world, which demand is, of course, not wrong. It is the destined duty of Capital to acknowledge the workers' right to money in this world. He is entitled to enjoy life the same as everyone else. In order to do so, he must have two things: the necessary means and the necessary time. This means, better wages and fewer working hours.

We doubt very much whether Capital will be the loser in the long run, if it acknowledges its duties to the worker. We still believe that well-paid, well-rested, satisfied workers can accomplish more and produce more than badly paid, tired, embittered workers. It is hard to believe that the clever agents of Capital cannot recognize this.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

The transition from piece work to time work and weekly wages in the cloak-making industry must certainly be a disagreeable one to manufacturers who are at present loaded with orders. But from a broad social and economic point of view, the establishment of a weekly wage and a forty-four-hour work week is one of the most important socio-economic reforms in America's economic life. The fact that Jews were the first to install this important reform--the cloakmaking industry being almost entirely in Jewish hands--fills us with pride and stands as a credit to our nation. This reform will not be limited to the cloakmaking industry alone. It must find its way into other industries, and to us Jews will belong the credit for seeing it through. Millions of people will thank us for it, for making their lives pleasanter and easier.

It is very important to fix firmly the fact that to both sides, the Jewish workers and the Jewish manufacturers, belongs the credit for this great deed, and as we have grounds to be happy with the improved livelihood of our workers so we have reason to be proud that Jewish manufacturers in a great industry were the first to recognize the duties of Capitalism.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

ARE THE CHILDREN TO BLAME?

(Editorial)

How often do you read the Bible? If you do not read it for religious purposes, then read it for literary pleasure. Hundreds of beautifully wonderful stories are found between Genesis and Deuteronomy; love stories, as the story of Ruth, the travel stories of Jacob and his children, stories of heroism such as David's fight with Goliath, or of wars and battlefields, unless the last-mentioned have become tedious reading as a result of the last four years. Translator's note: This refers to World War.]

There is only one type of story that is not found in the Bible. The Bible contains no comic tales, no humorous whimsies. Nothing written for the sake of ridicule has remained in any literature as a work of actual value. People do not devote their deepest thoughts to writing merely in jest. Those who read nothing but comic or ridiculing material learn very little from it.

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Let us recall the story of Judah and Tamar. Judah's sons died young without leaving any heirs. Only Tamar, his daughter-in-law, remained. She was first the wife of Judah's elder son who died leaving no offspring. Tamar then married the younger son, as was the custom in that ancient Hebrew era. But he too died leaving her childless.

Tamar was grief stricken and full of despair. Disappointed in her hopes of becoming a mother she left for the market place. When Judah met her there he thought she was a prostitute.

This happened just before Noten Torah (the giving of the Torah). No rigid rules of social morals as yet existed. Old Judah did not wish his family to become extinct, to leave no heir. Thus he took his former daughter-in-law [as wife]. Thus too did the tribe of Judah beget the progeny from which there came King David and the founders of the Jewish Kingdom.

We are far removed now from the acts of those ancient times. Yet the moral lesson of this beautiful Biblical story came to our mind when we read of the

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actions of the city administration of Newark, New Jersey.

At the expense of the city of Newark a home has been established for unwed mothers, under the supervision of the mayor and under the management of the Board of Health.

The purpose of the Home is not to punish the unfortunate but to make a place for them where, at least for six months, mother and child may receive the necessary love and protection which lead to the path of adjustment. The mother is not considered an outcast. When her parents oust her the Home becomes her guardian, and when she is in a position to leave, she receives enough aid to carry on under honest and adjusted circumstances within the community.

Founders of the Home in Newark agree that it is the duty of the state to care for those who are morally unfortunate as well as for those who are ill or poor.

Two hundred such cases occur in the city during the year. On the average,

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these mothers range from eighteen to twenty-two years of age. If the work of the Home is carried on successfully, it will mean that four hundred potentially good citizens are saved from shame and moral degradation.

In all America there are over one hundred and fifty thousand such cases, and only recently has one city been found which recognizes its duty to establish a home, a rescue station for unfortunate human souls. It is a serious problem for the thinking part of mankind.

No matter what we think of the unwed mother--and the story of Tamar teaches us not to condemn the fallen woman--there can be no two opinions regarding the innocent children who are born under these unfortunate circumstances.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

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THE FIGHT AGAINST THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

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It was learned through a New York newspaper that the U. S. government is keeping a close watch on foreign language newspapers in order to determine whether or not they are loyal to our republic and the established government. It appears that all newspapers in America printed in languages other than English are carefully read and translated by government officials. Such articles as advocate revolution and Bolshevism are clipped and classified. In Washington there is a suspicion that the foreign language press is disloyal to America.

Certain political circles believe that this press should be entirely suppressed. Naturally such an idea can never be realized since millions of American citizens who came from European countries understand their mother tongue much better than they do English, and have a right to read the newspapers they understand best. What officials can do in this situation is to watch the foreign language press and censor it. A law could be established whereby

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

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permission or a license would be required in order to publish a

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foreign language newspaper. Naturally a license would be issued only to persons who are trustworthy and upon whom the government can definitely depend.

But it is questionable whether we shall ever reach this stage because government officials find the foreign language press, with very few exceptions, loyal to the United States.

Of the many Jewish newspapers in this country only three are questionable. Two of them are not even newspapers. They are the organs of small groups and appear so to speak without publicity. Neither the Jewish newspaper public nor the publishers and journalists are aware of their existence. They can be explained to the government in simple terms. Anything said by these local corner sheets does not indicate the stand of the Jewish press in reference to the American government and its institutions. The third Jewish newspaper suspected by the government is, with respect to circulation, a very large

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newspaper. It is not a Jewish paper but a Socialist one which

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happens to be printed in Jewish. It does not represent the interests of the Jewish people but of the Socialist Party.

Should the government find it disloyal, let the government deal with the Socialist Party and not with American Jews.

The entire American Jewish press, as long as it is not a class press, is no less patriotic than its American counterpart, and does its share in aiding the government. We maintain that the duty of the government officials assigned to the Jewish Press, is to declare openly what an overstatement it is to assert that the Jewish Socialist paper in America is disloyal and unpatriotic. We find it more conservative than the Socialist newspapers printed in English and that its Socialist principles are economic rather than political.

In truth the representatives of the Jewish Socialist press concern themselves much more with economic problems than with political ones. Toward problems

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of politics, national and international, this press has a set

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attitude which is as old as Socialism itself and is therefore no special attitude at all, for it is too stereotyped and too mechanical. The influence of this press on economic problems has nothing to do with loyalty and patriotism. Its political influence need alarm no one; its political influence may be compared to that of the Quakers. When all is said and done, this fact must be brought to mind; we do not deal here with a Jewish organ but with a Socialist one which happens to be printed in Jewish.

Since we do not read them all, we can have no definite opinion regarding the patriotism of other foreign language newspapers. Yet we believe that the greater part of them is loyal and patriotic. Only a small fraction of them serves the interests of economic groups which have their own ideas of America and its institutions. On these grounds we maintain that the fight against the foreign language press for the purpose of suppressing it is not an honorable one. Certain circles must have certain interests in suppressing it. We mean to say here that these groups are not motivated by pure American patriotism

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

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I E but rather by selfish considerations. We would not be surprised
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the foreign-born citizen, wish to do away with his press thinking
thereby to retain his vote. Should these politicians be success-
ful in bringing to Congress a bill to suppress the foreign language press, it
would not be difficult to prove that their accusations are false and that the
exception is being used to represent the rule. By presenting a few radical,
irresponsible sheets they attempt to link to them hundreds of newspapers which
are absolutely loyal to America and American institutions. It is the duty of
the representatives of the foreign language press in America to take the neces-
sary steps to stop this group of questionable politicians from fishing in
murky waters. Especially in this critical moment when every country is in a
state of turmoil, is it easily possible to sway public opinion. Therefore we
must be active and must not permit reactionary politicians to poison public
opinion against this press.

We also hope that from the material now being gathered by government officials

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the conclusion drawn will affirm the loyalty of the foreign

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language press to the United States government. The government
itself will not permit this press to be suppressed or limited.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1919.

Child Welfare.

Late last spring, I brought to your attention the calling made by the United States Government through its Child Bureau and different Social Agencies of America to help save 100,000 babies of the 300,000 that die every year, and whose deaths are avoidable. Illinois had a quota assigned to it of 5,625. This quota was subdivided again throughout the entire state, and naturally Chicago had the largest share. The various agencies of Chicago volunteered their facilities and cooperation, and in the same spirit, the Institute offered its cooperation.

Our Bureau was open from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. daily, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, the first day being June 15. During this time, infants and babies under six were weighed and measured and otherwise examined as to their general physical well being. The station was in charge of our trained nurse, who devoted her time between the Infant Welfare Station and the grounds.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1919.

A volunteer registrar was assigned each afternoon to assist the nurse in making out duplicate records, one for the Government and a copy which remained with us. Any child that was underweight or under measure or did not pass the general inspection was reported for medical and other attention to the General Child Welfare Bureau and the Volunteer Nurses Association.

In connection with the Bureau, an Infant Welfare Exhibit was in constant progress. Some sixty charts in Yiddish and in English graphically illustrating the step by step development of child welfare from prenatal times until it passes its youthful period were described the mothers who visited the Bureau. Those who were unable to read and appreciate the English charts had the opportunity of reading and studying and observing the charts in Yiddish placed next to the English ones. We hope to continue this educational work throughout the entire year, and to send our exhibit, which is probably the only one in the city, especially the Yiddish charts, to the different settlements and schools in our immediate vicinity. Over 500 babies have been given individual attention, and

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January, 1919.

we hope that before the year is over, we may be able to report having examined and looked after the interest and welfare of a thousand babies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Dec. 1918-Jan. 1919.

[NEEDS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY]

The districts into which our former neighbors have moved are approximately three and a half to five miles from the Institute respectively; One is the great Lawndale district with an approximate Jewish population of 100,000. The other is the North West Side, with an approximate Jewish population of 75,000. These districts have grown, particularly the Lawndale district, in so rapid a fashion that it was most difficult to keep up with its growth, in that section of the city as well as on the North West Side. But particularly in the Lawndale district, there is practically no facility provided for the expression of the people who live there. There is no Institution to meet the perfectly natural demand of an outlet for the residents along social, recreational and intellectual lines.

Outside of a number of Talmud Torahs that have been established to meet the purely religious needs of the community, the children have no avenue of self-expression sufficient for their purpose. The young men and the young women are likewise placed in an embarrassing position and have to

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Dec. 1918-Jan. 1919.

find avenues of recreation and social contacts which very often lead into dangerous channels. These are no theories. The statements which I have made are based upon facts; facts that unfortunately stare us in the face and cause us to be ashamed of our neglect.

In the Juvenile Court, the Boys Court, and other socialized courts in our city, it was formerly the pride of the Jew to be able to state that as far as he was concerned these courts might never have been today. He finds himself in a position of having to bend the head in shame and to face daily, upon visitation in these same courts, the call from the daily docket of the Golsteins and the Bernsteins in much larger numbers than is at all necessary, and all, in my opinion, because the community was near-sighted and negligent and did not provide the necessary social machinery to give these boys who today are 18, 20, and 25 years of age the chance, ten years ago, to function as normal children should, so that they consequently found their own methods of social contact, with these consequent results.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

Sunset Lodge

In co-operation with the Social Service League, 160 girls were sent to Sunset Lodge. Here, too, we registered the girls, arranged for their medical examination, and had them assembled prior to their leaving for camp. While the Social Service League paid all of the expences of conducting the camp and managing it from their end, 160 girls were registered for the camp and distributed throughout the camping period in five groups beginning June 28, and the last group leaving August 24.

This camp was primarily organized for girls who came under the direction of several dependent agencies, such as the Relief Society, the Bureau of Personal Service, the Home Finding Society, and the Dispensary and so forth.

In fact, no girl was permitted to register for camp unless she came recommended by one of these agencies. The age limit here was fourteenn years.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 56, Wk. of Nov. 9, 1916.

[LAWNDALE COMMUNITY COUNCIL]

A meeting was held in the Lawndale district for the purpose of creating a Lawndale Community Council. Invitations were sent to each of the larger organizations in Lawndale as well as all social centers, synagogue, Hebrew school, etc..

Among those present at the Council were Judge Harry M. Fisher, Miss Minnie F. Low and Sarah Blumenthal Schaar of the Bureau of Personal Service, and Dr. Boris D. Bogan, Field Secretary of the National Conference of the Jewish Charities.

The purpose of the Council is to unify all social effort in the District, and to effect a better understanding between existing organizations, working for the common good.

The first united effort will be in the interest of activities concerning the school children. This will involve Parent-Teacher Associations.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, April 6, 1918.

LYNCHING IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Tribune may congratulate itself. Its agitation for lynching and pogroms brought about good results.

In our editorial "The Nearest Relative," the Chicago Tribune had recently agitated in favor of organizing a modern "Klu Klux Klan" according to the pattern of the famous inciting gang that terrorized the South after the Civil War. Its agitation was effective and the millionaire publishers of the Chicago Tribune can now hang up a picture in their palaces, for their own pleasure, portraying a wild mob of "Klu Klux Klan" or reactionaries in the act of killing an innocent man.

The Chicago Tribune is progressing. Thirty years ago it had demanded that the courts should string up all socialists; now it no longer thinks of such nonsense as state justice and sentences. Why waste time and energy on such a thing that can be carried through, so easily, by "direct action."

It can command its art-slave, McCutcheon, to draw an artistic cartoon which shall inspire its devoted students to further lynchings and pogroms. The

The Daily World, April 6, 1918.

brutality of the students in Valparaiso, the vulgarity of the professors, the Zionism of the capitalistic black-yellow press and, last of all, the murdering of an innocent man in the State of Illinois, - show that America is now living through an internal crisis. Everything that is bestial and corrupt within man is now publicly exposed.

We are engaged in a great struggle between light and darkness; between man and animal. And the cardinal thing is not to abate the struggle for light and humanity and not to drop the sacred banner of socialism, even if it requires, thereat, many sacrifices.

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JEWISH

The World, October 31, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MOTHERS LEAGUE OPENS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF MILK

The Mothers League opened a vigorous campaign to save the lives of the children of Chicago, who are imperiled due to the high cost of milk. The Health Commissioner, Dr. Dill Robertson, will, starting today, be overflooded with thousands of petitions by mothers from all parts of Chicago, demanding that the city establish milk stations in various districts, where milk should be sold at low rates.

This step was taken at yesterday's meeting of the League Executive, in the Forward office. It was announced that the movement to organize the women against the high cost of living is being brilliantly carried through and that the mothers are joining the League in great masses. Mrs. Fanny Schmild, organizer of the 34th Ward, reported that a branch of the Mothers League was already organized in that district.

The World, Oct. 25, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

BUTCHERS VICTORIOUS - BOSSES SIGN CONTRACT

The planned strike of the butchers was avoided yesterday, when the employers became frightened and signed a contract with the Union, granting the exposed conditions.

The Butchers' Union, Local 598, has therefore celebrated a victory over the Hebrew Butchers' Association, which closed an agreement in which the workers have, among other clauses, won the following:

A raise of three dollars a week for all workers; pay for all Jewish holidays; the complete recognition of the Union; Union signs in all stores; the working hours shall be from two to six on legal holidays and the working hours on regular working days are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, from 6 until 6; Thursday from 6 to 11; Friday, from 6 to 2; Saturday evening until 11; Sunday from 6 until 2 P.M.

At present there remains a few small butchers who do not belong to the Butchers' Association and have, as yet, not settled. However, the Union is certain that they will follow the examples of the majority.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

LAND MONOPOLIES

The monopoly of the natural resources of our land means the unavoidable impoverishment of many people. We are unable to have industrial justice and social welfare because of the existence of the monopoly--the monopoly of land, the monopoly of natural resources, the monopoly of power over other people's lives. The great evil of land monopoly lies in the fact that it tends to increase the number of farmers who are forced to rent land, and also makes it impossible for city people, who have no land, to become farmers. The evil of the monopoly of natural resources is shown in the miserable wages received by those who work in these fields. The natural resources from which coal, copper, silver, and all the minerals are mined, belong to gigantic corporations; they are in the hands of an exploiting class of speculators.

A few figures will illustrate the fact that all the wealth of the land is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 303

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

concentrated in the hands of the few, and that a small percentage, a few individuals control all the prices [of commodities] and all the wages [of workers] in the country. In 1914 our national income was close to twenty billion dollars. This included the interest on various loans and investments, the profits from various businesses, and wages and salaries.

According to the income-tax reports, 7,509 persons, each having a net income of \$50,000 or more, had a million dollars in 1914, about one-twentieth of the whole national income. There were 357,515 persons who had to pay the Federal income tax and who had a total income of about four billion dollars that year [1914], almost one-fifth of the national income.

One or two per cent of the population who live in cities, own the largest portion of the land in the big cities. Thirteen families own about one-twentieth of all the land in Greater New York. One hundred families own

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

one-ninth of the land of that state; about 5,000 families own about one-half the land; although the population of that state is about 5,400,000, approximately 1,000,000 families.

The official government bulletin shows that seventeen per cent of the farms in the country comprise more than fifty per cent of the value of all the farms of this country. About five per cent of the population own nearly all the land. Commissioner Davis of the former Bureau of Corporations (sic) reported in 1914 that 1,694 owners of timber land had leased more than one-twentieth of the land in the United States, from Canada to the Mexican border, a sum total of 105,600,000 acres, and, at the same time, sixteen people own nearly half of this sum total, or 47,000,000 acres.

The steel corporations of the United States control about sixty per cent of the raw materials of the land and about one and one-half per cent of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

stockholders of the United States steel corporations own fifty-seven per cent of the stock. The Standard Oil Company last year owned eighty-eight per cent of all the oil in this country.

This concentration of land resources does not permit the people at large to benefit by them. What can be done about this ow can we break this monopoly?

A good means of breaking the monopoly of land resources would be to impose heavy taxes on these corporations. But big capitalists have various ways by which they can evade the payment of taxes, so the only way left is to have the government itself take control of this monopoly, and buy out those who now control them, paying them for their investment.

Many people who bought land at a low price sold that land, and then rebought

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

it, making millions of dollars. We can take the wind out of their sails by imposing heavy taxes upon these people.

Economic equality in this land will be attained only when the soil of this country, the industries, and all the natural resources will be worked and controlled by all the people of this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

THE RUN ON THE BANKS
by
J. Spivak

As a result of the deplorable bankruptcies recently of three private banks on the West Side, some depositors in other banks have grown wary, and have withdrawn their savings, even though their bankers may have reputations for irreproachable honesty.

Someone probably joked about Mr. Schiff's bank, at Twelfth and Halsted Streets, and the joke actually assumed a somewhat serious character, culminating in a small run on the bank.

This, however, does not reflect any discredit on those depositors who save their earnings regularly in this bank, which conducts its business so honestly and conservatively that all deposits are secure.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

Those who were responsible for spreading a false rumor about this safe and sound Schiff and Company bank, causing uninformed depositors to withdraw their savings, committed a horrible crime; it is like yelling "fire" in a crowded theater where there is no fire, and causing a panic among the frantic audience.

The anxiety of some depositors ended when, as was to be expected, each of them was paid in full. This alone indicates that a state bank like Schiff and Company, and some others, can stand the acid test when they are put to it. And the depositors may, as they have until now, rest assured that their money is safe.

The lack of confidence on the part of [some] depositors in state banks began when the Lorimer-Munday Bank crashed, notwithstanding the fact that it was under state supervision. But, first, we should realize that that was an exceptional case, and, second, that after this sad incident, there still remained

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

enough money and valuable real-estate papers for the receiver, Mr. B. Horwich, to pay the depositors a large percentage. The lack of confidence on the part of some depositors, such as those who started a run on Schiff's Bank yesterday, also arises from ignorance.

Private banks find it difficult to place themselves under state control because they do not have the required two hundred thousand dollars in capital.

A movement, therefore, has begun to have the state determine the amount of capital required in accordance with the amount of business the bank does, and to increase its capital steadily in proportion to the increase of business. This would enable a private bank, with a capital of thirty or forty thousand dollars, to be placed under the control of the state.

If the state supervised the smaller banks, many bankruptcies would be avoided

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

because the state would act like a sovereign, forever demanding an accounting, and in the event that bankers were incompetent or dishonest, the state would intercede, and would tell the bankers how to run their business, or else, would take the business out of their hands before the depositors lost their property.

But a sound bank such as Schiff and Company, which is under the supervision of the state, and which has the required capital and a surplus of \$250,000, and assets of \$2,600,000, is certainly safe, and depositors have nothing to fear.

Several depositors lost their interest from July 1 to the present date by withdrawing their money. They also lost a day's wages when they stood in line all day to withdraw their deposits instead of going to work.

The main thing is to have confidence in the bank with which one transacts business, and this confidence can only exist when the banks carry on their business

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

honestly, and when the reputations of the bankers are good. This can be said of Schiff's Bank. Therefore, there is no reason why some depositors should become excited and want to withdraw their deposits, especially when they can withdraw their money at any time without any notice, notwithstanding the fact that the banks have a legal right to demand of their depositors a **sixty-day** notice before they draw any money. Let us have less excitement and more deliberation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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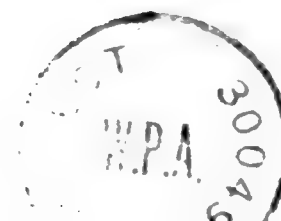
Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

THE FARMERS' REVOLUTION

By I. Duo

When the farmers declared a strike last week demanding higher prices for their products, Chicago began to feel a milk scarcity. Thousands of farmers are struggling heroically against the armed sheriffs. As the farmers seek to effect a complete paralysis in the milk industry, those who are not familiar with the history of the farmer consider this action spontaneous and accidental. They cannot understand where the farmer gained the courage for such a revolt.

The truth is however, that the present farmers' revolt is no accidental phenomenon, but has its roots in economic conditions. This may be an indication that the American labor movement stands before a new epoch in its development and that the present uprising may affect the economic life of America.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

In the past ten years there has been a movement to organize all American farmers into unions similar to the established trade-union pattern. Many such attempts have been made although in most states, the farmers are organized into various types of organizations. This plan is unsuccessful only because the farmer is loath to throw off his petty-bourgeois psychology. He does not understand that, at a certain point, his interests converge with those of the industrial worker.

Recently however, a revolution has been taking place in the mind of the farmer. He is reaching the conclusion that the consumer and the producer have the same struggle to fight against those who take advantage of both. Above all, the farmer has finally become aware of the economic situation.

He has realized that the industrial worker through organization gains higher wages, while the farmer, who must buy, from time to time, improved and more expensive equipment, receives the same prices for his products. He can't



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

figure out why the worker pays more for farm products, due to the railroad tariff, while the farmer receives less for his products. These, and other factors, made him realize that if he were organized with the workers, their combined strength could force the national legislature to effect economic reforms.

Last November the farmers' organizations held their national convention in Chicago. Representatives of the Federation of Labor from four states were present. There the cornerstone for an alliance between farmers and workers was laid; plans were considered for the inauguration of a national co-operative movement to attain solidarity between the urban and rural community.

The organized workers rejoiced at the news, since such a movement will make it possible to buy directly from the farmer, which will benefit him, and will also stimulate the farmer to demand union-made goods. Thus the



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

entire labor movement will profit. At that time the American Federation of Labor, inspired by the convention, appointed a ways and means committee to make definite plans to unite both groups and call another convention. The Federation is aware that the organized farmers can strengthen the power of the organized workers, so that together they can struggle for their own interests.

As we can see, the recent strike which the farmers won, was not an accident, but arose from their dissatisfaction with the dealers who refused to meet their demands. When Chicago needed milk, everyone realized that the farmer played a highly important role in city life, and that he was entitled to recognition.

Although the farmers are already organized in groups similar to labor unions, in most cases they are not officially affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The fact remains that the organized workers support



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1916.

the farmers' movement and are ready to help it. The Chicago Federation of Labor aided the strikers and has participated in all their activities.

The farmers' revolution indicates the rise of a new epoch in the American labor movement. It is safe to say that we are standing now on the eve of important events in the economic life of America.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

A LAW WITH A "TRICK"

IV Remembering by what superhuman effort the Immigration Bill and the "Literacy Test" were twice defeated, and seeing now that despite the work of Congressman Sabath and all friends of unrestricted immigration, the bill in its third introduction has passed the House of Representatives by a large number of votes, we must admit that the chances to kill the Immigration Bill for the third time are rather slim. We cannot expect President Wilson in light of the present situation to provoke Congress by again vetoing the bill. Even if he should do this, it is doubtful whether it would help; his previous veto was almost defeated.

Thus we can assume that the bill will become a law. The war is partly responsible. The cry raised against "hyphenated citizenship" and the questionable conduct of several Germans in America made it possible for the bill to receive strong support in Congress. It would be of no avail to protest.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

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III H Such is the sentiment of the country. The only hope is that after
I G the world is at peace and the rumors of American participation in the
IV war have ceased and the country has experienced the effects of the
law, it will not remain a law for long. Its dangers and harmful
character will then be clearly exposed, for it is not an open and direct
law, but a law with a "trick" and the "trick" is the "literacy test".

Let us assume that our representatives in Washington have decided that it is advisable to close America's gates for awhile to the stream of immigration. Perhaps they think that America cannot absorb the immigrants quickly enough, or that the foreigner lowers the living standard of the American workers, or whatever their grounds may be--then they should say, "Close the door! Do not let people possessing vast sums of money enter. Do not let merchants buy and sell merchandise". Or a proposal of similar nature. That would at least be direct and honest. The object would be clear even though it overthrew a great American principle. But what sort of test is the "Literacy Test"? And what effects can we expect from such a test?



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

III G

III H There is hardly any immigration now to America. The war made immi-
I G gration impossible. On the contrary tens of thousands of Italian,
IV Serbian, Bulgarian, German, French and English workers have returned
to Europe in order to serve in the armies of their fatherlands.

Thus we read in the newspapers that in Chicago for instance, the negroes are engaged in the business of street cleaning because of the shortage of Italian labor. A shortage of "hands" for common labor is already being felt. And these "hands" are not fine penmen nor are they connoisseurs of good literature.

There are perhaps many members in Congress, particularly in the Senate who realize this fact, but reacting to the anti-foreign sentiment bred by the war, they will support the bill without too close examination. However when times become normal again, it wont take long for the noxious effects of the bill to reveal themselves. And a protest will be raised by employers of the large number of uneducated workers. The American mechanics and the educated workers, the members of the American Federation of Labor who

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

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III H demanded restrictions on immigration, will see that restrictions
I G will have little or no effect on their wages. Instead of foreign
IV workers, foreign-made goods will come to our shores and compete with
American products more drastically than ever before. Then this law
will be either completely altered or entirely abrogated.

In the meantime we must be aware that the Barnet Bill becomes "a law with a trick".

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15. p. 157.

Emil G. Hirsch elected president of the Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction for 1913-14, October 1913.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute January 1918
Observer

War Service Activities

There is hardly an agency operating in this country that has not developed on its curriculum a well defined emergency war time program along the lines suggested by bodies like the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, THE RED CROSS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES, THE ADMINISTRATION, authorities having to do with important problems in connection with war industries, the amount of insurance and family allotments for soldiers and sailors--and measures in prospect for the treatment of soldiers who return disabled. Some do more, others do less. Each of them, however, are functioning to the best of their capacity--many of them working under special circumstances, because of the increased cost in operation, in contrast to the decrease in income. But there, too, the idea is always foremost to develop a war-time program which shall be definitely constructive in character and in every way of service to the nation.

In co-operation with the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, which was responsible for the developing of a system whereby the relatives in

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Chicago Hebrew Institute January 1918
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America (who have since the war had no word from their relatives in Russia), were placed in communication with their loved ones across the waters, we have distributed 2129 letters out of a total of 3954 received. This mail contained letters not from Jewish relatives abroad to their relatives in this country, but from non-Jews as well. A total of 1338 letters of non-Jews by means of co-operating with the Immigrant Protective League were distributed. Over 1800 letters were not claimed--this, in spite of the many published lists in our local Jewish papers, particularly the Daily Jewish Courier, which co-operated most unselfishly in this important matter.

The duty which is imposed upon the member of the Service Club, and one which is probably of greatest service, is the visiting of the boys' home and becoming a friend of the members of the home. There are quite a number of mothers, who if it were not for the service which the members of the Club intend to give, would probably not hear from their boys. Many of the Mothers are unable to

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Chicago Hebrew Institute January 1918
Observer

read the letters which the boys write in English, and a great many of the boys would not understand the letters which their Mothers write in Yiddish--and thus the problem, which these girls will solve by acting as the happy medium. The visit to the home on the part of the girl member will undoubtedly prove a comfort to the Mother of the family. She will read the letter received from the boy--she will write letters for the boy's Mother--see that they are properly addressed and attend to their sending and thus keep the "Home Fires Burning" and "Hold the Home Lines".

The patriotic object of the Club is to co-operate with other possible agencies in the Community which have direct bearing on serving the soldier. Because of the very large number of boys who have left for service directly from the Institute, the girls feel that their duty lies closest to those, and thus not until all of our boys are cared for will others be considered. For the service they render is a personal service, and the donating of things at large does not carry with it the personal touch.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute January 1918

Observer

Among their meetings, they knit and sew, and now accumulated a considerable stock of finished products in spite of the many pieces which have already been sent away. An interesting auxiliary of the War Service Club is the "Orthodox Old People's Home, Women's Department". A group of old ladies, the youngest 65 and the oldest 90, are busy knitting socks from wool that is supplied them by the Service Club. The finished products they turn over to the Service Club as their contribution.

They are proud of being members of the Organization and wear, with much importance, the Service Club button, which is worn by the members of the Club.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

THE COMBAT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The movement in the United States to abolish capital punishment is a new phenomenon in the social life of America and deserves therefore the reader's attention.

The movement is already significant in the fact, alone, that it started in a country whose people are quite tolerant toward lynchings. In some states one is in danger of being lynched at even the slightest suspicion. And in spite of all this, the movement is gaining headway and can proudly point to the achievement of much success in the short time of its activity.

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WFA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

This Anti-Capital Punishment Society, by the way, was founded through the special efforts of two Jews, Morris B. Cohnat and Norman A. Sarrov, who devoted much time and energy to the realization of their ideal - to found an organization, which should include all the right thinking elements of the entire country. These two Jews are also at present the guiding figures of this movement. Mr. Cohnat is secretary of the organization and Mr. Sarrov is a member of the executive board. The work of the organization is almost exclusively in the hands of these two Jews, who are very enthusiastic about the movement.

In 1911 Mr. Cohnat issued a circular, signed by prominent persons of Chicago and other cities, which he mailed throughout the country, requesting the citizens of the United States to affiliate themselves with the movement for the abolition of capital punishment in the United States, and in 1914 the organization was founded with headquarters in Chicago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

The most prominent citizens of the United States affiliated themselves with the organization, among whom we can find the names of United States senators, as well as governors of many states. The officials of the organization are as follows:

Governor George, W. P. Hunt of Arizona, President; McKenzie Cleland, Louis K. Phillips and M. Catherine Lyons, Vice Presidents; Morris B. Covnat, Secretary; Fae Louis, Treasurer. The following are honorary vice presidents: Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin, United States Senator Moses E. Clap of Minnesota, Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan, Governor Ernest Lister of Washington, and Governor Oswald West of Oregon. Executive Board:- Norman A. Sarrow, Dr. Rudolph B. Von Liebllich, Governor George W. P. Hunt, J. L. McLean and Morris B. Covnat.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

Advisory Board:- Judge Ben P. Lindsey, Edward Markham, Hellen Keller, Rose Pastor Stokes, David Belasco, Raymond Robins, Jack London, and Clarence Darrow.

The movement is gaining followers every day and many of those who were open advocates of capital punishment have been won over to the movement. Governor Dunn of Illinois is also one of the former pronounced advocates of capital punishment, whose name now is among the supporters of the new movement. Soon after the organization was founded, it undertook a crusade against capital punishment and in a short time commemorated a big victory, due to the influence of propaganda of this organization. Thanks to its efforts, the legislatures of the states of Tennessee, and North and South Dakota, abolished capital punishment.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

In the state of Indiana the organization lost its battle against capital punishment by only one vote. This alone shows, that the cause is not a lost one. In time this single vote will be added to those, who voted for the abolition of capital punishment in Indiana. In the Illinois legislature the organization lost its crusade by six votes. In the meantime, let us mention those states, where capital punishment has been abolished, prior to the founding of the Anti-Capital Punishment Society. Those states are: Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maine, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington. It is interesting to note, that the majority of these states is in the West, from which one concludes, that the people of the West are more radically inclined, than the people of the East.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

The Anti-Capital Punishment Society published a brochure in which it explained why capital punishment should be abolished. The main argument is, that in many cases, innocent people have been executed, that murderers do not fear capital punishment and that crime has not abated. The brochure also points out, that criminality is not a judicial question, but a social one and that the present cure for crime is a failure.

The society claims, that to rid society of the criminal plague, it is necessary to have our state institutions serve not as prisons, but as reform institutions, and not under care of politicians, but under the sole guidance of specialists of psychology, who know human character.

This is the duty of the state, just as it is its duty to support schools for children and hospitals for the sick.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1915.

Besides propaganda to abolish capital punishment, the society extends a helping hand to those, sentenced to death. In the movement to free Frank from the gallows, the society deserves much credit for being instrumental in obtaining the commutation of his death sentence. The society organized Frank committees in many cities, agitating in his behalf and thereby creating a pro-Frank sentiment throughout the country, which finally induced Governor Slayton to commute Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment.

The society also saved the lives of five Mexicans, who were sentenced to death in the state of Arizona. The indefatigable and noble work of this organization deserves the support of every citizen in the country. Only through the help and support of all sincere and right thinking people will the society eventually be able to attain its humanitarian aim.

Dr. Benzion Wolf.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

WHAT SHOULD MOTHERS DO WITH THEIR CHILDREN?

By
Becky Vazon

Rather than from a mother whose children encircle her on all sides, each of them demanding a different thing, which she cannot afford, the complaint of children being a nuisance comes from government circles in our large city,--Chicago.

The children, it is claimed, are a terrible nuisance. They are always in unwanted places, block the sidewalks, and make terrific noise with their roller skates. This, however, can be to a certain extent tolerated, but there is something else far more serious. They fly through the streets on their roller skates, exposing themselves to the automobiles. The danger is grave. And so, what should be done?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

There is nothing left for the children to do but vacate the streets.

Our boulevards and immaculate streets are expressly for those who ride around in automobiles, just as if it would be their private property.

Ninety-nine out of one hundred drivers do not care about a human life. To them a human being and a chicken are much the same. That the children's lives are imperiled is something left unmentioned.

But we might ask this question, who should vacate the streets? Should we keep the children locked up in the schools until pitch dark and in the narrow rooms of their homes a whole night, in order to extend the use of the streets only to the privileged auto drivers?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

We will probably be told that the children will then acquire more knowledge. This may be true, but it can only deceive the American mothers, not the Jewish.

Our Jewish mothers, who come from Eastern Europe, know full well the meaning of this. The Jewish mother conjures up in her memory the old Jewish Cheder (Hebrew School), where the mind was developed without any regard for the physical being.

One of the most praiseworthy topics of America is the freedom that is enjoyed by our children. And here a movement is being perpetrated to deprive them of this freedom.

We want to drive them away from the streets.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1914.

The truth of the matter is that it is too hazardous for the children to be playing on the streets. But do the children have sufficient playground space in Chicago?

For a positive answer to this question, visit and catch a glimpse of the nearest playground when children are not in school, and if you find enough space there to accommodate a larger number of children, I will suppress my question.

The playgrounds are so few in comparison with the exigencies of the children, that we can safely say that there is hardly any playground facilities.

And as long as **there** will not be a playground in every block, then the children will have to run freely about the streets. In the meantime, let the automobiles cede the streets to the children.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1914.

ABOLISH THE GRAND JURY

(Editorial)

In the April elections, the voters will have to decide as to whether or not the system of the grand jury should be abolished. Hitherto, the law provides that the state's attorney cannot bring charges against a person involved in a crime without the approval of a grand jury after weighing all evidence privately and without any interference on the part of the accused, the prosecution or the defense.

Since long ago many jurists have wanted to abolish the grand jury. They claim that we can get along just as well without it. Others, however, maintain that if it weren't for the grand jury, the state's attorney could accuse all his enemies of different crimes. The state's attorney would then always be victorious, as he sides with the state's machine that stands the costly trials, whereas the accused must defend himself at his own expense. This will enable the



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state's attorney and his friends to cause their foes a great deal of trouble.

Truthfully, however, the state's attorney can now do the same even with the grand jury in existence. Why does the grand jury now heed the advice of the state's attorney? Rather seldom do jurists occupy the jury bench. The majority on the jury are ordinary citizens who rely upon the state's attorney as the representative of the people, assuming that he works for the interest of society and knows what he does.

The opponents of the grand jury reason that if this ancient institution is not advantageous, why should it obstruct progress? At a meeting of Chicago's business men, Chief Justice Olson discussed this question at length, and showed why the Chicago judges would be able to render better services without the grand jury. As the case is now, a judge of the Municipal Court sends the trial of a criminal to another court, notwithstanding that he reviewed the case and is capable of rendering a just decision.

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"Without the grand jury," contends Chief Justice Olson, "the Municipal Court will be in a position to devote its time to the long waiting list of thieves, stick-up men, incendiaries, etc., and, in coordination with the Criminal Court, both can rid Chicago of the many crimes which have made it famous in all parts of the world."

On the other hand, those who do not want to have the grand jury abolished are not so convincing and logical in their arguments as is Chief Justice Olson. Their only claim is that the state's attorney will be endowed with more power to do evil. But need the state of Illinois always have such state's attorneys as should be suspected of committing evils? Why shouldn't we seriously consider the proposal of having the State act not only as the prosecution but also as the defense? This will eliminate suspicion against State justice. If the grand jury is unsalable and if there is the slightest suspicion that the state's attorney can do evil in behalf of society, this should be stopped in a direct manner and not in a round about way by preserving the mould which is neither sacred nor advantageous.

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AN INAUDIBLE TRAGEDY

(Editorial)

A bill was recently introduced in the United States Congress to the effect that the government should pay a pension to widows, and from the representatives' attitude toward this bill, it is inferred that they deem it unimportant. At the same time, however, a pension was instituted in several states, such as Colorado, Kansas, and Pennsylvania.

Truthfully speaking, this bill is of utmost importance, because the question of assisting widows actually means that young, innocent orphans shall not be deprived of their mothers and robbed of their homes. We know that when the head of a family passes away, not only does a father and husband die, but also the provider, the vanguard of the



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entire family. The widow cannot work in order to earn a livelihood and take care of her children at the same time. She is, therefore, either compelled to surrender her children to an orphanage or go to work and thereby neglect them.

If a law were enacted granting a pension to widows, and such as to enable them to keep up the morale of their homes, raise and educate their children without sending them to an orphanage, then many a young orphan would not be torn away from their mothers.

This does not imply that we need not have any orphanages. Orphans whose mothers die must be raised in institutions. Also there are children whose mothers are afflicted with sickness or troubles which render them incapable of raising a family.

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The plight of widows was not improved in states where pensions were to a certain extent carried through, due to inadequate funds and to improper methods of supporting widows. A federal law can establish order and can be more advantageous than the action of individual states. In reality, all orphans will be our future citizens, who will voice an opinion in government affairs. This is why the debt to provide them with homes in their early youth rests upon the Federal Government.

At this point, however, we are confronted with something else which demands rather serious deliberation, viz. What widows shall be eligible for pension? Actually the country is replete with widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have not died, but have abandoned their families through either divorce or desertion.

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As soon as a man abandons his home, his wife and children remain in the same dreadful condition as if he would have died. But there are those who think that such widows need not get a pension. Such unfortunate families, they contend, should be investigated and supported by private charitable institutions. Others reason that pensions will act as inducement for men to forsake their families, knowing that the government will provide their wives and children with the necessaries of life.

There are, however, those who nurture the belief that government should not, in general, concern itself with the question of supporting widows. They think that this should be left entirely in the hands of private institutions.

It would be worthy of notice for such people to look through a report

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on widows in Kansas City, in which Judge E. E. Potterfield, of the Juvenile Court, declared that the primary thing which led to improve the lot of the widows was the fact that the majority of children charged with crime were orphans whose mothers were working. This alone will suffice to convince them that private charitable institutions are unable to support the number of widows in each state. And the state, itself, cannot do much more in this respect. Even the majority of reformers in the states that have already attempted to do so, will admit this. This is why it is up to the Federal Government to undertake this task.

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THE UNFINISHED HOSPITAL

(Editorial)

In the coming election, the Board of Cook County Commissioners will implore the local citizens to confirm a loan of \$4,000,000, through the issuance of bonds, in order to complete the construction of the new Cook County Hospital.

Four years ago the local citizen granted the issuance of \$3,000,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of constructing a new county hospital. At that time we were certain this \$3,000,000 would be sufficient to construct a hospital equipped with all the modern improvements. But the Cook County officials know nothing of the art of economizing or sparing when it is a matter of the public's money. And why should they economize or spare? They were not elected to their offices for the sake of the public's interests. Those having power to nominate and appoint their candidate, do so not because this or that candidate is a true friend of the people. In politics



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the whole of society benefits by mutual aid, and when the one who is **elected** has personal obligations to individuals, he must fulfill them on society's account, if he is a politically honest man.

No one accuses the Cook County Commissioners of closing such contracts as have been closed by the convicted Tammany Hall politicians of New York State. But still less will anyone dare to praise those who have wasted the vast sum of \$3,000,000 by claiming that they have acted entirely virtuous upon closing contracts and handing out jobs; that they have done everything for the good of all, manifesting administrative and financial competency.

The dead are not removed from the grave. Nor does public money, which has gone to waste, resuscitate; not even in the minds of those who believe in most anything. The question now is not what has been achieved in the past four years with the \$3,000,000, but whether we should grant another \$4,000,000 to complete the hospital?

The answer to the question can not be two-sided. The present Commissioners of Cook County have proved to be inept to administer such a huge sum of

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public money. The citizens of Chicago are not assured that these commissioners will not waste the new sum of \$4,000,000. They (the Board of Cook County Commissioners) are like simpletons or children who lose everything given to them. They, therefore, can not be entrusted with anything. Thus every earnest citizen should vote against the issuance of new bonds.

The contention that the hospital must be completed would have substance if the Cook County Commissioners were elected for a few decades. But, as the case is, re-elections will be held this fall. Then the people will fully know that the newly elected need be entrusted with a sum of \$4,000,000 to complete the County Hospital. The citizens will have to assume the responsibility of not electing simpletons or children for commissioners, but honest men who should be capable of directing public affairs.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

ON THE ROAD TO PROGRESS

(Editorial)

The present session of Congress should, among other things, take into consideration the proposal by Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson that the government should take into its hands the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

If this step is taken, the government would introduce into this country what has already been in existence in all European countries for a long time. Throughout the entire world, it has long been established that government can serve the interests of the people much better than private enterprise.

The fact alone that such an important matter has been brought before Congress shows that we are on the road to progress, especially because the United States is always cautious in matters relating to government ownership.

Because of the supreme control that private enterprise has on all fields



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of political life, pressure is brought to bear against any government attempt to interfere with it.

Years ago no one would even dare to raise such an issue. Now, however, the Postmaster-General himself promulgated this plan, which met with the approval of the President. This matter had, for some time, been viewed in all its phases by a committee of experts who have prepared an **impartial** report on the whole thing.

The Senatorial Committee will soon make public a report on the practical side of the question. As to us, the fact alone that this issue was raised by a government official who is well posted in Post Office affairs, is sufficient to make us feel confident that the plan is practical.

As regards this proposal, the mere sympathy for it expressed by the President is hardly sufficient, since before it can become law it requires the approval of representatives and senators, which is the great obstacle to legislation of this kind. That this is the case has been shown by the fact that the

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leaders of the Democratic Party have decided not to debate on the subject in this session of Congress. And we all know that President Wilson has stated that he always acts in accordance with the opinion of the party. So he concurs that the matter be postponed.

This shows that the problem of having the government take over the telegraph and telephone systems will not be solved at once, because it is a step too progressive for the reactionary elements in **this country**.



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UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO

Unemployment has become a burning question in this city.

The police, who made an investigation in 27 of the 45 police precincts of Chicago, at the request of the Federal Commission on Industrial Matters, have found 28,231 unemployed persons in these 27 precincts. The unemployed consist of 9,600 tradesmen and 21,377 local residents.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the city police have undertaken to investigate such a problem. It is quite natural for their facts and figures to be somewhat imperfect, because the police are not amply prepared to understand such a fundamental social problem. It is needless to say that in order to investigate a condition such as this, the city should at least engage people possessing the ability, requisite for such an investigation.

It is not enough to enter a home just to find out if anyone is unemployed.



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It is very important to know what effect unemployment has upon the family, upon the small children, and upon the wife of the unemployed. And if unemployment were investigated in such a fashion, we would be able to see for ourselves the dreadful results that emanate from it. There are thousands of families who have been for many months dependent on relief. Last winter 50,000 persons depended on charities, but this year the condition is far worse.

The report, nevertheless, proves that all rumors, indicating that most of the unemployed are not local residents, are not true, though the police investigation was made with this intention. Instead of sending out many idlers, they have consolidated the fact that more than 20,000 of the unemployed are local residents.

This alone is enough to indicate that we are responsible for thousands of lives; that everyone having ample means to live on must remember that, in



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our midst, human lives are lying about without any work in view; that thousands abandon all hopes for better times. They become so disgusted that even when a ray of hope shines forth, they are unable to make a comeback.

It is also pointed out that a few thousand unemployed could procure work, but they don't want it. When a bit more serious thought is directed to this matter, one can readily see how unemployment is crippling one's desire to work. We must certainly agree with those who assert that these people, who would rather want charity than work, are a menace, but we must also face the question of what made these people a menace.

We know that they were all good and useful workers; that they have had, like all of us, human pride and were admirable until unemployment striped them of their work and drove them into the ranks where people depend on the compassion of others; where helplessness becomes so augmented that the former



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hero, the worker, sinks to the abyss of mendicancy. Habit is second nature. They become so accustomed to this abnormal beggarly life that they become immune to any humiliation. The ugliest platitude about human nature then comes to the man who no longer retains his pride. And the worst phenomenon in city life is unemployment, which brings a person to such a condition. Therefore, everybody ought to feel indebted to those who cannot work. There are adequate panaceas to bring this abasement into a normal state.

At the same time, however, we must remember that by sending many out of town, or other such enactments, the wrong remedies are applied to this disease of inertness and indolence. Even criminals are now being treated humanely. And the Chief of Police, Gleason, declared that all the cases of crime that have lately occurred have no relationship with unemployment; that of all who have been recently arrested, not one said he was unemployed.

It is more sensible that these people, if they are lazy, be given light



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work until they regain their former patience to work, for if they are entirely forsaken, it follows that they are forever destined to lead the same life.

There is, however, one thing in the police report of unemployment that should be given a great deal of attention, and that is that more than 20,000 unemployed are "foreigners." Particularly, it is important for the Jewish population to understand that, as immigrants, we must cope with this problem rather seriously. Aside from the great number of unemployed within our race, we have also such people as have recently arrived here, and who seek work for the first time. We can easily understand that it is much more difficult for them to find work than it is for some others. That is why unemployment is more widespread among the Jews than among any other group.

Let us for the moment picture one who incurred a debt for the purpose of coming to this country. In the country he came from he left behind a wife, children, parents, or relatives whom he must support, due to the infinite poverty prevailing abroad. Among other things, he has no command of the



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language, which renders it difficult for him to find a job.

Relief for the unemployed in the Jewish community should therefore be more extensive and more effective, because the tribulations are too lamentable to be ignored.

We hope, however, that conditions will soon brighten up. Work will soon set in the trades in which Jewish workers are engaged. Then the plight of the unemployed will also take a turn for the better.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 26, 1914.



THE HOUSING QUESTION

One of the most vital problems to cope with in American life is the housing question, for nothing jeopardizes the welfare of the under-paid strata so much as unsanitary, obscure, and noxious tenement houses. This reduces the physical and spiritual status of the broad masses to a horrible plight, because the most essential requisite for a man to live normally is a home. The home is the foundation of our entire social life. If the homes of most citizens of America have been laid on poor foundations, it then follows that this will affect our social life.

That is why the problem of better homes has encompassed all parts of the country, from the largest to the smallest cities and all civic leaders have become active in devising various plans to improve housing conditions.

There is, however, one obstacle that makes this whole problem rather diffi-



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cult. Aside from devising plans as how to construct better, more airy and comfortable houses, these houses should be accessible to the poorer classes of the people. This difficulty is not easy to overcome.

This question therefore invites many diverse opinions. Some contend that every city administration ought to build model houses, which should be rented out at very reasonable rates to tenants. Those who uphold this opinion believe that just as the city has a Health Department, which enforces health regulations for the people, so should it also furnish the people with better dwelling places, because nearly all diseases come from the slum districts.

The more poverty increases in large cities, the more abundant become the tenement houses. And it is well-known to all that sickness and mortality flourish cruelly in these tenement districts. It is therefore the duty of every city to consider the housing problem to the best advantage of the

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poor masses.

Others, however, maintain another point of view. They say that the city should not build houses but enforce laws that shall compel the landlords to build houses fit for people to live in.

At a conference recently held in Cincinnati by various civic leaders and educators, who since lately became interested in the housing question, it was declared that in order to do something about the matter, both opinions should be united and the work for better dwelling places should be carried on on both fronts.

On the one hand, the cities should build the houses from their own treasuries, and on the other, rigid laws should be passed prohibiting tenement houses which are detrimental to human life.

From the reports read by the various delegates, it was to be seen that in



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the cities where practical work was given serious thought both opinions were united.

The chief obstacle the housing question encountered at the conference was that each delegate proposed a different plan as to how the houses should be built.

Among us, in Chicago, a vigorous movement for better dwelling places has already been going on for the past few years. In the beginning the matter was merely investigated and unveiled a sad situation in this city. The tenement houses are poorly constructed. The relationship between the landlords and the tenants is very unsympathetic, and this is why many learned professors and civic leaders entered the movement.

In the meantime, however, their work is limited because, as the delegates themselves declared at the Cincinnati Conference, it would be much



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easier to make laws than to enforce them.

In order for the housing question to have an intrinsic value, it is necessary that the people themselves demand better housing conditions. And if the people themselves would become conscious of the fact that they need better dwelling places, the reformers would devote less time to devising plans and more time to setting them in motion. The trouble is, however, that others worry over the masses' needs, while the masses themselves are dormant.



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JUSTICE

(Editorial)

Two men were arrested on conviction that they had stolen bread and locked up in a dark cell behind iron bars, as common criminals.

These two bread thieves were brought into a South Side Court. They had confessed that they stole the bread because they were out of work for several weeks and there was no work to be had. Feeling the pangs of hunger and seeing that there was no other way that would bring them relief, they determined, against their own will, to steal bread.

Tears came to the eyes of the judge upon hearing the story of these unfortunate men. He then handed them fifty cents and told them to eat a good meal and then look for work. He also said, "It is surprising that you have not held up a railroad."



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This fact shows that unemployment very often drives honest people to commit crimes against their own will especially when nothing is done to ease the tribulations of the unemployed.

Unemployment is no accident in our society. We know that nearly 27 per cent of the workers are unemployed at all times, and that society is indifferent toward the problem.

However, this particular instance proves to us that unemployment forces people to become habitual criminals. It so happened, in this fortunate case, that the judge understood the plight of the poor unemployed and discharged them. But what if they would not have been discharged? If these two men would have been sentenced to a few months imprisonment, nobody would have hired them after their release, for who would want to hire anyone with a prison record?

What would be left for them to do? They could have no other alternative

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than to make thievery their profession. And as a result these two innocent workers would have become two regular criminals and bitter foes of society.

Therefore, this phase of the problem is an important one from the viewpoint of justice. The judge's discharging them and speaking friendly to them, giving them money for a meal, will certainly have a good effect upon them. They will realize that one should not lose hope nor confidence in looking forward to better times.



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CHILD LABOR

For the last ten years a vigorous movement has been going on to abolish child labor. At its inception, this movement had chiefly concerned itself with investigating the matter. In due time, however, when it became known the extent to which child labor prevails in this country, means were sought in order to abolish it.

The greatest step taken by this movement was the introduction in Congress of a bill prohibiting the interstate sales of merchandise made by children under fourteen years of age.

In order that this bill be passed an extensive agitational campaign has been carried on among the people of various sections of this country, urging them to send petitions to Congress imploring that this bill be recognized by all congressmen.

Upon considering this matter rationally, it seems as though we ought not to

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agitate for the adoption of such a bill, since everyone knows that small children should, and must, not labor because it undermines their health and arrests their development. We are aware of the conditions that prevail in the factories throughout the country, and if conditions in factories are almost intolerable for adults, how would they affect minors?

More than anything else, labor corrupts the mental condition of the child. It is like a poison seeping into the young soul and demolishing childhood. Besides, by depriving children of school and forcing them to go to work, they lose the opportunity to attend school and develop their minds. Instead of letting them attend school, they are brought into the atmosphere of dark factory walls, where their youth withers as a flower in autumn.

Everyone should realize the danger of child labor, yet there are 1,752,118 children in this country, between the ages of 10 and 16, who work in various industries.



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This shows that child labor is nation-wide and that notwithstanding the fervent agitation carried on for the past ten years to abolish it, we still have nearly 2,000,000 minors working. We must take into consideration that these figures exclude farming, in which activity a vast number of children are employed, especially in the cotton fields, where five-and six-year-old children can be seen working from early morning until late at night.

And these children are the future citizens; they are the generation in whose hands will lie the fate of this land.

It certainly cannot be expected that **anyone** from whom we rob his youth can develop into a normal being, possessing all the qualifications a man should have. Hence, child labor becomes a burning question. Apart from committing a moral crime by robbing children of their youth, child labor imperils the economic and political future of this country. Today a worker loses his vitality in his twenties on account of starting work too early in life.

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And in order to be a citizen, one must have, above everything, will and pride. How can we expect good citizenship from anyone who has not been trained for it?

Due to this alone, it is of the utmost importance that child labor be abolished so that society may develop better in political and economic aspects.

There is, however, a cause and as long as it remains untouched, child labor will not be abolished. England reached the greatest peak of ruination through child labor.

First of all, we must understand that child labor is the result of want and hunger. No parent will send his child to work for the mere sake of working. Wherever parents send children to work, life is unbearable.

And if a law should be passed prohibiting such children from earning an

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honest livelihood, we then face a greater danger. These children will be forced, through dire need, to seek a livelihood in a criminal manner, and juvenile courts will be overcrowded with minors from the poor districts, where poverty is indescribable.

On the other hand, there are always people desirous of child labor because child labor is cheap, and these people will find a way to evade the law.

Therefore, some provision should be made in this bill to alleviate the plight of the parents who are forced, against their own will, to send their children to work.

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WPA (L.S.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1914.

MENACE OF STRIKE-BREAKERS

(Editorial)

Recently a bill was **introduced** in Congress, in which its proponent insisted that the government prohibit the transportation of strike-breakers from one state to another, and that the carrying of arms by strike-breakers be declared unconstitutional. Of all the bills lately introduced, this one is the most advantageous.

This country is now suffering too much from frequent strikes. These strikes are declared by peaceful workers who want to alleviate their conditions in a peaceful manner, but these strikes are protracted for so many months that they often degenerate into bloody affairs because of scab interference.

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We can readily understand that an honest conscientious, and respectable person will not prefer to be a scab, because a person having a family will not debase himself to such depths as to despoil a peaceful worker of his livelihood. Thus the army of scabs are recruited from among the lowest strata of humanity, from such as have abandoned every moral and human sentiment, and are wont to commit any sort of crime. This was actually pointed out by the representative, who said that just as soon as the strike-breakers, consisting of criminal elements, were chosen, they became organized and procured weapons, becoming not only dangerous to the strikers but also detrimental to society at large.

And the representative presents facts from the two bloody and disorderly protracted strikes of the coal miners in Colorado and the Copper miners in Michigan,

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NY (LL) PRO 5075

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where, in every instance, the law had been broken because of the unconstitutional activities of the strike-breakers.

When we learn that there exists in America manifold scab agencies which shelter, feed, and even give money to such persons as do nothing but wait until a strike breaks out somewhere, we can truly understand the danger of the strike-breaking element.

This simply implies that a group of men are nurtured and paid to commit moral crimes because they protect the interests of wealthy companies. Now, when a few strike investigations have been made by the government, some representatives are convinced that scabs are a menace.

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One need not be a prophet to foresee that the bill against strike-breakers, regardless of how advantageous it may be, will not pass through Congress, because on the side of the strike-breaking agencies stands the powerful Employers' Association, and we know too well their influence on Congress.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WORKERS GHETTO

It is pitiful and heart-breaking to be unemployed and hungry. It is unpleasant to witness how women and children are exposed to hunger and cold. But to become comedians and appear on the stage is absurd from all points of view.

Unemployment is found not only among Jews, but also among all nationalities. It affects the entire population of this city. Do you ever hear of such complaining among any part of the population other than by a few hundred unemployed Jewish workers? Has anyone even given a thought to the absurdity of demonstrating in the downtown section, thereby exposing himself to derision and mockery? No one has acted in this way, except our unemployed Jewish workers.

Unemployment is a plague of the present social order. As long as such a social

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system exists, as long as classes dominate, there will be unemployment; hence complaints and demonstrations definitely cannot help create work for the unemployed.

The only thing that remains to be done is to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed. At present there are no radical methods. Neither the city, state, nor federal government can solve this social question unless they change the present system of production.

If complaining does not help, why resort to it? To demand by force that Jewish philanthropists help more than they are, is utterly ridiculous. You can't dig into their pockets or transplant a new and sympathetic heart into their bodies.

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It is understood that those who are to provide for the unemployed have been doing everything within their means, but they can do nothing if the public does not respond warmly. It is, perhaps, a crime, but you can do no more than either gnash your teeth or execrate those who have brought on such a condition.

In accordance with a resolution passed at its last meeting, the United Hebrew Trades has declined to do anything for the unemployed. We would probably have nothing to say about this decision as the United Hebrew Trades did not do anything, anyhow. It gathered no funds, and it did not permit men to aid the committee, which did do something (except Mr. Shapiro, the secretary). However, in spite of everything, we think it is a crime on the part of the United Hebrew Trades to have erased this question from the agenda. It is true that it can

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do very little at present, but it could have done something for the future. The United Hebrew Trades should have brought this up before the unions which were represented there, supplementing it as a trade union question.

Since a union protects the interests of the workers, why should it not protect them during unemployment? Unemployment affects workers just as much as a strike does. Therefore, unions should have a crisis fund just as they have a strike fund. Naturally, this would involve higher dues, but if the workers knew that this would make it easier for them in times of unemployment, they would gladly pay such contributions. If the unions would do this, a great deal of humiliation endured by union men, who must demand assistance from others could be done away with. It is a burning question. May the unions consider this matter.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1914.

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DE. (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Mr. Sam Cohen, temporary secretary of the Independent Painter and Paper Hangers' Union, submitted the following news about their union:

With the beginning of the season the Independent Union is becoming active in its organizational work. For a long time it has held this as its task. This can be seen by many facts. First, they have sent Mr. Shapiro to New York to see if it is possible to join the International. Secondly, a resolution was passed to distribute 50,000 circulars appealing to the public not to hire any paper hanger or painter who does not have a union card.

Also these important questions were transacted at the last meeting, namely; the raising of wages by next season, the hiring of a permanent business agent and organizer, and the increasing of the admission fee from one to three dollars.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 32275

These points were decided in order to enable them to continue with the work of agitation.

To what extent the organization has grown can be seen by the fact that the hall was not large enough to accommodate the members who attended the meeting. Therefore, it was resolved, that due to its rapid growth, the organization be divided into locals. A beginning was already made by the establishment of Local No. 1, Independent Paper Hangers' Union.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

After considerable thought and careful investigation it was found a good plan to open on the grounds of the Institute, the first penny a glass milk station in Chicago, where pure pasteurized milk is and will be sold to mothers and children at the nominal price of one cent a glass during the hot Summer months. There are so many puny children that come on our grounds to whom such milk will no doubt prove a great service. Besides this, the sale of milk will tend to counteract the desire on the part of the children that come to us, to purchase from the filthy wagons that are stationed near the entrance of our grounds. These wagons sell cheap and much adulterated, and therefore very harmful, so-called ice cream and scraped ice balls, generally saturated with chemically colored flavors. This new departure has the warmest endorsement of the Infant Welfare Association and the Chicago Pure Milk Commission. It may be that if our experiment this year proves a success, we may be instrumental in having been responsible for the opening up of similar stations in other parts of the city. An intelligent woman is in charge of the station, who besides selling milk to mothers and children, acts as an advisor and indirectly

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

instructs mothers in the value of the use of pure milk for children at all times, but particularly during the hot season.

Circulars are published in Yiddish and in English and distributed at the station. These circulars are addressed to the mothers and such information as the fact that one baby of every six dies as a result of dirty milk; that not a single case of tuberculosis has ever been traced to a certified milk farm; that no epidemic of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or sore throat has ever been traced to pure milk; that certified pure milk has a different taste from so-called commercial milk; that its taste is pure, and rich, and sweet; that it lacks the cow taste that so many find objectionable; that such milk is never over thirty-six hours old when it reaches the door of the consumer; that it is on ice from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the consumer, etc., is contained in this circular.

One need only watch the lack of care given the average infant in the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

congested districts of any large city because of the lack of knowledge that the mother has of the danger of not properly looking after the childrens feeding for the first two years of its life, to see the enormous amount of good (if from no other point of view than this alone) our milk station is bound to do.

The cost of this milk station will be comparatively very small and so far as the sale of milk is concerned, the penny per glass will pay for the actual cost of the milk. But again, in this instance, we should not be concerned so much about the cost of conducting the work when we realize the enormous amount of good that will be the result of our milk sales.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1913.

An Important Statement

The experience of ages has proven that the charity which is of most benefit to the recipient is that which aims to prevent its need.

Our Jewish community is supporting, in a most generous and noble manner, many worthy institutions designed to relieve poverty and sickness. We have never been known to turn a deaf-ear to the cry of the orphan, the widow, or the helpless among us. But are we doing anything for those who need our assistance and co-operation, in accordance with the more modern and broader view of charity? Are we doing anything to prevent the need for charity? Yes! We can answer in the affirmative. As we look back upon the progress made in charitable efforts, we cannot fail to be sensible of the great change that has come about. More and more is being realized that social efforts should mean the endeavor to improve the material well-being of our fellowmen, and not to be content with alms-giving alone.

WPA (11) PROJ. 3075

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1913.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute is endeavoring, in so far as its means will permit, to offer opportunities to the foreign-born and the people of the neighborhood to become better citizens, better able to earn a comfortable living, and through its educational and social facilities, to develop a higher culture and to live a better and happier life.

It cannot enumerate here the many ways in which the Institute is accomplishing the desired results. We would rather our friends came to the Institute and saw for themselves how much real good is being done under one roof, and that, without anyone receiving charity, as that term is understood. For everybody pays for whatever benefit he derives. But an educational institute of this kind cannot be expected to be entirely self-supporting. One-third of our revenue comes from those who make use of, and benefit by the Institute; for the other two-thirds we must depend upon those among us who can realize and appreciate the necessity for helping along a Cause that aims to prevent misery and suffering, which we are all ready to relieve after it has gained a foothold.

The immigrants who come to our shores from a land of persecution and oppression, will seek to live amongst themselves, even under the wretched

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1913.

conditions, without the fellowship of others, without social organizations, and without the higher social contacts. They will, out of necessity, become the products of environment. But! Bring them in contact with the more fortunate, the refined, the cultured, the strong, under wholesome influence, and you will find that unconsciously they have taken one step on the road to self-betterment.

Permit him to remain under his own environment and you will find him a spirit suppressed, without self-reliance, and frequently without self-respect, having all that is conducive to all kinds of diseases of mind and body.

Not charity, not pensions, is the need, but for us who are better situated, to recognize fully and frankly, the claims which those people have upon us, and to understand our relationship to the dependent classes. The Institute is endeavoring in every Department of Activity, to prevent the need of becoming dependent. I cannot give statistics as to the number the Institute has helped; our work is in the building of the future, and to prevent causes for wrong and evil. I want to say, emphatically, that the Institute is not a sentiment but a

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3677

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1913.

great social necessity. Have the Jews of Chicago responded to the call of the needs of the Chicago Hebrew Institute?

Here is the report of the Board of Directors at a meeting held Tuesday, February 10th: "The Institute faces a deficit of \$6,000.00, to cover expenses for the year ending April, 1914. In view of this fact, each Director was urged to assume part of the responsibility, to go out and solicit members; March 10th to be known as Institute-Day, when each member of the Board of Directors will go to his or her friend, and others, and interest them in our Cause, and raise the needed amount to cover the expenses. We need \$40,000.00 for this purpose. We hope to have interested you sufficiently in what we are trying to accomplish, to answer our call and help to carry on the work. Do not stay away from us.

"Those who stay away from such work lose the most, for nothing so stunts the power of enjoyment as the keeping away from the opportunities of helpfulness, and the ignoring of the starvation struggle, mental and physical, of those dependent upon us. If you have longings for a better, fuller life, then use your

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1913.

faculties for the betterment of your fellowmen. The Institute is in full sympathy with the trend of our age toward a greater democracy, which multiplies opportunity and strives to make charity more and more unnecessary.

Mrs. Julius Stone,
Secretary."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1913.

DOCTORS MUST TELL THE TRUTH

Municipal Judge Harry A. Fisher yesterday issued a verdict stating that a doctor must tell the truth regarding the condition of his patient.

Dr. M. Hoover sued Mrs. Ida Beckman for \$153 which he claimed was due him for services rendered when her child was sick. The trial occurred yesterday in Judge Fisher's Court.

The mother claimed that the doctor did not know what ailed the child and, therefore, it died. The doctor, on the other hand, stated that the child suffered of diphtheria, but, that to avoid placing the mother in a panicky or frightened state he refrained from stating the nature of the disease.

The Judge, in presenting the verdict, stated that the doctor is not privileged to tell even such a lie and loses thereby any claims to the payment of his bill.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3Q275

ACTION WANTED

(Editorial)

Life does not stand still. It throbs and shifts and varies. Each change brings new conditions, creates new circumstances, gives birth to new desires and new demands.

Today we have heard three variations concerning these new conditions and circumstances and their results. But of the three not even one presented a necessary logical solution on the subject discussed.

Dr. Elliott, of Harvard University, in his lecture traced the changes that occurred in our local economic life over a period of seventy years, showing its resulting effects. Craftsmanship gave place to the factory system, which jeopardizes the existence of the nation. It has made life difficult, sapping the strength of man both physically and mentally.

Young orthodox Rockefeller, in his Cleveland church, presented chastisement in his Godfearing sermon. Afterwards, just outside the church, he

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

addressed a large crowd, saying: If the sun would shine forever, people would feel happy.

A clerk from a Chicago Court stated that during the last week, when everywhere everything was at its darkest, the number of incoming cases increased greatly.

All three indicated that there was something wrong in our lives, yet failed to mention any line of action for its remedy.

Well, of the ordinary court clerk we cannot expect more. He noticed a specific phenomenon and presented it. Of the pious Mr. Rockefeller there is also very little we may expect. He believes in hearty prayers to heaven so the sun will shine.

But the learned Dr. Elliott should have had more to say on the subject than merely pointing out developments.

To mourn the present and look back longingly on the waning yesterday is no solution. The factory system is here to stay. It is an advancement

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in our development and not a setback. We shall not again return to the old methods. What is necessary is that man should not be sacrificed on the altar of the new methods of life.

In this case no philosophical sighs or pious Rockefeller sermons are of any avail. It necessitates practical action. The motto of the day being: Action Wanted! It is definitely necessary that the millions of people sweating in the factories be adjusted under better circumstances to new-developing methods. Life must be so regulated that man may grow and develop physically and mentally and not that he sink or perish.

It is not enough to simply prevent the hovering of the fog over the streets, or that the sun shines in the heavens. We need the sun to shine in the streets, in the factories, in all the homes and corners of life. These are the logical endings for the given facts which to be realized demand action.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1913.

A WARNING

(Editorial)

Several days ago our own well-known Jacob Schiff spoke on a very important topic.

He spoke to the members of New York's Chamber of Commerce on the question of "Finance Reform" which is at present the point of order in Congress.

His speech echoed as a warning. He warned the heads of American finance that their opposition to the planned reforms may lead to much harm throughout the entire country. He added that, besides individual interests, there are also collective interests, and the individual must at times sacrifice his own interests for those of the groups.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1913.

Schiff's stand on this question of finance reforms adds much esteem to his name. It proves that besides being a financier he is also a statesman with a broad understanding of present day problems.

America today is not the same as it was a hundred or fifty years ago. The monetary system of those times is no longer suitable to the present situation, and therefore, the need of reforms in a system that puts the entire control of the country's finances into the hands of a few magnates.

To what such a system may lead is clear even to the common workman.

It was seen quite clearly, in fact one could almost put his finger on it, during the Roosevelt administration. He stepped on the toes of the big trust magnates, so to speak, and they were called to the carpet not only by President Roosevelt but by the entire population of the republic.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1913.

Morgan and his friends pressed an electric button in his office, its ring resounded throughout the entire country. Factories began to close, banks crashed, the entire country flew into convulsions so that we were not far from a national crisis.

Roosevelt remonstrated, he gnashed his teeth, and in the end he, chosen by the people as the head of a national government, had to come to terms with the uncrowned kings of Wall Street and do their bidding.

The proposed bill of finance reform does not go so far as to take away all the powers of Wall Street. It has in view just certain limitations, certain definite methods against such further occurrences.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1913.

Schiff sees that these changes are of all the people, and he is willing to set aside his personal interests for those of the country, demanding the same of everyone else. Thus, he is giving them due warning.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36273

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

JACOB SCHIFF WARNS THE COUNTRY.

New York, Nov 6. - The noted Jewish millionaire, Jacob Schiff, today spoke before the members of the Association of Commerce regarding the important question of finance reform. He explained to his listeners that the finance machinery of the country must be brought under good order immediately for, if not, there will be results of earnest concern to the entire nation.

His speech referred to the Korensky Bill which aims to reform and regulate the money circulation of the land. If the bill is not properly amended, the country will be further from its achievement than heretofore, it appears, and we shall have to take into account heavy obstacles.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

It is a huge mistake, Mr. Schiff said, to be against the bill, especially in the East. It is quite a mistake when one considers that if we can not have the kind of bill we want, it is better then to have none at all. The money reform bill has many good points that are very useful. To say it is all wrong is not wise, not cosmopolitan, but narrow-minded. In questions regarding the interests of all the people, party differences should be put aside; one should be devoted to the land and deal with this question from broad national point of view.

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Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913

JEWISH



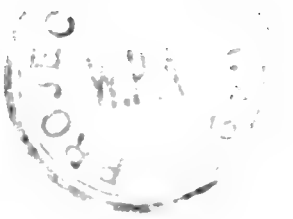
A TIME FOR WORDS

Many national and international conferences were held recently. At these conferences plans and proposals were vehemently discussed concerning man's destination.

In order that you should not think that we are concocting infamy upon the good and noble men who devote themselves to the matters of improving the world we shall bring forth a few examples.

We shall take the first international conference on the white slave trade which was held in London. How much beautiful phraesology and scientific verbiage was uttered about the abominable trade in human bodies. Even our chief rabbi of England spoke at this occasion. And the trade goes on as before, and the victims suffer as much as before; and if they would encounter a delegate of this noble body, who worries for the down-trodden, they could say to this delegate, "your oratory is excellent".

A peace congress was held simultaneously in which all pacifists of the world participated. Again beautify words were reiterated as to how fine, how good, how refined, and how human peace is; and how brutal and common blood-shed is, and the only thing to do about this is merely talk. And they weren't ashamed to face each other, knowing that the participation in such congresses is meaningless because nothing that is proposed by this congress is carried out. If the hundred of



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 13, 1913.

thousands of victims of the last war would meet the delegates of the peace conference, or even meet Carnegie who built this peace palace for his money they would say: "All of you can only use beautiful words, but you can do nothin and therefore it would be better for you to remain silent and not deceive the world, whom you make believe that you accomplish only, God knows what."

And the same can be said about the International Physicians' Congress which spoke of the horrors of drunkenness. All the flowery speeches against white slavery, against war, against drinking and many other evils that surround us will not bring about any solution so long as the conditions which create, nurture, and uphold these evils exist. The foundations which uphold the evil construction should be changed.

When, however, the preachers, against evil, act as apologists for Kaiser Wilhelm, the czars, and kings of other countries, we are still far from real salvation in our sinful world. It is only scientific verbiage and rhetorical expressions.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1913.

LIVING ORPHANS

by

Moses Levin, principal of a Talmud Torah.

How does the American father react towards his son? The father very seldom sees his son. He leaves early in the morning and when he comes home from work the child is either sleeping or out on the street. Neither Sabbath nor holidays exist. He is always on the hustle, bustle, harnessed down to his work just as the ox to its cart.

And the poor mothers, who are enslaved, who have enough work to do in the house by preparing food and taking care of the babies, are highly pleased when the older children go out on the street to fulfill their hearts' desire.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1913.

This is how the Jewish family appears - like a ship without a rudder and the Jewish child - a living orphan. The only remedy for such children is - as was mentioned - to have them occupied in order to keep them away from the streets, by giving them a Jewish religious and moral education. To attain this, a beautiful school with modern instruction is needed. We are also in need of more teachers.

The Jewish teacher in America has a twofold mission to fulfill:

1. To teach Hebrew.
2. He should take the place of the child's father as a guardian, friend, and authority to whom obedience, love, and respect should be shown. In other words the Jewish teacher should be the father of this living orphan.

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JEWISH

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 36278

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1913.

The Hebrew school should supersede the home training. It is the only place where this child - the living orphan - acquires his knowledge of Hebrew. It is also the only place where he gets his religious and moral training, where he must get that which he lacks at home.

And because our future depends upon the Jewish education given to our children we ought to register more children for Jewish studies. The more students we shall have in the Talmud Torah (the greater number of soldiers, the better the Jewish army) the fewer Jewish names will be bound in the Juvenile Court records.

The Talmud Torahs, which we have, cannot accommodate the number of registered students. There is no seating capacity for all these children whose parents want and demand that they be given a Jewish education.

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1913.

Observe closely: Poor parents register their children in Talrud Torahs to acquire a Jewish education and they are rejected due to a scarcity of seats.

Do you know that we already have 621 students in the Waller Street Talmud Torah? Seventy-two (72) students in one class room! And it is merely the first week of the semester.

We are more concerned with the orphan who is parentless than with the living orphan.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1913.

By refusing to accept Jewish children in the Talmud Torah, we drive them out on the streets. We expose them to dissoluteness, and perhaps the result is that these turned-down children become thieves and it is also possible that with such conduct we turn them over to the missionaries who will certainly accept them with open arms.

If a few Jewish children are sent to Pontiac, then we begin a rumpus by crying that the Jewish name is being ridiculed and disgraced! Please, worthy rabbis, wealthy Jews, welfare workers, the Chicago Jewish community, stop to think a while. You are evidently responsible for their presence there.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

LIVING ORPHANS

by

Moses Levin, principal of a Talmud Torah.

We tremble when we hear the word "orphan." We become shocked upon learning that this or that child was left parentless. The compassion for the orphan among us (Jews) is very great; it is so greatly developed that we are ready, at any time, to do everything possible, or even impossible, in order to alleviate the orphan's afflictions, to soothe the pain he feels through his bereavement.

We built a Marks Nathan Orphanage costing over one hundred thousand dollars; we provide the orphans with clothing, shelter, and education, e. g., Hebrew, music, and manual training. We seek for the orphan, the best father that money can buy. We make a rumpus when we think that something is being neglected in the Marks Nathan Home. We are always

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

ready to fight for the orphan. In other words, we exert every effort to see that the orphan lacks nothing.

However, we fail to conceive the idea that there are children having parents, so-called, who are much more unfortunate than those having no parents, and these children we may call "living orphans."

Yes, many children have parents and still are orphans. The parents do absolutely nothing for the spiritual development of their children. How many thousands of Jewish homes will we find in Chicago where parents take very little or no interest in the moral or spiritual condition of their children? How many thousands of Jewish families are there among us who permit children to lie about the streets until 10 o'clock at night?

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

The street is the unfortunate place for these children. They pay strict attention to what other children do and among them are bad children who become leaders and in a short time they teach others ugly and profane words and vile acts. They also teach one another to steal, at first a piece of candy from a show case, later something of more value, until they start picking locks, and consequently organize themselves into a gang of stick-up boys.

And we see gangs of small Jewish boys - an organized group with a leader at the head - armed with clubs, iron, and stones. One gang conducts war against another. These gangs of small children go out on pirate chases. They capture small children, apparently as a joke, but they go through their pockets and take away their belongings.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

It isn't sheer fantasy. It happened that a mother sent the (Hebrew School) tuition fee with her child, and he entered the school crying and explaining that a group of youngsters held him up on the way and took away his money.

Small children play dice for money. They gamble on the side walks for many hours after school until late at night. It would be very good if they were out doors playing harmless games, if they were under the supervision of an organizer. But since they do not have this, and since therefore they prowl about the streets freely, it would be far better to send them to Hebrew school where their time would be occupied.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

The children attending the Talmud Torah or private schools are not exposed to the street influence, but their number is so small in comparison with the number of Jewish children dwelling in Chicago.

There are approximately 1,800 children enrolled in all the Chicago Talmud Torahs; five to six hundred children attend **private** Hebrew schools, and if we account for the two hundred children taking lessons privately we still do not reach the three thousand mark. This is the number of children in the city of Chicago, where 100,000 Jewish families reside, who receive a Jewish education. The remaining thousands of children, who do not study Hebrew know very little or nothing of Judaism, and the majority of these children lie about and are brought up in the streets.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

When visiting the public schools, we see that from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the Jewish children are registered in the schools of the various districts of the city. But the question confronting us is: do these children study Hebrew? In one school, where 1,300 are registered, there are 260 non-Jewish and 1,040 Jewish children attending, which could fill up two Talmud Torahs like the Woller Street Talmud Torah. Where do these children receive their instruction in Jewish studies? Where are these Jewish children?

You will see them on the side walks and streets. You will see them wandering from one corner to another. They have their gangs and their captains. In order to be occupied they start fights. They even commit such acts as would eventually lead them to become vagrants, and suddenly the father finds out that his son is charged with theft and picking locks, and he can hardly believe it.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

Every European father understood his duties in rearing his child. He sent him to Hebrew school; paid tuition for him. He sacrificed his life to raise his child as a Jew, as a respectable man of good manners.

In his leisure time the father shared his company with the son. On the Sabbath and on holidays the father would examine the child's studies. He took interest in the child's conduct in the home, the synagogue, and the street. At each opportunity the parents taught the child how to conduct himself in society, when to speak and what to speak. On the other hand, the child always looked up to his father and obeyed him. There was always a strong spiritual relationship between father and son. The former would always influence the latter.

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JEWISH

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WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1913.

The Jewish child in America knows no authority, no guide. The father works long hours and has no time for that which we call children's education in the higher sense of the word.

(Continued).

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, February 26, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH BUSINESS WORLD.

The West Side is considered a nest of sweat shops. The many consumptives, people suffering from asthma, and short-sightedness can be found in vast numbers among the Jewish workers due to the great number of dark, damp, narrow and filthy factories. We must admit that there is some truth in this assertion.

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Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE MASSES.

EDITORIAL.

When the milk I save intensified the interests of the people, the great masses were of the opinion that the employees of the Health Department were acting as political officials, and the Health Commissioner, Dr. Young, is somewhat like a City Hall official who is more interested in politics than in fulfilling his obligations.

Such a conception is very harmful. It signifies that the public will be afraid to rely upon them in matters pertaining to health.

Truthfully speaking, the employees of the Health Department are far from politics and if there is a department in the city government where the civil service laws are observed very closely, it is the Health Department.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Health Commissioner is a man of national repute, who would not render the slightest consideration to the question of money or personal interests. All other employees, under him, are not classified as Republicans and Democrats.

The duty of the Health Department is to look after the health of the citizens of Chicago, and the closer the masses would be related to this department, the better the department should be able to serve the masses.

On account of your health and the health of your family, contact the Health Department whenever anything goes wrong.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 7, 1911, Vols. 3-4, p.23.

On July 3, the children in the vicinity of E. 37th street and Cottage Grove avenue, became the proud possessors of Arcade Park, one of the newest and most unique of the city's small parks.

M. Abrahams, owner of a livery company at 3725 Cottage Grove avenue, recently noticed the need of a breathing place in the neighborhood as well as a playground for children. He had the park made attractive with shrubs, flowers, and trees and threw it open to the public. It is hoped that the park will become a social as well as a recreation center.

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JEWISH

Courier, June 21, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Workers Ghetto.

It has been my pleasure to speak with workers who feel that a longer working day is more profitable than a short working day. My opinions are of course to the contrary. I believe that a short working day is more profitable to the worker than a long one.

Experience has shown us the following: In those countries or sections of the country where the worker operates under a shorter day, the standard of living is higher than where the worker operates under a longer working day. Workers can better their conditions through a shorter working day in the following ways:

1. - One is to shorten the day without any wage decrease.
2. - To receive higher wages for each working day.

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As is known, owners pay their workers only a small portion of the profits resulting from their labors in wages. The remainder is retained by the boss as personal profits.

If, let us say, the owner pays the worker one-half of the profits resulting from the work of the worker for a ten-hour day, then it is apparent that the worker works five hours for himself and five hours for the factory owner. Workers can lessen this exploitation of their labors by, 1 - a shorter day, let us say, shortening the day from ten hours to eight hours with no reduction in pay, thereby lowering the exploitation of his labors from five hours per day to three hours per day, or, 2 - by continuing a ten hour day but demanding higher wages thereby lowering exploitation, since the boss makes less and the worker more, for the same work.

The simplest thing to do would be to accept the policy of most of the Trade Unions, which is - to fight for better and shorter working days.

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For, when the working day is shorter, the workers work less and naturally produce less. Therefore, the bosses require more workers and the greater demand there is for workers, the less competition there is among workers themselves, and naturally wages go up.

One can follow this reasoning a little further. Where workers work longer hours they earn less because of labor competition and an army of unemployed is created. These unemployed have lost their purchasing power, thus cutting consumer demand and those who are employed become unemployed because there is no demand for what they produce.

But, when we have a shorter working day, there are fewer or no unemployed and these people have a large purchasing power, thus creating a demand for

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goods, thus giving still more people employment. This should convince all workers that it is in their best interests that they fight for a better and shorter working day.

Longer hours lead to depressions and depressions wipe out the earnings of both the middle class and the labor class. Where purchasing power exists, crises can be averted.

How long will it be before workers in Chicago and workers throughout the world will realize this accomplished fact? How long before the slogan of an eight-hour day will become the slogan of all workers in all trades?

(Signed) M. Silbert.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

The Jewish Courier, October 26, 1909.

THE WORKERS GHETTO

A fight has been going on for sometime to have 10 hour work day for women. This is one of many causes for which the organized workers have been fighting with their employers for sometime past. This is one of the basic conflicts that is now going on between capital and labor. The workers, on the one side, who furnish all the work possible in order that we may exist, the workers, who are compelled to sell their hands, strength, and health for but a small piece of bread. They who are forced to send their small children to work in factories, their poor weak women to their task of work, they are ones who now carry on the fight to better their conditions.

The fight is for higher wages, shorter working hours, better sanitary factories, and also for better conditions in general to lighten the burden of the workers so that they may live happily with these objects in view, the workers are organizing themselves into all kinds of

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different trade unions, to fight with all their might and right for their interests as workers. Now, on the other side, one finds the employers, the owners of all kinds of different factories, who are becoming richer and more powerful day to day. The employer's existence and success is built from the profits they make from the workers, for it is to their interest, that the workers produce more and pay as little as possible. In other words, the employer are resorting to all kinds of schemes to keep the workers down.

The present fight is the 10 hour work day for women. All details of this fight already has been published in the Daily Jewish Courier, and we here repeat that this demand for a 10 hour work day for women is one of the most justified demands that has ever been made from any manufacturer.

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The Jewish Courier, October 26, 1909.

The fight that started here in Chicago has developed into a fight to a finish for a 10 hour work day, which is agitated by the Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League. This fight has been going on for years. The fight was mainly carried on by the Women's League, who constantly put up a stiff fight, single-handedly for a 10 hour work day. This league worked hard, and finally succeeded in organizing all women workers of all different trades into unions. They also carried out plans for forcing the Legislature of Illinois at Springfield to pass the laws for the betterment of the conditions of the laboring public.

The Legislature passed the necessary laws governing labor and its laws provide a factory inspector, whose duties are to look after the welfare of the workers, and to see that all laws governing labor shall be enforced to the better.

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The Jewish Courier, October 26, 1909.

The most important of all these laws is the enactment of the 10 hour a day law for women workers in factories. A factory inspector was immediately appointed and he has already made two arrests of manufacturers, who did not comply with the new labor laws. It is our opinion that all the workers in the Jewish Ghetto should stand fast to their convictions, by organizing into unions. For by doing so, they will always be ready to fight for their interests. Unions are the only hope for their future good treatment by the manufacturers, for after all the power is in the hands of labor, as the sympathy of the general public is with the workers.

Shed Ben Harav

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 4, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WORKERS' GHETTO.

A letter to the editor. Warm words when cold and gloom are manifest. Moral is sought. For when a woman and children starve, what there is to do to help?? The editor of the Workers' Ghetto has received the following communication which speaks for itself:

Chicago, Illinois
November 1, 1908.

Dear Editor of the Jewish Courier:

You are requested by our union, The Progressive Cigar Maker's Union, to remember us with a few "warm words," Tuesday, November 3, to point out to our workers, the cigar makers the necessity of organization. Their wages are so pitifully low, that seventy five per cent of the cigar makers earn only six or seven dollars a week. On these low wages, a married man is obliged to support his family. To speak of the morale and hygienic conditions, the picture is more sad.

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 4, 1908.

Our union expects cigar workers, not yet organized, all bunch makers and rollers at our meeting, Tuesday evening, November 3, at the Shapiro Hall, corner 12th and Waller Street. R. Yukelson.

We are printing this letter, although, it is too late, as the date of the meeting of the cigar makers is now past. We are fulfilling half of Mr. Yukelson's request. We are not in a position to fulfill the other half.

His request is that we write some warm words. Only a thought of seventy five percent of workers of a certain trade are earning as little as six and seven dollars a week, and have to support their families on this miserable pittance makes one's body cold. The writer of this article also has a family and he imagines what a tragedy it would be were he to earn only six or seven dollars a week.

Each time he sees a child of his, well nourished and clothed, with an opportunity for a good education and happy, he pictures a cigar maker's child, starving or under fed, naked and unhappy. Each time I see my wife, who is busy as a bee, trying to make our children more satisfied, I think of a wife of a cigar maker, who is also busy, but what with? She is busy talking to her children, in order to cause them to forget their terrible hunger.

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 4, 1908.

Personally, I am afraid to look at myself in the mirror, for that compels me to think of the faces of cigar makers, pale from the effect of tobacco and starvation wages. And Mr. Yukelson requests me to write warm words!

Warm words, when my body is shaking from anger! Be a wizard and write such a thing! Mr. Yukelson, perhaps, can write it, for he is, as a worm in a jar of horse-radish, he is in the "trade," to live with a family on six or seven dollars a week. But, I brother, brother.....it makes me shiver to think of this situation. It seems to me that no warmer words than six and seven dollars a week need to be mentioned. This alone should be so hot and burning that it will ignite the heart of every worker, it must ignite with a fire which would spread and convert into ashes, the hearts of the, so called, philanthropic bosses, who pay their workers such miserably low wages.

And the tragedy is still greater, when the naive Mr. Yukelson says: "The morale and hygienic conditions." Mr. Yukelson is seeking hygiene where hunger and misery are reigning supreme, where six dollars a week must maintain a family, it would be a matter of laughter if it were not as tragic as it is!

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 4, 1908.

One can about picture a family living on six and seven dollars, what rent they can pay, what rooms they can live in, what furniture they can have and what food they can eat? Mr. Yukelson speaks about morale and hygienic conditions, when the thing to speak about is bread. One can hardly expect a worker to come to meetings, when after a day's labor he finds no food in his home, and has the task of trying to make his children fall asleep, so that they will not realize how much they are starving!

No friend Yukelson, if you want to help your co-workers you must appeal to the organized workers, who have struggled and have won. Those who already have sufficient bread, they must help you, who are hungry and weak and unable to help themselves! We will at all times be glad to open the columns of the Workers' Ghetto for you the minute you give us a signal. And if there is still blood running in Jewish hearts, I say Jewish-workers or no workers, we will warm it up, so that it will give courage to the workers, to at least win for themselves, food, shelter and clothes.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 27, 1908.

THE WORKERS' GHETTO

In the workers' world, all is quiet and peaceful. It is the calm and quiet of people who undertake to do more than their strength permits. The organized workers realize that they have undertaken a tremendous task, when the American Federation of Labor openly declared itself much in favor of the Democratic Party. The unorganized workers know, that the defeat of organized labor will also affect them. The workers know, through bitter experience, that they are last to benefit from a victory, and first to suffer in a defeat, resulting from War between Capital and Labor. The uncertainty as to the outcome of this war, throws workers into inactivity--they are merely waiting.

The very important event of this week which the workers should pause and consider, is the voting at the Cleveland Conference of a three-cent carfare.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 27, 1908.

Every one knows about the struggle between Tom Johnson and the Surface Car Companies, which he has carried on for the last seven years.

The fight is against the reduction of the price of fares, from five cents to three cents. Mr. Johnson was leading this war in the name of the people and the workers. They were merely informed, that the car companies rob them of two cents each day of the week, when they ride the Street cars. The workers have enlisted in this fight with Mr. Johnson and he has won. As soon as the war was over, and it was attempted to convert theory into practice, it was discovered that the system is not workable. The workers demanded more privileges. They were victorious and they wanted to reap the benefits.

This resulted in strikes, bloodshed and so forth. The three-cent fare was not profitable. It was necessary to reduce the number of cars and stop issuing transfers. It was very uncomfortable for those, who had to use the cars.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, October 27, 1908.

The workers have decided that something has to be done about it. They decided that they would rather pay five cents fare, in order to be comfortable, and to enable their brothers to get higher wages.

The moral of this is that, some theories are fine so long as they remain as such, but the minute they are put into practice they are a flat failure. Also that it is unwise to depend upon professional schemers. The workers are not so dumb as to allow themselves to be led by any Autocrat or Demagogue.

The American workers are Progressive but not radical. They know that Rome was not built in a day. They believe in Evolution.....not Revolution. They are aware of the extent of their strength, and can admit that they erred.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 27, 1908.

They do not have to be stubborn and say that they are always right. The recent event in Cleveland proves this.

When all workers are busy with politics, the Jewish workers movement is also at a standstill. The beginning of longer evenings, when people feel like coming to meetings, is the most ideal time to organize workers. It is necessary that workers in all trades find out what is best for them. We thought that the leaders of the Jewish workers will swing into activity with greater impetus, but instead, all is quiet, peaceful as if there were no Jewish workers movement, as if conditions of the workers were really perfect.

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DAILY JEWISH COURIER, October 15, 1908

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Shelter Home Mass Meeting

The Jewish Shelter Home will hold a Mass Meeting, Tuesday October 20, at 8 P. M., at Columbia Hall, South West Side corner of Halsted and 12th Street. All Jews of Chicago are urged to be there.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

As you already know, there are over 16,000 hungry school children in our city of Chicago. Many of these unfortunates are Jewish children, whose parents are unable to support them. Our Jewish children have always been remarkable students, but starvation and undernourishment rob them of their mental facilities. Moreover, these poor children are dying of starvation, and if properly provided for, they would grow to be the pride of the Jews.

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BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The responsibility is placed upon our shoulders. We must help the parents of these children, so that they may be able to feed them. The Jewish Shelter Home is doing all in its power to relieve this situation. You who are members of our society can see how much good your nickels are doing.

In view of the fact, that our society is the interest of all men and women of the City of Chicago, we are calling a Mass Meeting, in order to explain the work and duties of our society.

We urge every one, member or non-member, to come to this Mass Meeting.

By all means be there and hear the shocking reports.

Respectrully yours,
The Committee.

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Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

[TWENTY-THOUSAND CHILDREN ARE STARVING IN THE SCHOOLS]

The report of Superintendent, William L. Bogan shows that among the Chicago school children, 15,000 are hungry and 5,000 are virtually starving to death.

Great Movement for Speedy Relief.

Five-thousand children go to school without breakfast, and fifteen-thousand others are on a hunger diet, is the report which was brought into the school board by Superintendent, William L. Bogan, after a careful and thorough investigation, which lasted a whole year.

One year ago a trustee, Mr. Mathew Spiegel had brought in a resolution to the school board, that an investigation be made of the children attending the schools of Chicago.

The resolution was accepted and Mr. Bogan received orders from the school-board to make an investigation. However, no one, at that time, knew how outrageously acute the situation really was, although Mr. Spiegel, who is known as the father of this movement had then pointed out that the situation was

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Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

extremely grave, and that something must be done immediately.

A Question of Law.

Last year, when Mr. Spiegel had brought in this resolution about the investigation, many of the trustees on the Board of Education maintained that this procedure would not bring practical results. According to law, the Board has no right to spend money, in order to feed the children, and the work is, therefore, a waste of time. Mr. Spiegel, however, had attacked this attitude by saying that until such time as the legal justification is established, the destitute children can not remain in such a condition, and that there is a definite need for establishing the truth.

The investigation has been made and the report has created a sensation everywhere. No one, however, could imagine that twenty-thousand children are actually starving. The attorney of the Board of Education, still maintains that money that he gets for building purposes, should not be used to feed the children, but individuals and institutions will, no doubt, take the matter in hand.

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Mr. Bogan and the persons he appointed to investigate the matter, did not base their findings upon rumors and have investigated every case separately. The report, therefore, is very lengthy and not even a fraction of it can be brought to light. It was impossible to read the entire report at the meeting, therefore each trustee received a typed copy. Some of the details were recorded, so that citizens of Chicago could have an idea of this most terrifying situation.

The report shows a colossal number of cases in the Ghetto and other districts of Chicago. The adults go to bed, without having eaten lunch or dinner, in order that their children could, at least, have a dry piece of bread for breakfast, before going to school.

The report states that the martyrdom of mothers in the poor districts is so wide-spread, that they do not consider it martyrdom. The report tells of children found rummaging in the garbage cans of the alleys, gathering filthy and rotten food in order to continue their pitiful existence.

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Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

Mr. Egan and his assistant had found a great number of women, who though they are working, are barely earning \$2.50 a week and on this miserable pittance, they support four or five children. Thus, one need not stretch his imagination too far to see how well these children can be fed. They have also discovered many homes, where the bread winner was unemployed for over a year, the mother is sick and the children are virtually starving.

The report, briefly, is placing society on trial, for tolerating this undesirable misery. This situation is directly responsible for the wide spread crime and juvenile delinquency.

Masses of Jewish Children Involved.

The report was so lengthy that it required a full week merely to look through it.

All Chicago schools and the number of starving children who attend these

Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

schools were enumerated. In this, the West Side took the most prominent place. The following schools, attended by Jewish children are listed in this report:

Pasteur School	-----	200	children
Washburn	" -----	203	"
Ewing	" -----	100	"
Smith	" -----	49	"
Tilden	" -----	35	"
Rogers	" -----	41	"
Drummond	" -----	50	"
Montefiore	" -----	25	"
Kosciusko	" -----	50	"

Many other schools besides these, which are located on the North-West Side, and are attended by Jewish children were listed.

Plans of Action.

In order to feed an army of starving children (school), \$50,000 would be required. It would then be possible to furnish kitchens at the schools, so that the starving children could have a hot meal once a day, which they do not see in their homes, for years. In view of the fact, that the school board has no right to do this alone, it will be up to philanthropic people, to see that this

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Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

sum is obtained.

Mr. Charles Davis, the banker, who during last winter had distributed coffee and rolls among the starving, had proposed a mass-meeting of representatives of all charitable institutions. At this meeting an appeal for funds should be made and the required sum obtained immediately. "It will be a disgrace if nothing is done in this matter," - said Mr. Davis, - "and I trust that this will be done, because I have faith in the charitable spirit of our citizens."

"Immediate action must be taken in this case," said Dr. Alfred Cohn, a member of the Board of Education, "this problem can not be solved by the Board of Education, but the conscience of the public should be awakened through mass-meetings and gatherings. These thousands of school children should not be permitted to starve."

The Mayor's Contribution as a Private Citizen.

Mayor Busse was in Fox Lake at the time the report was revealed. He had immediately telephoned his private secretary, Mr. Mullaney, to send him a copy

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Courier, Oct. 4, 1908.

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of this horrible report. Mayor Busse stated that the city council will, no doubt take this matter up, but until this is done, an intensive movement should be on the way, in order to bring this to the attention of the public. As a private citizen, he promised assistance. He offered the first contribution toward the needed sum of \$30,000. He also expressed his intention of contacting his friends and acquaintances for funds.

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Courier, November 15, 1907

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR SWEAT SHOPS

Mr. Edgar Davis, Illinois state factory inspector, lectured at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, 224 Blue Island Avenue, on sweat shop conditions in factories in the Jewish neighborhood.

Mr. Davis is known as a friend of the Jews and we should take notice of what he said. Mr. Davis revealed that the working conditions in the Jewish section were intolerably dirty and a danger to the lives and health of the Jewish workers who work in the sweat shop factories. He revealed that more than 13,000 children who should still be in school work in these factories and break down their health before they have had an opportunity to fully develop body and soul. It is tragic to behold young children, who by force of economic circumstance are compelled to leave their work and play to help their families earn their daily bread. Economic conditions, perhaps, are to blame for the children having to work in these factories, but the manufacturers

Courier, November 15, 1907

are to blame for the intolerable and unhealthy working conditions. Those bosses who could easily comply with the sanitary laws and do not, sin not against the state, but against humanity and against themselves, for because of their negligence, many diseases spread and take their toll.

Statistics on consumption sufferers show that the sweat shops produce the greatest percentage of sufferers of this type. Many other diseases spread because of dirty, close, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated working quarters. Every manufacturer should consider it his duty to limit the spread of these afflictions by providing better working conditions.

Mr. Davis remarked that many bosses try to hinder the sanitary inspector in his work to better the sanitary conditions of the factory. Many bosses have agreed to notify each other when an inspector appears and thus be given an opportunity to clean up their plants. Immediately after the inspector leaves, conditions are allowed to become as bad as before.

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Courier, November 15, 1907

America is a land where cleanliness is considered a very important factor in our daily lives. We feel it our duty to prevent disease among workers. This can be done by imposing severe penalties upon violator of sanitary working condition laws. It is the duty of every boss to abide by these laws, and wherever the boss fails in his duties workers should report violations to protect themselves and their fellow workers. Clean shops are equally important to the workers and the bosses. Every effort should be made to have them kept clean.

(Signed) M. Zioni.

Courier, 11-14-07

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SHOULD CHILDREN BE BEATEN?

Of late there has been a renewed movement among our school teachers to punish school children by hitting and beating them. Although this policy is confined to a comparatively small number of teachers, it should be recognized and dealt with.

As all other things of this nature, they start on a small scale and gradually become the prevailing practice. This subject has become the topic of discussion whenever educational problems are discussed. It is highly possible that a majority of the educators may accept this doctrine as the proper method for punishing children, and thus it will become a universal practice.

Let us look into the problem and consider the arguments of those who believe that only by raising a whip over a child's head, can they pound learning into their minds. This group maintains that only a portion of the child's time is spent in school; the remainder being spent in an atmosphere and environment at great variance with

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Courier, 11-14-07

that which the school attempts to create. This undesirable atmosphere in which the child spends most of his time completely overbalances the influence of the desirable atmosphere created by the school. Thus, they maintain, a beating is the only thing that will properly control the child and "make something of him".

Furthermore, these teachers maintain that the children do not heed the instructions of the teacher and disturb class progress at every opportunity. One would think that in dealing with children you are dealing with humans incapable of doing harm;- the truth, however, is that children can be the worst brutes imaginable. A classroom of forty or fifty children can be the "meanest devils" in the world. Therefore they feel that a beating will put down their rebellious attitudes.

As you see, the above is merely an attitude of self-protection on the part of the teacher. In a measure there is a great deal of Justice in this view. A child lives in a world wholly different from our own. Many children's pranks are related to us that make our hair stand on edge.

Courier, 11-14-07

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

However, we hold a somewhat different view on the manner in which this can be remedied. Although we can conceive the expediency of a beating in some cases, we cannot accept that as an acceptable method of dealing with unruly children.

We maintain that in so very many cases children of very fine characters will have irreparable damage done to their personalities by beatings inflicted upon them by unscrupulous teachers.

Needless to say, this discussion which we are carrying on here is applicable to not only the public school system, but our own Hebrew Schools and Talmud Torah. Physical violence is no longer a proper medium for desired results. The damage inflicted upon our youth cannot be measured in terms of physical pain but in terms of irreparable damage to personality and character.

We feel that the teachers in the Talmud Torah and Hebrew Schools should be instructed as to the undesirability of the use of this type of method in obtaining results.

(Signed) M. Zifin

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(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 13, 1907.

We West Side Jews could well follow in the foot-steps of our South Side sisters in the matter of creating beneficial institutions. We refer to the Deborah Club, organized to provide a place of recreation for children who otherwise find it convenient to stray in the streets and get into trouble.

Today this boys' club is being opened. We hope other institutions of this kind will grow into our midst. We can well utilize them.

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JEWISH

Courier, January 24, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JACOB LEVY'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Jacob Levy, President of the Jewish Orphans Home, in his annual message, next Sunday, will give his endorsement of the Orphans Home to the Jewish public. The place of meeting is at the fraternity hall, 70, Adams St.

There are several different problems worth consideration for the good of the Chicago Jewish Orphans Home. We make this endorsement known to Chicago Jews through the columns of the Daily Jewish Courier, that the Jewish public, which is urgently invited to this annual meeting, will realize the necessity of the endorsement and cooperate with us in carrying out our plans.

Mr. Levy has shown by his last year's work, what has been accomplished through his conscientious activity and energy, for the problems and conditions of the Jewish orphans are very close to his heart. His endorsement shall receive consideration and must be carried out, if the Jews of Chicago expect the Home to be a success.

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Courier, January 24, 1907.

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Mr. Levy, in his message, declares as follows:

"The necessity of enlarging the Orphans Home and providing a hospital is very great. When we came to the decision of building this Orphans Home, we did not realize that, in such a short time, we would be able to accommodate all the Jewish orphans of Chicago. In rebuilding this Home, the architects assured us that we would have enough room to accommodate one-hundred and twenty children. But since the completion of the building, we have discovered that we only have room for eighty-five children, and in addition to that, we were forced to appropriate the largest room in the Home, which was big enough for twenty-five children, for a hospital. That being the case, we have room for only sixty children instead of the one-hundred and twenty."

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Levy makes this appeal to the directors of the Home and to all the Jews of Chicago to do all they possibly can to raise a sum of about \$8,000 to pay off the mortgage. Let every one interested in the

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ: 30275

Courier, January 24, 1907.

Home, have this as a slogan, "Down with the mortgage."

The Daily Jewish Courier is hopeful that by next Monday morning it will be in a position to publish to the world that the mortgage on the Jewish Orphans Home is cancelled.

The Occident, May 9, 1890.

ISRAELITISCHER ALTENHEIM VEREIN. AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

While engaged in work of charity for our poor, we noticed the large number of indigent, old, helpless, and almost homeless men and women in their midst, who are sorely in need of an asylum in which they could spend their declining years in rest and peace. To our great regret, there is yet no such institution in our Jewish community. The number of our needy aged and infirm is steadily increasing and the necessity of establishing a "Home" for those of our most deserving poor, is daily becoming more imperative. In order to bring about the speedy erection of this most needed "Home" for the aged and infirm of Chicago and vicinity, and the proper maintenance of such an institution, there was recently organized an incorporated association under the name Israelitischer Altenheim Verein, with an active membership of nearly 300, and about 100 contributors. The members of this association have succeeded in interesting a number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen in their charitable project, and are anxious to accomplish their undertaking as soon as possible. But we find that the present means of

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The Occident, May 9, 1890.

our association are insufficient for the great work which is before us, and we therefore, earnestly appeal to the kind citizens of Chicago, and to benevolent people of other cities, to lend us a helping hand.

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The Occident, July 21, 1882.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS

We must freely admit that we have not yet attained to that eminence which is true of other metropolises, on this Continent. It cannot be averred that they do not possess the wealth. On the contrary, we count now among us who are not only millionaires while a considerable number are financially well to do, and as a business class stand pre-eminently high. But the Israelites of Chicago lack influence, notwithstanding their social and political relations are as nil. There are several causes assigned for this anomalous condition. One or more Jewish wiseaies have in the earlier days of Chicago conceived the Utopian idea that races and religious sects have no business to exist on this American Continent. In other words, the Jewish type and character was to be transmuted into an American citizen in all spheres of life. However, much of this state of being is desirable, yet so long as there are other religious denominations neither the history, nor the Jewish people can be lost sight of; on the contrary we would stand out in bold relief, as may be evidenced in our everyday life.

As Jews or Israelites, our Chicago representative men seldom confer with each other.

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JEWISH

The Occident, July 21, 1882.

They are ever wanting as a body when a great public measure is to be fostered and encouraged. Another and the most potent reason is, that the most affluent Israelites of Chicago lacks that intelligence and education which might convince them of such public undertakings, whereby they might attain a renown for public spiritedness, and to say nothing of their parsimonious disposition and money harding qualifications. There are however, among our middle class Israelites very many whose magnanimity appear like shining stars, if we compare the sums donated in behalf of the Russian Refugees with those of the Jewish millionaires of Chicago.....It were about time that our Chicago Jews began to realize their insignificant. They should, of right become philanthropist and public benefactors. We have yet to record a single instance where one of our rich Jews has ever endowed a public institution to the amount of even one dollar.

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JEWISH

The Occident, April 8, 1881

If the Jews would be gathered again in Palestine or elsewhere, their Israelitish and messianic mission (Vide Isaiah, Ch. 46-6) would at once cease and that can not be, as long as there are nations and races to be freed and enlightened and linked to the golden or adamantine chain of the universal fraternity of all mankind.

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JEWISH

AMPA (ILL.) PRON. 30275

United Hebrew Relief Association Annual Report, 1873-74.

We are happy to be enabled to state that the contributors to our fund, though themselves affected by the general stagnation of business, appreciated the gravity of the situation and were more liberal in their donations than ever before - so much so, that there would now be a surplus in the treasury, had it not been for the fire of July 14, which was so serious a blow to our poor coreligionists that it added 250 families to the 140 already receiving aid from this Association. Seeing that this great calamity demanded efficient and immediate action, leaving no time for the delays attending the calling of a meeting of your whole body, your Board deemed it necessary to assume an unusual responsibility, and at a meeting of your Executive Board, held July 15, 1874, it was resolved to borrow from the Hospital Fund as much money as might be necessary to relieve the immediate and most pressing wants of the sufferers in the fire of July 14. Mr. Nelson Morris, our treasurer, was kind enough to advance, without discount, the money needed, upon the securities in his possession. Our efforts were seconded with the greatest liberality by all with whom we came in contact. Messrs. Hallock,

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United Hebrew Relief Association Annual Report, 1873-74.

Holmes and Co. gave us the store 169 Randolph street, which we made our headquarters, free of rent. Messrs. Spiegel and Cahn gave us the free use of all furniture wanted in the same, and Mr. Rubovitz donated all the stationery required in connection with the temporary fire relief. It is due to their aid that we were enabled to begin the work on the morning of July 16, 1874. Mr. Julius Rosenthal, one of the directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, greatly assisted us in the examination of applications and in making arrangements for the cooperation of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in our work. We are happy to state that, although we received 226 applications, we were able to close our office for temporary fire relief on August 24.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society cooperated with us most efficiently and granted assistance to 215 of our applicants. Mr. C. G. Truesdell, the superintendent of the same, has earned the thanks of this Association by his noble-hearted and arduous labor on behalf of our suffering fellow creatures. In addition to the aid extended in connection with the fire relief, we are under the greatest obligations to Mr. Truesdell and to the Chicago Relief

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United Hebrew Relief Association Annual Report, 1873-74.

and Aid Society for their liberality in granting us all the hospital accommodations needed by us; so that, although the number of sick entrusted to us was greater than during any year of the existence of our hospital, they were well cared for without any expense to our Association, and we must add, that the managers of the various hospitals to whom our sick had been assigned by the C. R. and A. S. gave them almost as good treatment as could have been extended to their most favored patients. While the preceding statement would make it appear that there is no immediate necessity for the rebuilding of the hospital, there are many friends of our cause who are as well acquainted with the necessities of our poor as your Executive Board, who have arrived at a different conclusion, among them such men as Drs. Schmidt, Mannheimer, and Fischer. The following is a synopsis of their views upon the subject: The dwelling places of the poor, crowded, unventilated and filthy, reeking with the germs of disease, offer none of the conditions required for the successful treatment of the sick. Many a disease which, under more favorable conditions, would readily yield to medical treatment, becomes a lingering fatal malady. The repugnance to hospital treatment which seems inherent to the poor, is intensified in the

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

United Hebrew Relief Association Annual Report, 1873-74.

case of our poor, by the fact that the places to which we send them are controlled by people who however humane they may be, are strangers to the peculiar feelings, sentiments and customs and superstitions of the Jews. Had we a hospital of our own, many of those who now stubbornly remain in their homes amid the conditions of disease and death, would gladly avail themselves of the advantages we could offer them. Were more of our sick sent to hospital, the labors of our physician - now excessive - would be materially lessened by the concentration of effort possible under such circumstances and by the more rapid recovery of the sick. What the labors of the physicians are may be gathered from the fact that each of the above mentioned gentlemen, as also, Drs. Jacobson and Lowenfeld, have made about 700 calls on our sick during the past year, all of them gratuitous. They also urged quite strongly that the Association rescind its action of last year and receive the \$15,000 offered by the C. R. and A. S. as the conditions imposed had never in the case of any other hospital proved burdensome. They recommended, that if the hospital be rebuilt, a cheaper and more accessible site be chosen and a building cheaper and better adapted to the

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II D 1 United Hebrew Relief Association Annual Report, 1873-74.

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wants of the sick be erected and, that when rebuilt, its administration be simplified, and that above all things, measures be adopted to enable the convalescents to enjoy the fresh air on the grounds of the hospital.

The Reform Advocate, May 30, 1931.

DECORATION DAY. By Leopold Deutelbaum.

In this blessed republic - founded on the principle of equal right for every faith and creed and an equal chance for every man who lives beneath its flag - it must be our sacred duty to awaken in the hearts of the young and to stimulate and inspire in the hearts of the mature that love of country which is based on intelligent understanding of its achievements and possibilities and an honest enthusiasm for the heroic figures of its history. And our national holidays have been wisely ordained, at different intervals, so that in patriotic celebration there may be brought home to the public mind, the splendid traditions of American history, and the marvelous achievements that in a few hundred years have produced a nation which in dignity, power, and influence takes rank with the great nations of the earth.

February 12 and 22, are the birthdays of the two noblest figures in the history of our country: Washington, the founder, and Lincoln, the preserver, of this country. Washington, with his wise, foresighted "Farewell Address," Lincoln, with his gentle spirit, his martyr death and his tender words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all."

The Reform Advocate, May 30, 1931.

July 4, is the anniversary of the singing of the Declaration of Independence, that declaration which has been fraught with more momentous consequence to humanity than other document in the world's history since the charter of English liberty won from King John at Runnymede.

The Thanksgiving Day celebration is peculiar in that its original observance dates back to the earliest Colonial history of America; to the time when the forces and influences that have shaped American destiny were first forming and developing; while its observance now includes within its scope the grateful recollection of all the victories of mind and heart, of all the triumphs of industry and skill, and all the exploits of valor and courage that have made of American history one long story of glorious achievement, from Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower to Santiago and Manila.

On Decoration Day we deck, with love and sorrow, the graves of the defenders of the Union and of those others who fought with equal valor for the lost cause, united in death no more indissolubly than their living descendants are united in purpose, thought, and hope.

The Confederate women first began decorating the graves of their dead with flowers, and did not pass by the Union graves near their late foes. This

The Reform Advocate, May 30, 1931.

touched the heart of the nation as nothing else could have done, and enmity melted away and the observance of the day has become universe.

We do not meet on this Memorial Day to weep for the dead, as we did while wounds were yet fresh. Time has healed the scars of war, and we can calmly contemplate the great lesson of patriotic devotion, and rejoice that the nation to which we belong produced men noble enough to die for that which they valued so much. Neither do we care to say anything of human slavery, the institution that died and was buried with the Confederacy. Let the dead past bury its dead. But, we are here to foster patriotism, in view of the most tremendous sacrifice ever willingly made by a people on the altar of nationality. That the sacrifices of the Civil War deserve this rank will appear from the fact that they were made - in the main - by volunteers. We were not fighting directly to defend our altars and our fires; we were not driven to arms to repel an invading foe; we were not hurried to the field by king and noble; but in the first flush of manhood we offered ourselves to preserve unimpaired the unity, the purity, the glory of our nation. And when the struggle was over, there were no state trials, no prisons and scaffolds, as is customary in the European countries, and the republic, though bleeding at every pore, said to the conquered enemy, "Come and share fully with us all the blessings of our

The Reform Advocate, May 30, 1931.

preserved institutions." And thus won a second victory greater than the first. Let us pray today that our beloved flag, which is the protector of human freedom and the rights of all men, may exist forever. May our flag, with all its stars, ever shine forth undimmed and untrammelled in its beauty. Learn to love that flag, and by good useful acts live for it, so that others after you may enjoy its protection and be ready, if necessary, to die for it.

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The Forward, January 15, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

COOLIDGE CHANGES HIS CABINET SECRETARIES.

EDITORIAL

Different reasons are being given for the resignation of Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, but the newspapers in Washington admit that they, do not know definitely. Something happened behind the curtains, which is being hidden. Only a few weeks ago, it was officially declared in the name of the President, that in his new term, which begins March 4th, all cabinet secretaries will remain in their positions, with the exception of Secretary of Labor Davis. The declaration stressed the denial of rumors, that the three secretaries, Hughes, Mellan, and Hoover, will drop out; in other words, the President assured the public that Hughes will remain in office. And suddenly, without the least warning, the news appeared that Hughes had resigned, and that the President had appointed someone else in his place.

The Forward, January 15, 1925.

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Why was it done so suddenly? And why was the President in such a hurry to appoint another one, and why did not the President consult anybody about these affairs? (1) The resignation of Hughes, and (2) the appointment of his successor Kellogg. The newspapers in Washington announced, that the news was as surprising to the important Republican officials as it was to the average citizen. Why were these events hidden behind a wall of deep mystery? If the reason had a party character, it is not important to us; what is the different to us who, or which clique will have control over the Republican machine in the next four years? But it is possible, that the cause is political.

This is of great importance. Hughes was most responsible for American was too stubbornness in the question about Russia. Hughes fixed the policy of America concerning the debts, which the Allies owe to us.

The Forward, January 15, 1925.

WPA (JL) PROJ 30275

Hughes stated the viewpoint of America towards Mexico, and also towards the Southern Republics and towards Central America. It is possible that Coolidge decided to change the policy of his administration in one or more of all foreign affairs. And as long as Hughes would remain in office it would be impossible for Coolidge to do it.

The appointment of Ambassador Kellogg to replace Hughes does not throw any light on the situation. Nothing is known of Kellogg, he is not in machine politics, and he has no position in questions of policies in foreign politics. The fact, that the president appointed such a man to fill that most important office shows that Coolidge has decided to control that particular office himself. But it is not clear as to why he wants to control this office?

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The Forward, January 15, 1925.

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During the period that Kellogg was Ambassador to England, he distinguished himself by his silence, no one knows what opinions he has concerning the important foreign matters. He is of the same caliber as Coolidge, he is silent, and the reason for his silent, is, perhaps, the same he has no convictions; he waits until someone else will decide for him.

There is only one consolation in this affair: it is almost possible, that through this change, the power of Senator Borah in foreign questions, will be increased. Borah is now Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. He has liberal views on many of the important questions, especially in relation to the recognition of Russia. It can be expected that Senator Borah will get along better with Kellogg than with Hughes.

The Forward, January 15, 1925.

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Regarding the other change in the Cabinet the condition is much clearer. There only politics, or machine politics, is concerned. Mr. Warren was one of those, who helped to secure the nomination for Coolidge, and who helped a great deal in the campaign. His appointment as Attorney General was a reward. Everyone in Washington understood this; there is no other explanation. Warren does not possess the qualifications essential for such an important office; he is not even a prominent lawyer. He built his career as a politician, and as a trust magnate; he gave up his law practice many years ago; he is the same type of lawyer as Harding's Attorney General, Mr. Doherty, whom Coolidge forced to resign, as a result of the Oil scandals.

The appointment of Mr. Warren clearly indicates that Coolidge has decided to be the boss of his party. He made the appointment without consulting the Senators, and Congressmen of the state, from which Warren was appointed.

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A Washington report stated that when representatives of the state became aware of this, they protested to the President. Coolidge answered that he would not heed their opinion. He declared that he will appoint his Cabinet secretaries, and that no one can advise him, in this matter. This attitude is against the regulations of machine politics.

According to the rules, the President is obligated to consult the Senators and the Congressmen. Coolidge broke the rules, because he has declared to all, that his party is in Washington, and that he has decided to keep the party machine in his hands. It was demonstrated as self leadership.

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Forward, July 5, 1924.

"THE WILD-MEN" WHO BUILT THE UNITED STATES.

The history of how the West became colonized by Americans is full of interesting events. Aside from its economic significance to America, the story of the settling of the West contains many dramatic details,-enough to take your breath away. A well-known American historian, Charles Beard, states that the history of the settling of the West is much more interesting than the history of the Exodus from Egypt, which describes how the Jews wandered through the deserts for a long time before they reached the promised land.

Many of those who traveled to settle in the West, lost their lives; many were killed by Indians or died in the desert from thirst; many died from sickness while on their way; others **starved**, but most of them reached their destination. They opened large tracts of wild land for civilization.. The first ones who left seeking for new untrodden paths, the pioneers, were people of extraordinary strong character, of restless souls, who stopped at nothing,- fear or danger. After them came the usual sort that reap the fruit of others that planted it on the face of great hardships.





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The first pioneers of the West were called "backwood" people, choppers of the woods, builders of roads, and fighters of hardships, animals, and wild Indians. These pioneers even had to kill the aborigines of America, the Indians, but it couldn't be helped if they were to open the great West for the nations of the world.

The "back-wood" people came from many nations and races. Among them were to be found the Irish, English, French, German, Hollanders, and Swedes; all immigrants who had given up all connection with the Old World to come here and settle down for good. They did not stop at the old colonies, but kept on and on, becoming an independent group of colonies long before the first arrivals. They took orders from no one, living a sort of Anarchistic life.

Jefferson got a real bargain when he bought from Napoleon for 15 million dollars, the big space of land that now constitutes Missouri and other states. President Jefferson, who could foresee the future, was criticised and abused, by his political opponents for paying such a gigantic sum for wild lands. From this land

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were born the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and large parts of the States of Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. This land alone is now worth more than a thousand times as much as Jefferson paid for it. The extraordinary expansion of America began with this transaction long before the deal between Jefferson and Napoleon was closed, the first pioneers, the "backwood" people colonized large tracts of land in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, in the Northwest; and in the state of Tennessee, in the Southwest which were still wild regions when the American Revolution ended. The "backwood" people worked this land for America. Were it not for the first pioneers who pushed their way on to the Mississippi River, this deal with Louisiana would have never materialized.

Of the first pioneers to start the movement Westward, the most **distinguished** one is Daniel Boone. The story of this pioneer is like the stories of thousands of others whose lives were in constant danger in their march to the Wild West.



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Boone started his exploration from Kentucky, in the year 1769. The year before the Declaration of Independence was signed, he organized the town of Boonesborough. After a quarter century Boone said that the region was too civilized for him and that he must travel further. The time was past when there were trees to chop down for a real good fire, so Boone crossed the Mississippi in search of new adventures.

Boone's life was written by President Theodore Roosevelt, who was a great admirer of this heroic pioneer of the West. Before being elected president, he spent much of his time in the West, where he took a liking to cowboys and farmers.

Born in Pennsylvania Boone went to North Carolina, where he married and lived in a log cabin of his own. As the other colonists, he cultivated the soil and hunted for wild animals. Just across on the hills near the settlement, there were thick forests through which no white man ever dared trespass, full of wild Indians who made their livelihood by robbing the wild animal hunters that **dared enter them.**

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In the year 1773 Boone was made chief of a group of new colonists coming to settle in the new land. Once, while they sat down to rest after a long ride, a group of Indians suddenly approached and killed most of them, including Boone's two sons. The survivors turned back and thus the first trial to colonize the region was in vain. After, when Boone wanted to organize a second group he met with many difficulties, as there were not enough men willing to take a fling at sacrificing their lives.

A few years later he succeeded in organizing many of his friends in a second attempt. They took the same road, but this time they were prepared against attacks by Indians. The new colonists in this territory started to build villages. That is how the settlement started in Kentucky.

Boone was the leader of the colonists both in times of war with the Indians and in times of peace. He was the representative of the colonists in the Virginia Parliament, until finally they established their own little parliament. Boone made his livelihood by surveying. Being thoroughly acquainted with the region

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he would survey fields for new colonists who had to chop down the trees and cultivate the soil. Boone was chief of the hunters. Without him they would not make a move, even if the Indians were preparing to attack them. Every colonist had to be armed with a gun. The Indians were more anxious to trap Boone than any of the others. Being that Boone had to absent himself so often, to parliament or on long trips to survey fields for new colonists, his life was in danger every minute. His ears were forever listening. Any little sound, the stealthy movement of living creatures, made him look around, and be cautious, lest the Indians might be approaching.

Once, on coming home, he learned that his own daughter and two other girls had been captured by the Indians. There was great alarm and sorrow among the colonists, but Boone did not get excited. He immediately picked some of his friends and followed the tracks left by the Indians. In two days Boone found where the Indians were. At their camp, the Indians sat in a circle, in the center of which there were many deer they had just killed. They sat content, singing their wild



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songs. Boone and his friends attacked the camp, and after a hand-to hand fight, in which both sides fought desperately, he and his companions succeeded in rescuing the girls.

Such was the life the first colonists had to put up with. In spite of the constant dangers on all sides, the first pioneers fought their way through to the West and it was through their fearlessness that America expanded from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The first pioneers were poor, but there was plenty of land. There was no need of working for a salary, and each one was his own boss. The first pioneers wanted to be independent. The Southwest attracted many colonists. In the Southern states, Virginia and the Carolines, there were large plantations where manual labor was done by negro slaves. There was no room for small farmers, as the territory was already controlled by large tobacco and cotton plantations.

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The first pioneers lived on friendly terms with themselves. When anything was to be done, everyone worked together until the task was finished. If a farmer wanted a house built, all the farmers in the neighborhood would get together, chop down the trees, build the foundation, and in a short time the house was completed.

In general, the life of the first pioneers was very lonely. The closest neighbors were many miles apart.

The cultural life of the first pioneers, naturally, was also very poor. There were no schools, not even a church, for miles. For the children they had to hire a teacher, who knew nothing himself, and who, after teaching the children what little he knew, was left without occupation and had to help milk the cows.

Kentucky and Tennessee in the Southwest led to the purchase of Louisiana, a purchase which started a new epoch in the colonization of the West.

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Forward, July 4, 1924.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

(Editorial)

To-day is the Fourth of July, the day when the people of the United States of America celebrate, with national pride and joy the day of their independence, brought about one hundred and forty-eight years ago after the long struggle for freedom of the American colonies against England.

Since that time the thirteen colonies, with a population of about seven million, have developed into a gigantic and mighty world power of forty-eight states, with a population of 110 million people.

Becoming a free and independent nation, the United States, the then created Republic of 1776 in the western hemisphere, promised to be the land of true freedom and democracy. Since that historical day, the United States began to grow and develop in power and prestige, and along with this gigantic growth of wealth and power, grew the desire and ambition of the people of



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this young developing nation to teach the world the true meaning of freedom and democracy.

America came triumphant out of the Civil War between the North and the South, the war that put an end to Negro slavery, the black mark of infamy that until then had prevailed on America's proud, democratic Republic.

But the ambition of those people, impressed with the ideals of 1776, to serve as an example of freedom and democracy for the old world, even after this brilliant period of the Civil War, did not materialize. Among certain groups of American citizens, in which freedom-loving people can be found, it was noticed that a change was gradually taking place. After an investigation, it was learned that Europe did not wish to be taught democracy, by America, but that on the contrary, it was she who expected to teach it to America. European observers acquainted with our institutions have, with very little inspiration, responded in this regard. In truth, if the people of Europe are bold enough to think they can preach morals to America, it is because of the political bosses, the rulers of capital, and the many other

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social and political evils found in America. They point out America's ever-increasing growth of poverty, sickness, sin, and crime as evils developed during America's growth in wealth and power. They mention especially the rapid growth of the slums in large cities, and the army of unemployed; the premature death of children, the gigantic spread of diseases, the tens of thousands of people disabled and crippled by fast-growing industries, the growth of prostitution, and the bitter struggle between capital and labor.

No, the true ideals of 1776 never materialized. Our democracy, created with such earnest splendor and magnificence, started to decay long, long ago. The World War gave it a terrific death blow on the head, and to day, the day when the United States celebrates its birth of freedom, it would be well to take a clear, historical inventory of what became of America's freedom and democracy, and of what is awaiting us in the future.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

ILLINOIS 100 YEARS AGO
by
H. L. Metes



Exactly one hundred years ago last Thursday, the first formal steps were taken to make Illinois a state, when Congress passed the bill which was signed then by President Monroe.

The untiring work of Nathaniel Pope, delegate to the Congress from the Illinois Territory was crowned with success only after he was able to prove beyond doubt, that there were 35,000 inhabitants in the territory which had applied for admission as a state--the number which the law at that time required, and naturally this was no easy job.

The bill was passed, without any opposition, by the Senate on the 14th day of April, and on the 18th of April, 1818 the President signed it. The new constitution, which was adopted according to the bill, was passed on the 26th of August and the Legislature with its officers were sworn in on October 6th.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

The new constitution was accepted and the new state government began to function after the constitution was accepted by Congress on December third, when Illinois formally became a state and its history as a member of the great family of Uncle Sam begins officially from that day.

The growth of the State of Illinois for the last hundred years surpassed even the greatest fantasies of its dreamers. The development from a small abandoned nook, inhabited by wild Indians and French "traders" to a productive state of seven million souls in a period of only 100 years, is not equalled in history, and Illinois can with pride celebrate its century jubilee as an independent state.

Unfortunately the general public knows little about the remarkable history of the State and City in which they chose to make their home. The terrible war drew away the country's entire attention and this historical moment was obscured. Nevertheless, the pioneers, who helped to build Illinois, who by their energy, courage and resoluteness brought the Western State to the position which it occupies now, could justly and proudly look upon their work and joyfully show

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

the world what strong will power can accomplish. These pioneers, their children and grandchildren are the chief celebrants at this joyous event.

The Jews played a big part in the development of the State; in industry and commerce, as well as other fields of endeavor, but there is nowhere to be found a detailed appraisal as to what extent they helped in this development, how much aid they rendered and how much energy and spiritual enterprise they contributed to bring the State to its present brilliant position. And this situation is deplorable. The Jew is always and everywhere looked upon as a foreigner, as a guest. If there were a possibility--and there is one now--to show the world, even ourselves and our children, that the Jews have contributed much, very much to the remarkable growth and development of the State of Illinois, to neglect that opportunity would be a crime against ourselves and the future generations.



To very few Jews, for instance, is known the fact that a considerable part, more than half of the area which Illinois now occupies, including Chicago, once belonged to a Jewish company of which Simon Levy of Lancaster, Pennsylvania was

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

the owner; he had paid, for the entire area, the sum of \$37,328.17 which is much less than the worth of a present day steam-heated building. And yet this is an historical fact!

Hundreds of such historical facts and data of great value have been lost, because there was no one interested enough to assemble them. Not so however is the case with the non-Jews. They have an historical society made up of distinguished citizens, whose duty it is to uncover and guard all historical data, preserving it for posterity. It is a source of pride to them when they are able to prove that their grandpa was one of the first settlers of this region.



The century-old history of Illinois will undoubtedly occupy a prominent chapter in general American history. Many nationalities contributed to this history and our Jewish people gave their share.

The history of the Jews of Illinois must be written now. Now is the favorable moment.

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 30273

The Daily World, February 12, 1918.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was the Moses of the Negroes, whom he liberated from bondage in the American Egypt.

His struggle for the Unity of the United States is important, only insofar as it helped abolish slavery and to establish a more progressive system.

He came thousands of years later than the Jewish Moses, and, also, he did not raise the others demands for a sacred life and for social justice. He also appears small in comparison to such a great, spiritual figure as, Karl Marx, who introduced the prophecy of his ancient race and called the entire exploited mankind to freedom.

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The Daily World, February 12, 1918.

Yet Abraham Lincoln occupies the most prominent place in the history of the United States. We must not forget that he lived in a country, which stood, and at present, still stands at a low degree of spiritual development in the struggle for freedom. It is a land of crisscrossed branches of foreign-culture trees, that have developed into wild capitalistic thorns.

In no other country in the world is there such a fresh, arrogant bourgeois type as in America. The American Capitalist does not possess any historical traditions that should cause him to intermingle, at intervals, with the poor and exploited masses, upon whose account he becomes wealthy. To the American trust magnate, or manufacturer, there is no difference between slaves.

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WPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

The Daily World, February 12, 1918.

American, or foreigner, or colored, European, or Asiatic,, all are estimated, by him, according to the amount of money that he can expropriate from their work.

The "Nationalism," that the Chicago Tribune and similar capitalistic organs preach, is only aimed at the wage slave and the working masses so that they should be satisfied with how much their bosses throw to them. They should suffer destitution and want and not protest against their rich brothers.

In such capitalistic, brutal despotism, such an unusual act as Abraham Lincoln's is unforgettable and he is worthy of the recognition, which he receives from the working class.

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The Daily World, February 12, 1918.

The workers, however, must remember that had it not been for Karl Marx and the radical workers of England, Lincoln would have lost the struggle. The English Capitalists would have carried their demand to assist the slave holders of the South, as they have helped the opium-sellers of China.

The vigorous warnings of Karl Marx, to the radical organized workers of England, was effective. The English working masses raised such a powerful protest against the imperialistic aims of their Capitalist Government, that the latter did not dare to stand openly against Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln triumphed, thanks to the appearance of Karl Marx with his philosophy of social justice and international solidarity. Lincoln understood this, and it would have affected his labor laws, had he not fallen a victim of the slave-holder's revenge.

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APR 11 1918 PROJ. 38275

The Daily World, February 12, 1918.

Still Lincoln Day will not be celebrated in such a manner of which the emancipator is worthy. The dead Lincoln is unable to speak and the living persons, who represent him, are often the greatest enemies of the philosophy of freedom.

Abraham Lincoln, loved freedom; he was very sincere in his desire to establish a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. A murderous hand prematurely cut off his life. He did not live to realize his ideals for his American Republic. He did not accomplish his aim. The graves of Gettysburg cannot prevent the great American republic from retreading the bloody road of that time.

Although his heart was good, and the little that he achieved, enables him to stand among those, great spiritualists, who have sacrificed their lives. Truth and Justice, Freedom and Righteousness.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1916.

THE SIGN OF BAD LUCK

(Editorial)

Who, among us, has never noticed the fact that adult Jews who come here from European countries, are very often able to find some means of making a livelihood, which holds a future for them, much quicker than their children who were either born or were raised in this country? If an individual has not yet become aware of this phenomenon, he needs only to look around with open eyes, and then he will be convinced that this is a fact.

The reader who will be inclined to doubt the correctness of this assertion will certainly point out to us thousands of young Jewish men who have succeeded in their undertakings, and who have even achieved some degree of wealth. He will point to young people who have studied, or who have made themselves useful in their fathers' businesses, or who have proved to be successful salesmen, agents, etc. We acknowledge that this is true.

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Should we select, from the successful young Jewish men, those who are not only capable of earning a livelihood--even a comfortable one--but who are also likely to improve themselves and make a success of their lives, we will immediately understand that they are the exceptions to the rule. The average young American-born man lives from hand to mouth, and doesn't think about his future.

In this respect, he the young American-born ranks lower than the newly arrived young greenhorn who constantly thinks about the future, from the very moment he begins to earn a dollar. When the young native-born American sets out to look for a job, he may find many which do not rate very high socially, and which do not pay enough. He will hesitate to accept such jobs. As an American, who knows the language and who sees that others are "making good," he is reluctant to accept just anything. And if he does get a job, he does not think about a rainy day. This is an American characteristic. There isn't a people in the whole civilized world with so little foresight and so little industry as the Americans. They inherited this attitude from their forefathers, who came to a vast country rich in natural resources. Because these resources were abundant,

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the forefathers took things for granted and would not provide for a rainy day. Statistics prove it. In Switzerland, for example, out of every thousand inhabitants, five hundred are successful, i. e., they provide for the future, practice economy, and save money. In France, out of every thousand, three hundred and forty-three are successful; in Germany, three hundred and seventeen; in Italy, two hundred and twenty; and in the United States, only ninety-nine. And our Jewish children who become Americanized adopt, above all else, this American disregard for money, and the confidence of Americans, viz., that this is a land of opportunity and why bother about tomorrow.

There are thousands of young men from eighteen to twenty-two years of age who go about idle. These young men seek only jobs that will suit them. Meanwhile, they are supported either by their parents, or by some other means. On the other hand, the greenhorn who must get along and has no one to fall back on, accepts any job he lays his hands on. As soon as he earns

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a dollar, he immediately thinks about the future, and he starts saving some money.

The late James J. Hill, railroad magnate and empire builder, at one time expressed this remarkably wise and practical thought: "If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure, you can find out quite easily. The test is simple and infallible. Are you capable of saving money? If not, take yourself out of the 'can succeed' list. You have lost. You may think you haven't, but you will lose as sure as death, because the seed of success is not in you."

This thought is not new. King Solomon said something to this effect long ago. But James J. Hill said it in an American idiom.

This tradition of letting tomorrow care for itself, because this is a land of plenty, can be traced back to the time when land could be obtained for the taking, when forests were free, when the field and air were replete

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with game, with beast and fowl. In America the amount that is thrown out, through the kitchen door into the garbage can, could feed millions of people. When our Jewish young men become Americanized, they adopt this American trait. Their lack of foresight and their inability to save any money are signs of their bad fortune. They will never attain the success that their greenhorn, un-Americanized fathers attained.

America is also beginning to realize that the time has come for people to begin to save and to practice economy. Those who are not so well off, need to take immediate steps in this direction by starting to practice economy now.

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Daily Jewish Courier, February 4, 1913.

WOODROW WILSON.

The twenty-eighth president, who was sworn into office today, steps into his position under conditions which are certainly not as perilous as when Abraham Lincoln became president, but they are as important.

The United States is now living through a transition period; changes are being made in our conceptions of life; the political, social, and moral concepts are acquiring other forms; the masses are dissatisfied; the public thinks that it is entitled to a larger proportion of land-ownership, everybody is of the opinion that it is high-time the citizens take another stride forward.

Daily Jewish Courier, February 4, 1913.

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When the United States last underwent such transition, a half-century ago, we were forced to resort to the sword and the gun; for four years blood was shed, thousands of lives were sacrificed; hundreds of thousands were crippled until we were enabled to make the necessary forward step. Today, when we go forward, we should avoid bloodshed, we should not find it necessary to march over dead bodies, to go through fire and smoke.

From the great Civil War, the United States emerged with a new morale, with new conceptions of political, social, and commercial life. People who have not lived through the period when slavery was a legal institution in America, people who do not know the morale and the conception of life which prevailed in this country when the slave-trade was carried on, can state ignorantly, whenever a riot or lynching occurs, that this country is still on the same level as it was fifty years ago. Students of evolution know that such a thing as riots or lynching could not have happened a half-century ago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, February 4, 1913.

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Now, that we have lived with the new morale and concepts of life which have existed for the past fifty years as a result of the Civil War, it is only natural that we should attempt to advance another step, and for the last few years we have been attempting to do so. It stands to reason that we are using other tactics. We do not wish to attain our goal through the sword and the gun, but the ideas of John Brown will endure forever. The Wendell Phillips never die, although today they use different arguments and agitate in a different language.

Woodrow Wilson, the president who enters the White House today, will have to be the modern Abraham Lincoln. The eyes of millions of citizens are now centered upon the former professor of Princeton University, and the entire populace trusts that the unheard of governor from

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New Jersey will add four years of history to the United States with love, big-heartedness, knowledge, and patriotism.

Let us hope that Woodrow Wilson is the right man for the time and may every citizen cooperate with him so that he may succeed.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1912

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WOODROW WILSON

After eight days of arduous work, the Democratic National Convention finally nominated Prof. Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States.

Woodrow Wilson is an old candidate for the presidential office, since he was elected as Governor by the Republican state, New Jersey. He was considered as "Presidential Timber", but he was never looked upon as the highest sort of candidate. He was always one of the sort that could do in time of need.

The reason for this is that Woodrow Wilson, although he calls himself a Democrat, is practically no Democrat at all; his strength is not acclaimed for his activity in the Democratic Party, but on the contrary, from his inactiveness.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1912.

As professor of history and economy since 1885, he never mingled in any practical politics, and, therefore, he never participated in any battles that occurred in the Democratic Party for the last sixteen years. He voted the straight Democratic Ticket as did other millions of democrats. He could neither be exposed by the conservatives nor the progressives, and it is therefore, very easy to unite with him.

This took place in New Jersey when the Democrats wanted a candidate for governor and the same thing occurred at the Democratic Convention now. Speaking in general, Woodrow Wilson is rather a neutral candidate. Nothing could be said about him pro or con.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1912.

From the Jewish standpoint Woodrow Wilson is a relentless chauvinist, a strong opponent of immigration, believes that America was created for the nobility whose great, great grandparents came to America hundreds of years ago, hates the "foreigners" who come here to confiscate the country from the "people", and is the opposite of the noble, calm, good hearted, true Democratic William Howard Taft. Wilson will not be able to contend with the problems of, at least, the Jews and other nationalities.

I. ATTITUDES

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of Women and Feminism

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

IN THE WORLD OF JEWISH WOMANKIND. AN INSPIRING CONFERENCE.
SISTERHOOD DAY. By Nannie A. Reis.

As every year for some time, the Sisterhood within the Chicago Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations observed Sisterhood Day last Monday, meeting this time at the Temple Isaiah Israel, morning and afternoon; the noon session being held at the adjacent Temple House.

As every year there was an increasing attendance, an increasing interest and an ever deepening consciousness that the religious life of a community like ours may well be discussed in a group meeting because it is not sufficient that individual congregations and sisterhoods concern themselves with their own individual problem.

The program merely announced three papers and a musical number but the very names of those who were to make these items live, gave promise of inspiration. The first one was the reading of the outstanding paper of the recent (XXXII) Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at Philadelphia, delivered by Mrs. Ephraim Prish of San Antonio, Texas, on "The Ideal Synagogue - What it Ought to be."

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It was read not only understandingly but emphatically by Mrs. Alfred Hamburger. It was an excellent paper excellently presented; it gave much food for thought to the listener as it does to the reader who has it before her in the printed volume of proceedings of the Council just issued from the office of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the National Federations of Temple Sisterhoods and Temple Brotherhoods. Yet there is a decided difference when a paper is read by its author or by some one else, as has been proven in innumerable instances with no blame to anyone. There is a definite personal element involved when a paper on so vital a subject is written by a woman of intense personal feeling and in so stirring a manner, and as we listened on Monday, we waited for the applause, after certain paragraphs that we had previously read and that seemed particularly striking and which - as we had heard - aroused mounting approval in Philadelphia. Nor did the discussion that followed, intelligent as it was, seem adequately to approve the loftiness of the ideal held out by Mrs. Ruth Cohn Frish, whose very wide horizon displayed the fact that she, as daughter and as wife, lives in rabbinic atmosphere and has a thorough acquaintance and love of Judaism, its history and philosophical and ethical implications.

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Perhaps the best comment that we can do is to reprint certain paragraphs containing the elemental ideas of the paper and though fragmentary quotations rarely do justice to an address we believe that the inspirational character of the entire paper and its concrete value can well be found in these quotations and offer enlightenment as well as applicable suggestions:

"It is the frank and honest declaration of the modern, universal-minded Jew that Israel is not the only chosen people; that all peoples are chosen to play some special instrument in the world symphony; but it is his inner conviction that maybe he is first violin at least; or to change the figure, he is the priest people by right of primogeniture, his inheritance of the knowledge of the one God who is at the same time the righteous Father of all mankind being the oldest and surest. Well and good! The way to prove it is to act it, and I take it that the purpose of this assembly is to rechart once more the plan by which Israel can justify his existence and his program both to himself and to his age-old spectators.".....

Well, the congregations who sit patiently to hear the rabbi, do deserve a meaty talk and a felicitous delivery; they do deserve a patient pastor and an

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engaging personality; they should find in their rabbis a thoughtful friend and, if possible, a comrade, but far and away these attributes - agreeable and even necessary as they are - the American Jewish congregations should seek in their ministers truth and courage, honor and sincerity, absolute fearlessness in and out of the pulpit, enthusiastic zeal and - oh, most unappreciated of qualities in this otherwise delightful land of ours - scholarship. How little time to study is given these men who have to be teachers, preachers, pastors, organizers, charity collectors and social workers. How little understanding is there by so large a part of the laity that our wonderful tradition will dry up if the springs are never tapped! What a great, new departure it would be if we could raise up in our communities lay workers who, through proper education could relieve the minister of some of the staggering burden of details, who could take over a class here and there, help plan a Sunday School curriculum, gather in some of the philanthropic funds, occupy the pulpit on occasion (a rest for the congregation and for the rabbi, I'm thinking)!.....

Her criticism of individualistic behavior in the synagogue must not be overlooked though it need not be quoted at length. Inattention, gum, even the

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lipstick receive her attention and, we think well deserve it; but ho, how she can thunder on the fundamentals of our social structure: What has become of the first born of the Lord? Where is he who is little lower than the angels and has been crowned with glory and honor? Like the stone image of Canaanitish days, he has eyes that see not and hands that feel not. The onward march of progress passes him by - remains in the tents of the idle, nursing his position to temporary safety, hugging to his breast his small material gains and achievements....Ask him to study the problems of the poor, the maladjusted, the under-privileged, the immigrant, the Negro - any group not his own - ask him to come to some conclusion from his investigation which might prejudice his own financial or social status, ask him to take a stand a little out of the common, - slightly non-conformist, - and hear his excuses and evasions. Ask him to come out boldly against militarism, to lift his voice against imperialism, to do actual battle against the forces that threaten permanent world peace, and see him run to cover.

Was it for this that Elijah risked his life by flouting royalty; that Jeremiah suffered exile for speaking unwelcome truth; that Jochanan Ben Zakkai braved the Roman terror; that Akilia was flayed; that Chanina perished in the flames;

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that Nachmanides was banished? Was it only in order to cry out, "There is one God," or was it not to prove by their lives and their deaths that there is also one humanity?

"Organized religion is on trial and Judaism is again confronted with the age-old choice, but since the whole of civilization seems to be at the cross-roads and all the influences which go to shape it are under more severe scrutiny than ever before, this time the challenge to Judaism assumes an importance perhaps of the greatest magnitude in its history. Choose you, this day, whom you will serve, whether the gods of the Amorites, whether the blind gods of complacency whose service leads to destruction, or the God in Whose light we see light. The choice is of growth or decay, of kernel or shell; the choice is a Judaism of technique and ceremonial and creed, lovable, beautiful, and satisfying, emotionally and intellectually, but to anemic for action; or a Judaism girt with armor to do battle for the Lord of Hosts, which will cry aloud and spare not nor cease until it has brought righteousness and peace to the farthestmost isles of the sea."

One wishes the entire paper could be printed but then it is in the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention; these proceedings are in the hands of

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rabbis and other leaders of our community and he who runs may also read.

At the noon sessions the lovely singing of Doris Birk Waterstone, giving the soprano solo from Elijah, "Hear ye, Israel" seemed a most appropriate summing up of that message. Then were also heard the greetings from the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, by Mrs. Joseph Stolz; from the Women's League of the United Synagogues, by Mrs. Benjamin Davis; by Mrs. G. George Fox, from the Illinois State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; from the Chicago Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, by Mrs. Harry J. Myerson; and from an unexpected guest, Mrs. Edgar Littman of St. Louis, the President of the St. Louis Conference. There was indeed, food well prepared and consumed with delight for soul as well as for body.

At the afternoon sessions two thoughtful and well informed Chicago women read two papers whose contents will long remain in the memory of the fortunate delegates. Mrs. William A. Morrison discussed "The Religious School," and left no phase of it untouched, from kindergarten to the post confirmation classes. Attendance, curriculum, behavior, cooperation on the part of the parents - all - and the latter item mostly, were stressed - would that the speakers criticisms and plans were heeded.

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It has been hinted that this paper and the last one are to be presented at meetings of individual constituent organizations and it, therefore, does not seem fair to quote or reprint from them too liberally. Only, Chicago Jewry is to be congratulated that among its young women there are such as can give thoughtful consideration to the questions of our opportunities and obligations as Jewish parents in this day and place, such as Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Abraham Levinson who as the last speaker talked on "Judaizing the Home." In character this paper, too, was scholarly and comprehensive, beautifully constructed and most earnestly given. For the present we content ourselves with quotations from the summary because as we read this excellent paper before us no brief reprint could convey the inclusiveness and fine discriminatory qualities of the address. We give but the last page of the paper:

"I should like to summarize what I have been trying to emphasize as concrete ways of Judaizing the home: 1. Put into your library books on Jewish subjects. Have a Jewish-English periodical in your home to keep you in touch with Jewish current events. Make your slogan for Bar Mizvahs and Confirmations, for birthdays and graduations 'less ties and more books, less underwear

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of silk and more volumes of leather.' 2. Bring some type of Jewish art into your house, through pictures, panels, plaques, and illustrated albums. 3. Do not discard all Jewish ceremonial objects as museum curiosities as some may be important. Many are fraught with great significance in Jewish life. 4. Bring back to your boy and girl the joy of our holidays, the sacredness of our holy days, the poetry and romance of our customs and ceremonies, so that they will not speak of Passover as the Jewish Easter and Chanukah as the Jewish Christmas. 5. Have a Jewish hour in the home every week, during which the spiritual values and applicability of the rich treasure of Jewish tradition and learning; Jewish poetry and romance as well as its philosophy to our every day American life can be illustrated. 6. Revive the singing of Jewish melodies, the chanting of Jewish prayers, especially at the celebration of Jewish festivals in the home. This last point I'm sorry I did not have the time to elaborate. 7. Interest yourself in your child's Jewish education, his Hebrew school, his Sabbath school. Make them as important to yourself and to him as his music, his dancing, his elocution, his movies. (Then will your home like the Jewish home of old, be a citadel of Judaism.) Then to go hand in hand with the ideal synagogue and the model religious school we will have the patent Jewish home, the home fully Judaized."

The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

Indeed how well can we say of our daughter, in Chicago Jewry, "A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." Would that the community would not only recognize the ability of these women to lead us in thought but that we might honor their teaching by following them and translating their learning into the living conditions of our children's lives.

Then would every holy day, yes every day in our homes be what we wish our readers for festive season for each and every home: "A Happy Holiday."

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JEWISH

Courier, July 11, 1927.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE MIDWEST BRANCH HONORS MRS. PHILIP KLAFTER AT ITS CLOSING MEETING OF THE SEASON.

Mrs. Philip Klafter, chairman of membership, and delegate to the National Convention held in Atlantic City during the month of May, was the guest of honor at the luncheon and closing meeting of the Women's League, held at Brauer's Cafe, on Wednesday noon, June 29. Over seventy members and friends were present at the affair. Rabbi N. Blechman of Houston, Texas, who with Mrs. Blechman was visiting Chicago and was present at the luncheon, praised the ladies for their fine attendance and marvelled at the display of enthusiasm at this meeting. Mrs. Klafter, imbued with enthusiasm for the activities of the league, gave a very interesting and inspiring talk on the nature of its work.

The latest publication of the Women's League, entitled "The Three Pillars," which is a guide-book for Jewish women, describing the Jewish home ceremonies and Jewish home life and their meaning, was announced, and several copies were sold at the meeting. Copies of the publication can be secured at the United

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Courier, July 11, 1927.

Synagogue headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. It is a valuable addition to the libraries of all Jewish women.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Jan. 27, 1924.

IS IT PROPER FOR WOMEN TO SMOKE

Ten years ago, to light a cigarette placed a woman under suspicion as to her morality. Now everybody is doing it. It is a sign of degeneration.

What is it? Is it Paris before the revolution? Time way back women used to appear in sensuous and daring dances, smoking cigarettes whenever they could. The men sitting in the balcony of old cafes used to shake their heads with concern over the fact that women were going straight to blazes.

That was ten years ago at the time when women who smoked were only "daring," not "immoral." Quite a few women who had been abroad smoked cigarettes in long amber holders, the fad being then considered as a foreign affectation. No American girl would smoke; it was unthinkable.

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 27, 1924.

That was only ten years ago, and what a change has taken place!

Smoking by women has been taken as a matter of course.

The president of a college attended by several hundreds of the daughters of our best families said the other day that fifty per cent of the girls under his charge smoke. The Dean of Barnard College announced that she didn't know how many of her girls smoke because she didn't care whether they did or not, and so she didn't ask them.

In public restaurants, except of course the places where busy shop and office workers take their noon meals, it is the exception rather than the rule to find women smoking. Most of the better theatres maintain smoking rooms for women. In social gatherings, public dinners, anywhere and everywhere at any

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 27, 1924.

time, the fact is taken for granted that some of the women will smoke.

It is no longer a matter of surprise; no one is shocked; no one thinks the world is coming to an end if women and even young girls take ready-mades from gold cases, from nickle cases, or from the package straight from the cigar store. Nearly every girl seems to carry a package in her purse. It is not a rich girl's, working girl's, business woman's, actress', or radical's fad; it is universal.

It is no longer a Greenwich Village basement where women meet men nor the privacy of the home; it is all over, in the office, in the rest-rooms, in the theatre, in restaurants, in the parlor or study, in summer hotels and boarding houses and camps, and even in smoking cars on trains.

In the recent holiday season, the gift shop and department store windows dis-

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played as gift suggestions for girls and women gold, silver, amber, and enameled cigarette holders and ash trays; and such display ran a close race with pink silk underwear as the principal suggested gifts for men to buy for their women folks.

Indeed, a young man, who was recently asked why he didn't smoke, said, "I don't like such effeminate habits!"

Figures made public not long ago of the consumption of cigarettes showed that thirty times as many "coffin nails" were consumed last year as ten years ago. The figures run into tens of millions a year. The increase was attributed largely to women and the fact that many men in the past who did not smoke are taking up the habit to keep up with their women folks.

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An amusing incident is that of a young college girl, daughter of one of the earliest of the New York Women Socialists and feminists. She came home with the cigarette habit fully developed, prepared to shock her mother. But her mother only laughed. Long before the girl had been born, she used to "roll her own" and smoke with her husband, not because she liked it, but because that was her way of showing her equality with the men.

The reason for this astonishing new development is plain. The war will have to accept full responsibility for it and it will have to bear the onus of prohibition, and one-hundred-per-centism and a lot of European revolutions, and the wearing of knickers by women, and lots of other things.

With the war many of our girls went abroad to do canteen work. There they got the smoking habit, both from seeing its prevalence among European women

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and as a relief and relaxation from the terrible things they were compelled to see everyday. They came back as confirmed smokers, enough of them anyway to be a leaven among their sisters to suggest the habit to them, and to take women smokers out of the "queer class."

Also during the war, girls entertained soldiers before they went to the front. They gave them chocolate and cigarettes. They got into the habit of handling cigarettes, and it no longer gave them a feeling of distaste.

The war was over and a new deal began.

Future historians will view with interest, if not amazement, the development among women of post war years. It was a time of new freedom. En-franchised, tossed into public life, given a place that women had never in all history held - or maybe they took that place - the revolt was on.



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Women began to see that it did not matter very much what they did. The books written by old fogies suggested that they wear tight stays and faint every other hour and be "modest," - man's idea of modesty, you understand, - and they did it until they saw that even if they did what they pleased, it did not hurt them with the men.

To digress for a moment. You remember the story of Paul and Virginia, or don't you? In that story Virginia was drowned because she was too modest to pull off her clothing and save herself from a sinking ship. That book was written by a man! Are women "modest," in the sense of being ashamed of their bodies? Are they ashamed to have men know they have legs? Are they "timid"? We used to think so, men writers said so, and the women did what they thought they had to do to maintain their reputations along man-made standards.



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Jewish Forward, Jan. 27, 1924.

But in this amazing post-war period women have discovered that they can set their own standards and do as they please and still not lose their womanhood, their girlish charm, and their chances of marriage with decent and worthwhile men.

That is the reason why women no longer keep it a deep and desperate mystery that they are bipeds. Men wanted women to hide their legs so they could get a kick out of seeing them. That is why women used to think they were ashamed to show their legs. Now women show their legs on the beaches, when they wear knickers on their hikes, and when the styles dictate knee-length skirts. Are they immoral or immodest? No. They are comfortable and human, sensible and supremely decent, and they won all that by daring to set their own standards, not accepting man's standards set for them.

That is the reason why women frankly and openly discuss matters that used to

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 27, 1924.

be considered "unmaidenly" for women even to think about. That's the reason why women go in for athletics and wear the clothes they want to wear; why corsets are rapidly becoming atrophied for lack of use; why men realize when they dance that women have bodies, and are not constructed of structural steel. That is why women read what they want, eat what they want, drink what they want, wear what they want, cut their hair and use rouge if they want, and smoke.

Maybe you don't like it. Every day some minister of the Gospel thinks that God has given him a revelation to denounce the shameless unclothed, painted, bobbed hair, drinking, smoking Amazons. A lot of the girls are beginning not only to question the moralities that have been handed down to them, but even the relations of the sexes and are living up to the question that arises in their minds.

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Jewish Forward, Jan. 21, 1924.

More and more are women declaring their independence.

Do you like it? All right! But if you don't like it, it doesn't matter, anyway, because the girls will do as they please, whether you like it or not.

Smoking by women is part of the emancipation of the sex; you have got to discuss it now, but as women's smoking. No one will stand by the sex line anymore. If you object to women's smoking, you have got to object to men's smoking. If you don't object to the morality of men's smoking, that ends the argument.

The new emancipation includes freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom to wear knickers on hikes and short skirts in the city. To wear negligible bathing suits and to discard corsets and most of the voluminous underwear



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women used to wear; to enter any and all professions and trades. To have the same standard of sexual conduct as men, and to take the consequences of whatever they do. To smoke if they want to, and most of them do.

At least this is what a mere man thinks; one who tries to be enlightened and up to date and liberal and understanding. A lot of the girls may think that he is an old fogey, a flat tire, a has-been, and a fossil. And if they do, their denunciations and protestations will be gladly received and eagerly read.

And that's that!

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

It seems as though America is a man's country. We do not see any women in American politics, but when it comes to a question of women and courts, America is a veritable matriarchy, a woman's kingdom. A woman murdered her husband in a brutal manner and was acquitted. Another woman murdered her lady friend with a hammer, was sentenced to ten years in prison, and escaped. Had the murderer been a man, he could not have escaped. In the State of Illinois, no jury will convict a woman murderer. A woman seems to have the privilege of killing.

Congress is now busy with an anti-lynch bill. A bill to give men equal rights with women in America is more urgent. In America, men do not have as many rights as women. This is not only contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence--it is a loathsome situation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 30, 1920.

SEEK SYNCOPATORS, NOT EDUCATORS

Editor, Daily Jewish Courier.

Sir: We have been much interested recently in some letters in the Courier from young Jewish college girls. As school teachers, we have associations with some of the most cultured young Jewish girls in the city; and although almost all of them are teachers, they are good-looking, fashionably dressed, interested in sports, athletics, etc., and all are under twenty-two years of age.

Although we are far from being snobbish, we consider that it would be a waste of all our training and hard work at school to choose as our associates young men who have not had as good a training as ours; yet it is practically impossible for us to meet the kind of man with whom we should like to associate. The clubs that are formed in the temples seem to be frequented by dance-crazy boys and girls in whom we are not at all interested, although we too like to

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dance. Our attempts to organize a college people's club at our temple have been unsuccessful. The men do not attend. Tell us, dear editor, are our young Jewish doctors, lawyers, and other professionals too busy to enjoy the company of girls who are not only pretty but also intelligent or are they, too, too much interested in the flapper to notice us? We should like to know.

Very sincerely,
Some Young Schoolma'ns

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Nov. 14, 1920.

THE PLIGHT OF THE EDUCATED JEWISH GIRL

Miss Newberger's letter on the subject of the educated Jews in Chicago makes interesting reading. She states her case intelligently and formulates a problem the solution of which is difficult. The semi-educated Jewish girls, whose only business in life is clothes, cosmetics, and good times, have no right to complain about the peculiarities of the Jewish young man. Since they have no ideals, they deserve their lot. It is quite different, however, with the educated, serious-minded, and modest Jewish girl who has to spend her youth in loneliness because she cannot find decent Jewish male companionship. The fact is that there are more educated Jewish girls than there are cultured Jewish men. Jewish parents in Chicago are often more anxious to send their daughters to college than their sons, and are more interested in the intellectual careers of their daughters than their sons because the sons are supposed to embark upon a business career and to make money as soon as possible, while the daughters are allowed to continue their studies. What is more, the Jewish intellectual sets a value upon himself even before he leaves the University, and is

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anxious to be a success financially as well, while the cultured Jewish girl is more idealistic and her attitude toward men and life is more refined. She is not obsessed with the idea of making money, as the Jewish professional man is--and if she has not been blessed with rich parents, she is, as a rule, ignored by her male colleague.

This may seem to be an exaggerated statement, but it is true, nevertheless. The materialism of the young Jewish professional is too well known to require any further discussion. It may be that this is an unpleasant passing phenomenon, but the reality of the phenomenon cannot be denied, and the cultured Jewish girl suffers most from it.

It is, of course, true that in many cases the parents of the girls are to blame for the tragic lot of their daughters because they frighten young men away from their homes by attempting to "brand" them at once as Chosons [bridegrooms]. They do not permit a friendship to grow, to develop, to mature. No Jewish boy wants to be "captured". However, this hastiness on the part of

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the Jewish parents is only partly responsible for the plight of the cultured and refined Jewish girl. The main causes are: one, she outnumbers the cultured Jewish male youth; two, the young Jewish man is overly conscious of his own worth and is eager to become well-to-do as soon as he graduates by marrying a girl of means; three, there is no refined intellectual Jewish center in Chicago where both can meet on equal terms and become friends.

Can the situation--a very unpleasant situation--be remedied? We think that it can be remedied to a certain extent only. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to break the materialism of the young Jewish professional who differs in no way from his Gentile colleague; it would also be difficult to break the bad habit of Jewish parents of greeting their daughter's boy friend as the future son-in-law. It should not be difficult, however, to give both the boy and the girl an opportunity to meet and to make friends by establishing a Jewish intellectual center. This is our opinion on the matter.

It may be that there are other ways and means of improving the condition of

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the cultured Jewish girl. We confess that we are not experts in the field. This is the second time that the problem has been brought to our attention. We are convinced that there are many more things to be said on the subject and that a more exhaustive discussion would be of benefit to all concerned. Let the educated Jewish girl come forward and not only explain her case more fully, but also make suggestions and proposals as to how to remedy the situation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 24, 1916.

JEWISH WOMEN AND THE FEDERATED CHARITIES

No one doubts that the average Jewish woman is as highly developed intellectually and morally as is the average non-Jewish woman. Yet we do not understand why the concept of charity according to the modern fashion.

When we say the Chicago women, we mean all the West Side women to the credit of our South Side sisters, as we are wont to call the German Jewish women. We must admit that the latter not only have a higher conception of charity than the average man or woman, but also turned it [charity] into a science, doing the most possible good in the best manner.

Unfortunately, this is not the case on the West Side.

The various organizers and workers in the field of charity do not have in mind those who are in need, but merely have themselves in mind. We do not

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mean to cast a shadow on the women who betake themselves to charity that they personally desire anything out of it financially; that they are mercenary. No and a thousand times no. We are sure that these good women will not use money designated for charity, not even "anything less than a penny", as the Hebraist expresses himself.

Still they work for themselves and not for those who need help.

The old-fashioned women to whom almsgiving is a religious commandment, for which they receive a portion in the future world or for which they are seated on a golden chair in the Garden of Eden, have in mind their future world and golden chair only. They devote themselves to charity in order to provide themselves with room and board after they reach one hundred years of age. The old-fashioned woman who depends upon her husband for her existence in this world does not wish to rely upon his uprightness for her standing in the other world. She fears that the husband's obligations cease

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with this world and that he will neglect her in the future world and not even seat her at the table where the leviathan, Messianic bull, and Messianic wine [it is superstitiously believed by some Jews that food and a nectar have been preserved from the time of creation, the nectar to become the drink of the pious at the time of the Messianic salvation] will be served; that he will not want to have her near his side when sitting in the Garden of Eden with a crown on his head, enjoying the reflections of the holy spirit. Hence, she wishes to do some good deeds on her own account and therefore organizes charity and works hard to raise money. What is being done with the money is no concern of hers, because that is not her aim.

To the modern woman, who does not have the future world in mind, the devotion to charity is connected with social pleasure. She makes a feast of the leviathan in this world. Charity is organized for the purpose of association, to become acquainted, have friendly chats, have luncheon

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together, play games, hold discussions, in short, to spend a pleasant afternoon.

Both classes of women exploit the solitude and misfortune or the lonely and unfortunate for their own pleasures whether they be in this world or the next. Among both categories of women charity is only a means and not an end. Neither of these classes will affiliate with the other, because such an affiliation would prevent their pleasures, notwithstanding the good it would do for those who need their help.

As long as the West Side Jews have financed their charitable institutions in the old manner, i. e., every institution for itself regardless of what harm it may bring to other institutions, as long as competition existed between the orphan and the aged, between the sick and the dead, as long as one institution wanted to be built on the ruins of another, there was some sense in the form of woman charity. If clothes had to be made for orphans from the shrouds of the dead who should have been provided with funerals by the Gomlie Chesed Shel Emeth (society that provides the poor with

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funerals), it was not amiss for having fed the hungry at the expense of a deliciously stuffed milt of the Messianic bull.

Through the founding of the Federation, this competition was wiped out. Every Jewish Orthodox charitable institution is provided with everything it needs. The orphans, the widows, the aged, the sick, the hungry, and the dead receive everything that they are in need of, not only the most essential things as food and shelter, but also comforts for the aged, education for the youth, and honor for the dead. The Federation finances every institution not as it pleases, but as the respective officers of the respective institutions wish and, under such circumstances, with what right do the best of our women allow themselves to exploit orphans and widows, the aged and the sick so as to provide themselves with a portion of the leviathan in the other world and with entertainment in this world?

When the idea of uniting the charitable institutions began to develop in the Jewish community of Chicago, the women should have been the first to help

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the cause. But they did not do it. On the contrary, many auxiliaries of the various institutions, fearing that through the Federation they would lose the pretext of having the right to exist, have done everything possible to obstruct the work of the Federation. Others have gone so far as to employ against the Federation, the same methods they employed with their so-called competitors. They have been unable to obstruct the work of the Federation because no one can hinder the march of progress.

The women can now see the good work that is being done by the centralization, and everyone ought to realize that what the men have done with the central organization can be done by the women with their auxiliaries. One large central organization of all the auxiliaries, in accordance with the plan and method of the Federation, will perhaps not bring a large portion of leviathan in the future world to all old-fashioned women nor will it make the social functions of modern women so pleasant, but it will do good for those whom the auxiliaries were organized for: those in need of help.

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We understand quite well that there are women who think that it would be an insult to them to join other women. Social limitations are more restricted with women than with men. However, you women must not forget that the auxiliaries were not organized for you, but rather for those who need help, and all the needy belong to one class. There are no boundaries where misfortune prevails.

The Jewish women should know that, notwithstanding the good work that the Federation is doing, it is no more than mere material aid. The Federation supplies the money. According to its structure, the Federation does not have a heart. It is merely a treasury from which can be bought the necessities of life for the needy. Apart from money, the orphan and the widow, the sick and the forsaken, are also in need of a word of comfort and no one save you, Jewish women, can utter this word. You can bring sunshine into a dark home. You know how to fondle an orphan so as to make his heart throb with joy; Jewish daughters, you can fill the hearts of the

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aged with joy by your smiles; your presence amongst the sick can bring them more health than all the doctors and medicines combined, and when an unfortunate person dies the tears you shed on his grave are a more beautiful and better monument than the Federation can buy with money.

Perhaps money is a big item in the hands of a man; perhaps a man's qualities can shine through dollars and cents. But a woman, a Jewish woman with all her treasures, a Jewish woman with her modesty, compassion, dignity, devotion, sincerity--when this woman clatters with coins, silver, or gold, it is the sound of chains which chills the body and freezes the heart--the heart of the Jewish woman, which is the source of virtue, of light, and of life.

There is a great deal of work to be done. You Jewish women of Chicago are great enough to carry out that work. There are many unfortunates waiting for you to unite into one large organization.

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Will you stop at the boundary line of the so-called social classes and remain there when the hands of the unfortunates, of thousands of unfortunates, are outstretched toward you? No, Jewish women, you will not do that. Duty calls you and we trust no one will shirk her duty.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 22, 1916.

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MEN AS TEACHERS IN THE EVENING CLASSES

That a woman is a very capable and appropriate teacher of children has been convincingly demonstrated by many tests. A woman has a better understanding of the character, disposition, and caprices of a child, and has the emotional warmth that a child needs. This makes her both capable and suitable as a teacher in elementary schools. In countries of a high degree of culture like Germany, England, and America, most of the teachers in the elementary schools are women.

For adult students, a woman, as a teacher, is no longer suitable, because more rigid discipline, more experience, and more profound knowledge are required. And, instead of a woman, a man occupies the professorial chair in the institutions of higher learning.

It pays institutions of higher education to engage men as instructors not

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I H only because they have a more profound knowledge of the various subjects, but also from a practical and ethical point of view. Thus, the engagement of men instructors in the institutions of higher learning has become the fashion.

In our country, especially in the larger cities where most of the immigrants settle, an educational problem arises regarding the teaching of English to adults. In the evening classes in English, which are arranged by the Board of Education of our city for adult immigrants, as well as in the citizenship classes which prepare the immigrants to pass the naturalization examinations, women are engaged as teachers.

Very often this is not satisfactory. We have heard complaints many times that the courses are not conducted as they should be, that they are conducted as children's courses, and that the students do not respect their teachers. This question which should have been considered long ago, was recently taken

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I H up by the management committee of the public schools.

This question was taken up not because women are incompetent to teach in the elementary schools for children, but because men are much more suitable as instructors in elementary courses for adults.

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, chairman of the committee on school arrangements for adults, introduced this question at a session which was held recently, and all the members, who participated in the discussion, realized the practicability of his plan and unanimously agreed to it. Mr. Lipsky's resolution to the Board of Education reads as follows:

"Whereas, There are some men instructors who are able to teach the courses in English and citizenship for adult immigrants, in night schools, and it seems very advisable that these subjects should be taught by men, and

"Whereas, There are many men with teaching experience who are engaged in

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I H other professions and could be induced to accept teaching positions in evening classes; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the superintendent of schools shall recommend an examination for teachers of English and citizenship in the evening classes for men candidates, and that the qualifications of teachers who are eligible for the examinations, shall be the same as is required of teachers in the elementary schools, and that the time when the examinations are to take place shall be determined by the superintendent of schools."

It is obvious that Mr. Lipsky's plan is a very practical one, particularly the point on engaging men as instructors in the citizenship courses. This is not because women are not good citizens of the United States, nor because they might interpret the Constitution incorrectly, but because the question of women's suffrage has not been completely settled in America. Certain grievances that suffragettes have, would be discussed and commented upon, and would have an undesirable influence upon immigrants who should be given

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I H instruction in American citizenship with more enthusiasm and less criticism. Aside from this, one of the chief arguments of the suffragettes, especially the women teachers, has been that immigrants can become citizens. They look contemptuously upon the immigrant men who can become citizens in five years, even though they are a foreign element, whereas native-born women are deprived of their citizenship.

Although a major part of the question of women suffrage has already been solved in Illinois, nevertheless, until it is entirely solved, it would be preferable to have men engaged for these courses.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1914.

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MISS JANE ADDAMS AND THE FRANK CASE

(Editorial)

Miss Jane Addams, the famous Chicago social worker, sent a letter to a teacher of women suffragettes, in which she urges all women of Atlanta to protest the sentence imposed upon Leo M. Frank, and to request in his behalf a new trial at which the whole matter of the killing of little Mary Fagen should be clarified.

The famous Miss Addams also states that it is contrary to human feeling and human intelligence to keep a person enwrapped in the shadow of death, without knowing positively whether he is actually guilty of a crime. As long as there is a doubt as to Frank's guilt, we face the possibility of taking an innocent man to his premature death.

Miss Addams's letter has had a desirable effect. The women of Atlanta and of the entire country started a vigorous movement the object of which is to obtain a new trial for Frank. Everywhere there is manifested a warm sympathy

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toward Frank, who has already been convicted of murder by a jury.

That this movement and sympathy are very characteristic can be seen by the fact that they evolved after the court had already determined the fate of the accused. Notwithstanding the fact that Frank had already been branded as a murderer, the people instead of forsaking him began to demand justice and truth. This phenomenon itself shows that we are living in an age when we can no longer crush justice or lead the people blindly. In spite of the verdict of a jury, the nation wants to know definitely whether or not the accused actually committed the crime.

Yet, we must acknowledge that the fact that women showed a keener interest in this movement than men, is an unfavorable circumstance. In the case of Frank, the men have just as much, if not more, interest than the women, because not only were the jurors, judges, and the accused men, but the public opinion of justice rested on the opinion of men.

Should there ever come a moment when we need to decide the guilt or innocence of such an intricate, involved matter as the Frank case, the men ought to be

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the first and most active to do it, because the vast experience the men have gained in jurisprudence will enable them to untangle the mysterious clew and bring everything to light.

It is therefore necessary that at the same time the women demand a new trial for Frank the men should do likewise in order to establish truth and justice.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1914.

WOMEN HAVE NO FAITH IN THEIR SEX
BY LEA BRODY

Apparently, who else but a woman could be better endowed by nature to treat and cure the sick? Who else can be more sympathetic, feel more for a woman lying in, act more acquiescently and comfortingly? Yet, we witness the notable phenomenon of having quite a number of graduate women physicians and midwives who are not engaged by members of their own sex.

It is amazing how blindly people follow the ideas of long ago in regard to women.

The low level which women have occupied for thousands of years, as well as their absence from the field of science, have caused us to lose faith in their ability, no matter how well educated they may be.



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Woman's talent, ability, and equality to man are recognized theoretically, but in spite of it, when it comes to the application of this theory to practice, a male doctor or obstetrician is preferred to a female doctor or midwife.

More so than men, women themselves are against engaging a woman physician. They themselves thus lower their own status and make themselves small. This, however, is the result of the idea that woman is intellectually inferior to man. If we women stop thinking of ourselves as equal and lose confidence in our own ability, how can we expect others to do so?

How can we demand equal rights when we underestimate ourselves, when we do not trust a woman with the care of another woman lying in?

This is excusable among the Russian muzhiks, who due to superstitions, instead of engaging the services of a graduate physician resort to all sorts of obscure healing tricks.



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It is high time for us women to realize that skill in medicine is not heaven-made. If a young man of 22 or 23 can complete a course in medicine, - and in most cases they are men of average calibre, - why could not a woman do the same?

The degree given to a man does not differ from the one given to a woman. The professors of a medical faculty are impartial; they do not discriminate against woman. It is not only in electoral matters that we women should show our equality to men; self-confidence and faith in our potentialities in the fields of science are just as important. If women are entrusted to teach our children, why not trust them to deliver the children at birth and attend them when they are sick?

It is only then, when we shall have confidence in ourselves, that men will also have confidence in us; then alone shall we obtain equality and be worthy of the endowed privileges.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1914.

NEED CHICAGO FEAR WOMEN'S POLITICAL MIGHT?

(Editorial)

Women are now voting in ten states and in one territory. In several states they already have had women suffrage for a period of three or more years. Yet, in no city has this question been given so much attention as in Chicago. All eyes of America are focused on this city.

In no city of all the states where women are permitted to vote, has there been so large a number of registered women voters as in Chicago. No other city can turn out 218,643 women voters at one time, as has Chicago. Including the men voters, Chicago has a total of 693,627 registered voters.

The politicians who looked over the registration books have declared that in the forthcoming aldermanic elections, April 7, the women will control the balance of votes in every ward. This means that the women's votes will be the equilibrium to sway the weight in one way or the other.



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The person on whom women shall be bent to vote, will certainly triumph.

In the first ward, for example, where Miss Marion Drake is running for alderman against John Coughlin, there are 4,717 women voters and 13,514 men.

Mr. John Coughlin, who is known as "Bath-House John," has been alderman in the first ward for more than twenty years, and no one ever risks the chance to run against him. Yet, it is a fact that the men voters are split up into different political parties. So if all the women voters would vote one straight ticket, i. e., one way, let us say for Miss Drake, she will positively be elected.

In the twenty-fifth ward, known as the "Danner Suffrage Ward" or the "Fortress of the Suffragettes," there are 13,431 registered women as against 20,250 men.

Therefore, if all women should determine to vote for a certain person or a specific issue in each ward, they will win.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1914.

The women need not segregate themselves from men, nor need they oppose men in politics.

Their interests are identical to those of their husbands, brothers, friends, sons, and fathers.

We trust they will vote for the general welfare of the city, for the best man and for the things which are important to all of us.

The fear of women gaining the upper hand in politics is a fallacious fear.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1914.

EDUCATED WOMEN IN SOCIAL LIFE

(Editorial)

"The fate of women is likened to the fate of the Jewish people. In all countries, both are struggling for their human rights, and both are forced to endure all sorts of stupid and false accusations." I made this assertion fifteen or sixteen years ago, in an article on woman suffrage, which, by the way, was the first article in this city written in Yiddish on that question.

As long as women were confined to their housework and to the raising of their children they could not adapt themselves to anything else but the kitchen, but as soon as they proved that they were as capable and qualified as men they took to education and science and invaded the domain of men. Now that women overrun the schools, colleges, and universities, a new accusation has been fabricated by the men, namely, that the educated woman



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is not qualified for home duties and therefore cannot make a good wife and mother. This slur has, in the past few years, assumed a new character, that is, the educated woman does not have the opportunity to marry, and if she does marry, she refuses to become a mother.

Mrs. Laura Drake Jiel, president of Sevany College For Women, has made a few brief remarks to prove the falseness of these accusations. She maintains that whereas the educated girls marry somewhat later than their non-educated sisters, they nevertheless marry, - numerically speaking, - in the same proportion, have large families, and do better housekeeping than the non-educated women.

We need not be biased to conceive of this as being true. Even the professional woman who has studied for the purpose of earning a livelihood and thereby be independent, even this woman, takes care of her house and family equally as well as any other woman.



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The assumption that educated women do not want to become mothers has definitely no place in the present generation, a generation in which woman has just awakened from her lethargy and is seeking her correct station in life. Not wanting to become a mother is now an epidemic, a transition that will last a long period and then take its normal course. The real enlightened woman knows that it is her duty, above all, to preserve the human race. She also knows that there is no other pleasure in life to substitute for the pleasure a mother derives from embracing her little baby.

But Mrs. Laura Drake Jiel has said one thing that will be contested by everybody. She made a notable revelation by her assertion that educated women give birth mostly to boys.

For hundreds of years scientists have been endeavoring to unveil certain sexual mysteries, and the more they search the more convinced they



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are that it is beyond the reach of man to foretell whether the child to be born will be male or female, and that every spoken or written sentence about this is unfounded.

But to maintain that educated women, or college women as Mrs. Jiel calls them, have found the secret of giving birth to males instead of females, is being too overwrought by the newspapers today.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

THE DUTY OF THE WOMEN

(Editorial)

Tomorrow the women will participate in the political life of Chicago for the first time. They will have the opportunity to prove that all condemnations against them were unfounded; that they understand the role of political life better than men; that they stand closer than men to the intimate needs of domestic life and that consequently, they know better how necessary certain political reforms are in the city, state, and nation.

But in order to manifest this, the female citizens must exercise their first duty; viz., to register tomorrow for the primaries and for the regular elections.



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If the women don't fail to register, they will show, from the very inception, that they stand high politically, while the men, who have always enjoyed suffrage, have so far failed to learn that if they want to share the privilege of voting in a campaign, the first thing they must do is register themselves.

The entire process of registration has been brought into being with a view to making limitations for those who do not understand their duties as citizens, and those who do not want to devote any time to this privilege, for which revolutionary struggles occur. To be a citizen means to have not only a privilege, but also a responsibility. Thus, every citizen who does not perform his duty by registering, is excluded from the right to vote.

The women on registration day will show that the hard struggles which they carried on in Illinois, were not purported to carry out a certain caprice. They know how sacred it is to keep, and how high it is to



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estimate, suffrage. They will see to it that all polling places are filled.

And, in this aspect, Jewish women should not be an exception. At any rate, it is high time for the Jewish woman to step out from the confines of her house, so that she may look freely upon the world and be her own in social life. Because the Jewish woman is such a good and devoted housekeeper, such a loyal and fond wife and mother, she is obligated to do everything within her means to help her husband improve the condition of the home, including participation in political life.

It is therefore the duty of every Jewish female citizen, to register tomorrow, and also see that her husband should in no wise, neglect it.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE QUILL.

There is a God that rules in heaven, and a boss that rules on earth. Bosses rule, political or otherwise, - what is the difference where, - New York, Mexico or Kiev, - whether it be Sutzer, or Bailis, - you find him everywhere. The mob hollers "Hurrah!", dances and shouts at his command. Mexico does as Hoarto demands, New York judges do as Murphy asks. Therefore, have no fear for suffragettes, women's votes. With soft heart and gentle understanding they will follow in all the footsteps of man. For the mighty boss they will dance, bow and curtsy. Might and arrogance are enshrined by both sexes. Everyone wishes to possess them, especially the weaker sex. The woman may rule in her own home, boss her own husband, but, when it comes to politics she will forget this superiority remembering only that she is a woman, a weak and tender person who envies man his physical strength and therefore showers him with love. And, should he also possess

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1913.

power, then her love is doubled. She puts him on a pedestal, makes him boss and gives him her vote. The best of them will side as the men do, which means two votes for the boss. The boss is, and will be, suffragettes or no suffragettes. He rules whether it be in America, Russia or Mexico.

By Alphonso.

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Daily Jewish Courier, September 12, 1913.

AN UNCALLED FOR REMARK.

Mrs. DeVou, head of the National Organization of Women Voters, had many better comparisons to make, rather than to remark about the Russian immigrant. If she wanted to expose, in forceful lingo, the ridiculousness of the antagonistic contentions against women's suffrage, she could have said whatever she wished in words that were true, logical, and right. Instead she sarcastically remarked that the figure of a Negro or a Russian immigrant should have been designated as an emblem of freedom rather than the figure of a woman who has no political rights, and therefore cannot appear as an emblem of freedom.

This means that Mrs. DeVou believes that if such people as Negroes and Russian immigrants may have civil rights, then women surely ought to have them. We shall let the Negroes defend themselves and also give the non-Jewish immigrants of Russia the choice of doing or saying whatever they



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Daily Jewish Courier, September 12, 1913.

wish about this most untactful and indecent utterance from the leader of the suffragettes. As far as we are concerned, we are merely interested in the reflection cast upon Jews. And if Mrs. DeVou means to say that this which is undoubtedly the literal interpretation of her words:

"If the Russian-Jew has the right to vote, then women surely ought to have that right," i. e., the Russian Jew is the lowest type of person.. This is not only a slander and a naive, silly, and beastly remark, but the most indecent foolishness which brands the president of the National Council of Women Voters as unpractical in politics and unable to gain the sympathy of the male and a great majority of the female public for her demands for general rights.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BREWERS AND WOMEN RIGHTS

A shrewd psychologist and hypocritical egoist, who has enough understanding to free himself from mental bias which confronts him from time to time, will always be able to take advantage of everything for his personal interests, even though they may appear, at first sight, to be opposed to his interests.

Take, for example, the case of women who have now obtained political equality to a certain degree, in our state and in many eastern states. It was believed, and some still believe, that the women would first of all invade the saloons and other drinking spots which are of no benefit to society.

The beer and whiskey manufacturers really feared the women and, therefore, they did not support political equality. But when the current could no longer be resisted, there were many shrewd heads among the whiskey and beer dealers who declared that the woman proper is an aid to the brewers.

The American Brewers Review, a monthly journal, thinks that we can and must enlighten the woman so that she should enter the saloon together with the men. They need only keep the saloons in good order, clean and decent. The American woman, in their opinion, should show that she is independent and should not feel ashamed to spend her time, drinking a glass of beer or whiskey, among a crowd of men.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1913

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But it is certain that the saloons will have to change their appearance and become real entertainment places before the woman will have enough courage to go there. And this, too, will be a great victory in favor of public decency and better manners, even if it increases the income and salaries of the alcohol dealers and alchohol producers.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHO TRIUMPHED?

It is now being said that the women of Illinois have won a great victory by the act of legislature adopting the law through which the women obtained the power to vote for officers who are not mentioned by the constitution of Illinois. The fact that women have now been granted a privilege which they were previously denied is certainly a victory for them. However, the women did not attain the real victory, whereas mankind did.....

Many years will pass before mankind will understand that no one should rule over someone else, regardless of how strong, favorable, and capable the rulers may be, and how weak, incapable, and foolish the ruled may be. The movement, for the universal manhood suffrage must lead to women suffrage.

Not only have the women triumphed in Illinois, but humanity has triumphed. It is a step forward on the great road of human progress and perfection.

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Daily Jewish Courier, January 24, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A movement, to establish schools (Jewish) for girls, commenced recently, and representatives of several national units held a meeting last Sunday and determined to raise a fund of \$500 in order to open a Beth Sefar Labonas (a school for girls). One hundred dollars was immediately raised and it is expected that the requisite sum will be raised in a short time.

THE FEMALE SOCIETIES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Federation of the Jewish Orthodox Charities are fully aware of the good work in the charitable field, which is being done by the Jewish women on the West Side. In addition to the great charitable societies and the various women auxiliaries of the Home for the Aged and the Marks Nathan Home, which are great institutions by themselves, that have earned great recognition through their good work, there are also countless numbers of small women charity societies, which are unknown to the general public, but are doing wonderful work in their respective neighborhoods.

There is hardly a Jewish neighborhood in Chicago where good-hearted Jewish women cannot be found. If they are not organized and incorporated through a charter, they are, however, united whenever learning that a Jewish family in the neighborhood is in need, and they are the good messengers that offer first aid to these destitute. They support them with the most necessary things, until a larger, wealthier organized charity comes to the assistance to provide for this family.

Such women vereins can be found in great quantities in Chicago. They remain unheard of, because they are satisfied to do good things without seeking any publicity to which they are justified. But regardless of how good the neighborhood vereins may be, it does not always bring the good results which the women have in view.

Daily Jewish Courier, November 20, 1912

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There are many people who must be supported. Sickness, or other misfortunes, causes the breadwinners incapable of providing for their families, but some families would rather starve to death than allow themselves to be placed among the ranks of the charity beneficiaries. Anyone who is acquainted with these conditions can point out several families whose children go to school hungry, because there is no bread in the house; the father who is slightly ill, is neglected and is expected to remain sick for the rest of his life, because there is no way to cure himself; the house is improperly heated and the children are exposed to scarlet fever and diphtheria. But they would rather suffer than extend their hands for relief.

The neighborhood vereins are the true saviors to these families. They can help in such a manner that the down-trodden, themselves, do not know that they are being assisted on account of compassion. To lend a few dollars to a neighbor is not considered a donation. To permit a neighbor's child to play in a home where it is warm and offering a meal to the child is certainly respectable as is also extension of medical aid to the sick in an informal way, etc. Such work by the neighborhood women vereins cannot be over-estimated. But the help that these noble women dish out is very limited - temporary. Most of them are mothers of families, whose husbands barely make a living. And they, themselves, are exposed to identical conditions should any accident occur to their bread-winners.

Daily Jewish Courier, November 20, 1912

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

To assist these neighborhood societies in rendering more help than their limited methods can provide, is one of the objects which the Federated Jewish Orthodox Charities has in view. With the unlimited sums of money of which the Federation will soon be in command, the neighborhood societies can be transacted into modern saviors, whose doors will be open to the unfortunate and needy.

But before the Federation can do this, they must know who and where these neighborhood societies are. They must become acquainted with these noble, active women in order to contact them whenever necessary, and therefore it is the duty of every woman, who is active in any charitable affair, to respond immediately to the call of the Federation, whose workers seek to become acquainted with all good women in order to organize them so that the work which they render shall not be temporary.

Every women, regardless how small her activity in the field of charity is, must respond to the call of the Federation. She must submit her address and the addresses of the women who assist her. If possible every neighborhood society should call a meeting, elect a representative who shall speak in behalf of the society, notify the office of the Federation and then attend the Federation's meetings which will be held for this purpose.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1912.

JEWISH WOMEN

It is a great error to think that women are capable only of raising children and taking care of a house. The best illustration of this error is the Jewish women of Chicago.

Several and even hundreds of Jewish women carry on business alone, work in shops, and canvass from door to door. They are the only bread winners of the entire family. One must naturally possess a great deal of energy and courage to carry all this through, but the Jewish women show that they have more than is needed, and these types of Jewish women are, without a doubt, the most clever in Jewish life.

The Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1912.

True that this is an unfortunate phenomenon of our life, because women are more than capable, suitable, and obligated to raise children, run a house, and so forth. And it is also true that when they neglect to take care of the home, it's very bad. But what shall the Jewish women, whose fate compels them to carry on such life, do? You may rest assure that they do not engage in other activities for the sake of pleasure or happiness. Want, privation, and hunger drives them to do other things than housekeeping. Many are employed in other work because their husbands are handicapped and earn too little.

Upon visiting Jefferson Street, Maxwell Street, and many other streets you will witness how women run stands of fruit, clothing, fish, and other products, and several manage complete stores. In other localities you can meet Jewish women running candy stores, groceries, butcher shops, cleaning and dyeing stores and so forth.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1912.

At times, the strength of our Jewish women is to be marvelled at. They endure heat, cold, rain, snow, winds, from early morning until late at night on the street or in poorly ventilated stores.

The tragedy of such families can not be over estimated. The children are not brought up as properly as they should be. Food is never dished out in proper time or proper manner.

Walking through the West Side, one can observe dressmaking signs in the windows. These are practically all family women who are compelled to make dresses in order to help along the family budget.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1912.

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Many Jewish women can also be found canvassing from house to house. Most of these women are widows, or divorcees, or who have unemployed, or sick husbands.

A great number of Jewish women can be found in the tailoring shops working together with the opposite sex. Most of the women are unskilled and, therefore, are employed in the sweatshops where they work long hours with little pay.

Speaking in general, we should not feel ashamed of our Jewish women.

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Record-Herald, Dec. 11, 1905, 9:2.

SAYS ERA OF TO-DAY GIVES WOMEN HER DUE WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Hirsch Holds That Legality is Responsible for Suppression

Dr. Stolz Declares Motherhood is Race Aspiration

"In the present era women has come into her own," said Dr. Emil G. Hirsch yesterday morning in Sinai Temple after he had referred to the meetings of the National Council of Jewish Women. "Those who are so constantly invoking the law to aid women forget that in biblical times women enjoyed many of the advantages which she has recently won. It was only when legality laid its hand on her that she was forced to become a mere plaything."

Dr. Joseph Stolz, speaking at Isaiah Temple, also took up the abuse of the feminine.

"The highest aspiration of a Jewish woman was to be the joyful mother of children," said he. "Though Deborah summoned warriors to battle, proclaimed the word of God with prophetic lips, pronounced judgment, she refused to pose as a heroine and coveted not the poet's laurel; she called herself neither judge, poetess nor pro-

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Record-Herald, Dec. 11, 1905, 9:2.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

phetess, but "mother in Israel," the simplest, the most modest, yet the most beautiful of all titles. Her ambition it was to deserve the love of her husband and win the reverence of her children; to cement the family tie by her untiring service, her boundless selfsacrifice, her loving consecration to duty, her devotion to peace."

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ture in the United States

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

"Dorf Aufbau Gesellschaft" (Farm-Building Society) is the name of an organization which has recently been founded in Chicago. It aims to organize all those who wish to settle on the soil and own their own farms; to help them, by word and deed, establish colonies, [that is], small independent, modern villages; establish credit for them; introduce co-operatives, etc. The founders of this organization are: I. Herbst, engineer, Dr. A. Spire, F. Magnes, I. Bernstein, L. Fink, A. Blum, and H. Center. Paul Rothenberg, has been commissioned to obtain a charter for this organization from Springfield.

Most of the founders are well known to us. They have had experience in farming, and, what is more, they are known to be idealists and men of genuine

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integrity. How will they accomplish this?

They know, as well as we, that, in America, there are thousands of young Jewish workers, small businessmen, professional men, who would like to be independent, who would like to have a secure future, living a purely natural and healthy life on a farm. Besides the difficulties connected with farm life for a Jew, they know, as well as we, that he [the Jew] does not enjoy solitude. He feels the lack of a social environment and that is why the city attracts him. Therefore it is no wonder that after having lived for a long time on a farm and having made quite a fortune, and with a view of increasing that fortune, the Jew leaves the farm and returns to the city, because of the lack of companionship.

"Dorf Aufbau Gesellschaft" contends that there is a cure for this malady; the solution would be a Jewish colony in which the city and farm would be

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1923.

combined--a natural and secure farm life, plus the modern provisions and conveniences of the city.

Therefore, the "Dorf Aufbau Gesellschaft" has undertaken to unite and organize "all earnest and ambitious young Jewish men, who have such a mode of living in mind, into one organization".

Their plan is that each member who wishes to settle in a colony and who wishes to own his own independent establishment in a rural district near a large city, should have at least one thousand dollars. He invests the thousand dollars in the society and, in return, receives shares. Then it [the society], as a unit, makes the necessary loans that he requires; as a result, he will receive a plot of land, a modern dwelling place, domestic animals, machinery, and feed. In accordance with a certain agreement with the society, several of the members may "work out" a portion of the thousand dollars, because the

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1923.

society will try, in every way possible, to see that the labor, trade, and any other services are rendered exclusively by its members. The society aims to introduce the co-operative system only in buying and selling. Otherwise, each farmer, or colonist, may be his own boss in his own establishment, and his success or failure will be his personal gain or loss.

The society further intends to: 1. Employ skilled workers in order to teach the members how to go about their work and to see that everything is raised according to the latest methods.

2. Establish certain industries in the colony such as fruit and vegetable canning, textile enterprises, etc., thus enabling its members to become more independent and successful.

3. Provide its members with loans and credit, either through its own members

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or through outside financial sources.

We must also say that under no circumstances is the colony to have any specific political, religious, or ideological character. Everyone should be absolutely free to conduct himself according to his own convictions, without any interference.

I would like to see more American Jews on farms. In this way alone can we attain real significance [as a people], not to mention the physical and economic benefits to be derived. I sympathize with this undertaking and wish the "Dorf Aufbau Gesellschaft" success. Those who are interested in this enterprise should contact the officers of the society, whose headquarters are at 1120 South Albany Avenue.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1922.

THE COOK COUNTY FAIR IN MAYWOOD

by

J. Loebner

There will be a big fair in Maywood--the Cook County and Chicago fair--from Saturday, August 26, to Monday, September 4. Five thousand farmers who live in Cook County will exhibit their products at the fair. You are citizens and residents of this county, as well as Jews. You enjoy the many products produced on the farms near Chicago; you should know more about them. Jewish public affairs should not demand your exclusive interest. It would be news not only to the Jews, but also the the non-Jews, if they were told that Cook County is the greatest and most varied agricultural district in America. The residents of Chicago very rarely think about that part of the county which provides them with a considerable amount of food, and which ships various farm products to other parts of the country.

You should certainly want to know the role that Cook County plays in providing you with comforts, and with the food you eat. You can find out all about it if

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1922.

you attend the Chicago-Cook County fair. Let as many Jews as possible go and see the fair; let them buy whatever they need and whatever they like. We will thus gain favor in the eyes of the farmer. In order to stimulate your desire to visit the fair, we will tell you a few facts about farming in Cook County so that you can be proud of your neighbors of the field.

Cook County produces ninety per cent of all the onion seed that is used in America--two million bushels annually.

The greatest winter-gardens of flowers and vegetables are found in Cook County.

Cook County's truck gardens annually bring in more money to the farmers than the total of all the taxes in many states.

Cook County has the greatest number of cattle that are free from tuberculosis.

Cook County cultivates sugar beets and is one of the most important districts

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in the country manufacturing articles to satisfy the sweet tooth of America.

There are in Cook County 5,000 farms, valued at one hundred million dollars. On these farms there are 43,000 goats and sheep, 42,000 cattle, and 16,000 horses. There are 50,000 pigs--but, very likely, this would not interest you. These farms annually produce two million bushels of oats, one and one-half million bushels of corn, and one-half million bushels of wheat. Many Cook County wheat fields produced an average of fifty bushels per acre this year.

The residents of Cook County should know each other. The problems of the farmers are our problems. The Chicago-Cook County fair in Maywood will give us an opportunity to become acquainted with the farmer. Take your family to the fair in your automobile, or go there on the streetcar. While it is true that we earn our living in Chicago, we are, nevertheless, fed by the farmers of Cook County.

Chicago is:
The commercial crossroads of America.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1922.

The financial center of the West.

The heart of the great waterway system of the United States.

The world's greatest lumber market.

The world's greatest wheat market.

The world's greatest cattle market.

The world's greatest food center.

Chicago is the world's greatest center for manufacturing furniture, clothing, electric and gas apparatus, dry goods, general merchandise, machinery, jewelry, musical instruments, automobiles, railway cars, iron and steel products, paints and varnish, building materials, and leather.

More agricultural machinery is produced in Chicago than in any other place in the world7.

Chicago is the world's greatest transportation center. Thirty railroads enter

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Chicago. There are fourteen hundred miles of belt lines here--a third of the mileage of the longest railroad in the United States. There are three hundred and fifty freight stations; one hundred railroad yards. Twenty-five hundred package freight cars leave Chicago daily. Thirteen hundred thirty-nine passenger trains, carrying one hundred ninety-two thousand people, arrive and leave daily. A train arrives every minute.

Chicago has:

The greatest retail stores in the world.
A population of nearly three million people.
Two hundred and sixteen libraries.
One hundred and one miles of water front.
The greatest marble building in the world--Field
Museum of Natural History.

Chicago is the healthiest city in the world.
It is greatest convention center.

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Chicago has more playgrounds than any other city.
There are seventy municipal playgrounds and forty-five playgrounds in the parks.
It has the greatest park system in the world: fourteen large parks and one hundred ninety-three small parks, many of which have swimming pools.
It is the world's greatest summer resort.
It has twelve bathing beaches.
It has twenty thousand acres of forest preserves.
It has the largest zoological garden in the West.
Chicago is the greatest of the young cities of the world.
Chicago has the greatest municipal pier, which cost five million dollars--it is a place for rest and pleasure and is also the home of the Pageant of Progress--a second world's fair.

Be proud of your home, Chicago, and of Cook County. It is true that you earn

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1922.

your living and enjoy yourself in Chicago, but you are fed by the farms which surround Chicago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1919.

DO NOT MAKE THAT FIRST FALSE STEP

Mr. Hyman Karalein, the manager of the Farm Finding Bureau of the Jewish Agricultural Society, writes in the Jewish Farmer that most Jewish farm buyers "are in love with farming and like lovers, they are blind." They fail to see its faults and are led astray by quack agents, who are interested primarily in securing their commission.



Do not be one of the blind ones.

Before you buy a farm, read Mr. Karalein's advice to future farmers, and secure his personal services free. Save yourself money and worries.

Send for a free copy. Address: The Jewish Agricultural Society
706 W. 12th St. Chicago, Ill.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR JEWS WHO WANT TO BECOME FARMERS

It is a maxim that most of our Jews doubt that a Jew can adapt himself to farming. Yet our society, the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, in the past twenty-five years, has found that it is not a question of nationality, but of individuality. This means that it depends upon the person who seeks to become a farmer, and not upon the national group to which he belongs.

The best way to find out definitely whether the Jew can or really wants to become a farmer, is to determine whether he is willing to work as an apprentice on someone else's farm in order to gain the necessary experience.

For the last eight years our society has maintained a Farm Labor Bureau, and has sent approximately 6,000 men on farms. Most of them have given satisfactory service to their employers. We filled 1,200 positions last year. This proves, without the slightest doubt that the Jewish young men can adapt themselves to farm life if they really want to.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1916.

We have today in our office hundreds of good-paying jobs suitable for experienced as well as inexperienced men. Any young man who wants to settle on a farm, should take advantage of this opportunity and find out whether or not he possesses the necessary qualifications. To buy a farm without having any experience or without being acquainted with the American methods of farming is both a waste of money and a dangerous undertaking.

"Preparedness" is at present a slogan in America. The Jews should prepare now to become farmers. Agriculture is the foundation of every nation. The Jewish people cannot hope to become an independent nation until they train a good many farmers from among their own people.

George W. Simon, Western Agent
Jewish Agricultural Society,
706 W. 12th Street.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

A GOOD PROPOSAL

(Editorial)

Mr. T. V. Foderly, head of the Information Bureau of the Department of Immigration, has recently declared that during last year 19,891 immigrants turned to his division in search of work, especially agricultural work. He proposes that the government of the United States should consider the question of unemployment and establish local, as well as central bureaus of employment.

He also revealed that 3,086 naturalized citizens sought information concerning work.

Apparently, this proposal will be adopted by the government, because no other condition is so undesirable in this country as unemployment.

Though we have a permanent industrial reserve army as large as the one in

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

England, the system under which work is regulated is far worse than in any other country.

Everyone knows how bad it is to depend upon private employment bureaus, which prosper on the unemployed. It stands to reason that private agencies do their best to skin every individual who falls into their clutches, and we often hear that besides swindling their victims by extorting their last few pennies, they never give the type of work they promise.

Moreover, it has recently become known that these private agencies make matters worse for the unemployed by announcing that there is a great deal of work to be had in the cities where they operate, which in turn brings thousands and thousands of workers, from near and far, who become dependent upon the employment bureaus. Everyone can readily see that the more unemployed people there are in the city, the greater volume of business they do.

Still another factor enters in that exposes the social weakness of the

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

private agencies, namely, that they are a permanent tool in the hands of the bosses for the advantage of supplying strike-breakers. They often send workers to another city where a strike is in progress. These people, who invested money in agencies and in railroad tickets, are easily lured into becoming scabs, against their own will.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that employment bureaus be in the hands of the government, which is closely in touch with all sections of the country, and the unemployed will know that they are not being deceived.

A good beginning has already been made in New York. Notwithstanding that this task has been undertaken in such hard times, it is hoped that the New York Minicipal Bureau of Unemployment will accomplish a great deal on this field. If, however, free government bureaus were established throughout the entire land as a permanent institution, it would be a real con-

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1914.

solation for the unemployed.

A new inspiration will then become apparent. The mere fact of having the government come in contact with the unemployed would lessen unemployment in general.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1914.

[Adv.]

The Jewish Agricultural Aid Society of New York (Baron De Hirsh) has opened a branch in the Middle Western States, with offices at 706 W. 12th St., Room 207, Friends Bldg. Mr. George Simon, western representative of the Agricultural Aid Society, will give free consultation to all Jews who intend to settle on farms.



1. ATTITUDES

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and Sanitation

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1924.

CHICAGO IS OVERCROWDED AND DIRTY
by
P. Novik

A heart-rendering tragedy happened last Sunday in Chicago.

There lived at 1868 Orchard Street a family of three persons--a machinist by the name of Edward Snyder, his wife, and his two-year-old son. The landlord had told them to move on the first of May and the family began to look for a new dwelling. Mr. Snyder searched for a flat on Sundays, on weekdays after work, whenever he had some free time. He could not think of anything else. The problem of a new dwelling weighed upon him as a heavy yoke.

Last Sunday, Mr. Snyder, instead of resting, looked again for a dwelling, as he usually did on Sundays. He came home in the evening dead tired. He looked at his wife with a glance full of despair. "It is a waste of effort," he said to his wife, with a gesture of despair; "they do not want our child.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1924.

Most of the time they ask a price which is far above our means. Whenever it happens that the price is suitable, they ask me if we have any children, and when they learn that we have a little boy they shut the door in front of me."

Mrs. Snyder realized that a flat must be found, no matter what. She comforted her husband, told him not to despair, stay at home and rest, and watch over the baby while she went out to search for an apartment.

Mrs. Snyder returned home late at night, empty-handed, dead tired. She saw her neighbors gathered around her house. They smelled gas coming out from her house. They knocked at the door. The door was locked. Police broke the locked doors and found the house full of gas. Mr. Snyder was sitting on a chair with his son on his lap. Both were dead. The embittered neighbors told the police that Mr. Snyder did not have to worry any more about a place for himself and his baby. Mrs. Snyder sat in a corner and was quietly weeping.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1924.

This is the tragedy that happened last Sunday. It is a story that is known to thousands of people. Thousands of people undergo the same torture every Sunday of looking for a flat and coming home dead tired, empty-handed. The high price of flats is the obstacle most often encountered. Small children are another obstacle. It sometimes happens that the apartment which can be had is located in a dirty neighborhood or in a run-down old building.

Thousands of people, I have said, undergo the same torture of looking for a dwelling. It is their bad luck if their search does not end in the same way as that of Mr. Snyder. He, at least, will not have to worry any more about a home.

It happens quite often that whenever a tragic event occurs people begin to think, to seek a cause, to investigate. Maybe people will begin now to think about the causes of last Sunday's tragedy, maybe. And maybe the event will pass by unnoticed as many other tragic events that happen daily in a big city. Because, after all, what is there to investigate? Don't we know

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the situation? Was it not sufficiently investigated as yet?

A number of societies in Chicago investigated the housing problem during the last few years and even during the last few months. What they found out is a terrible indictment against our society, against our entire system. The various investigating committees, basing themselves upon the facts they found out, have already foretold what will happen if we let things remain as they are. Maybe the people listened to this, maybe they did not--but the situation remains the same.

The City Home Association, an organization that is supported by social workers and college professors, foretold twenty-four years ago, in 1900, what will happen if we let everything remain unchanged. No attention has been paid to it.

The City Home Association has made a wide, all-embracing investigation, with the full support of all the persons who are behind it. The Association has not

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discovered anything new, but it can back up its findings with facts and it has everything marked down in black and white.

The Association has confirmed the fact that more than one half of the residents of Chicago live in a small area which is full of the worst kind of houses. The overcrowded condition in that area is not to be found in any other city in America, not even in New York. This means that, even if we take into consideration that in Chicago the tenements are not as tall as in New York, Chicago is as crowded as the latter.

The committee has noted: The conditions of the tenements on Union Street are terrible; it is dark and terribly dirty on Maxwell Street; on 13th Street are to be found bad, cheap tenements with bad, cheap, narrow, and dirty entrances; on Ashland Avenue the garbage is to be found on the sidewalks, and so on.

The houses are dark, dirty, and foul-smelling. The windows are obstructed by the walls of other houses, so that no air comes in. People live in cellars,

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in holes. Houses are not being repaired. People live in dilapidated buildings where it is even dangerous to keep animals. It is overcrowded. Were the entire city of Chicago as densely populated as the tenement districts, says the committee, the entire population of the United States, one hundred and fifteen million, could find a home there.

Children must be kept on the streets, as a result of this overcrowded condition. They stay on the streets till bedtime. Even if a tenant wants to keep clean, he cannot do so. The very air is poisoned. Everybody is nervous. There is no privacy because everybody knows what is going on in his neighbor's house. Is there any wonder that criminals grow up in such an atmosphere?

The same Association says that there are in Chicago about three hundred thousand women who work in offices and factories. Most of them live alone in a room. The earnings of the women are very small but for a furnished room they have to pay the same price as anybody else. A decent room cannot be had for less than six or eight dollars a week. The rental amounts often to one

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half of the earnings. Is there any wonder that under such conditions vice is blooming?

The Board of Health, in its annual reports, confirms these facts and says that something should be done. But nothing is being done.

Chicago is a city of ill repute in the world. Housing experts have given out a report in England about the conditions in Chicago. The report says that houses in the crowded districts of Chicago are being built without any supervision. Nobody ever thinks about the health of the tenant, about his need of cleanliness, about creating for him an atmosphere where he should be able to bring up his children in the proper moral spirit. The experts of Europe take Chicago as an example of how a city should not be run. Nowhere in Europe, even in the poorest cities, in cities which do not possess even a small part of Chicago's riches, prevail such conditions as in Chicago. Nowhere in the world are there such terrible alleys as in Chicago. Many European cities build themselves cheap and sanitary houses whenever there is a big

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housing shortage. Nearly every big city in Europe is doing it.

The situation in Chicago has been known for a long time but nothing is being done and the situation keeps on getting worse and worse.

A tragedy like the one that happened last Sunday to the Snyder family should not be let by without anything being done about it. However, let me ask you this: Of what importance is one suicide among the great many murders and suicides that happen day in and day out?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 20, 1924.

THIS IS CHICAGO
by
Zeitigen

[Translator's note: Zeitigen means a spectator. Obviously, this is a pen name.]

A resident of a big city sometimes asks himself this question: When was it better to live--in the old days, before the modern machines, automobiles, telephones, steam heat, radio, and other improvements and inventions appeared, or now when we have all these? What is the final result of this progress? Is it easier or more difficult to live? One often thinks about these questions. There are many opinions with regard to them, but we will not consider these opinions at the present time.

We want to throw some light upon facts and figures regarding life in Chicago

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during the past fifty years. The entire material is taken from an official report which the Chicago Health Department issued this week. Let us see what the facts tell us. But, first of all, let us make a few general comments about our city.

It is very likely that you know that Chicago, one of the largest cities in the world, is not yet one-hundred-years old. Chicago did not exist a hundred years ago. At the place where Chicago is now located, there stood the old Fort Dearborn, which had a few hundred inhabitants.

Chicago is eighty-seven years old. Today it is the second largest city in America, with a population of nearly three million people. According to the figures of March, 1923, its population, last winter, was 2,833,000 people. The first city in America, New York, had a population of 5,839,000, while Philadelphia, the third city, had 1,894,000, and Detroit, the fourth, 1,019,000. The following cities had a population of less than a million:

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Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, and so on.

Chicago would have been a sorry sight, if it had had to depend for its growth upon a natural increase in population. The first figures on Chicago tell us that in 1840, eighty-four years ago, the city had 4,479 inhabitants. It was indeed a tiny city. Who knows how many hundreds of years would have passed till this tiny city reached a population of three million people.

Since the natural growth of the population is only some ten thousand a year even now, when the population is nearly three million, one can assume that when Chicago had a population of four thousand, its natural growth was only about a hundred per year. The term "natural increase" means the excess of births over deaths during any given year. For instance: In 1922 there were born in Chicago 56,724 children, but 31,700 people died, a net gain in population for the city of 25,024.

It is true that the birth rate was higher twenty-five years ago than it is

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today. There were twenty-eight births twenty-five years ago for every one thousand people, but the rate for 1922 is only twenty per thousand. This means that twenty-four thousand more children would have been born in Chicago in 1922 if the birth rate in 1922 had been the same as it was twenty-five years ago. However, one must not jump to the conclusion that the natural increase in population was higher then than now because the birth rate was higher then than now. One must not forget that if the birth rate was higher, so was the mortality rate; in fact, it was incomparably higher.

Taking everything into consideration, we must admit that Chicago would not have grown very much if it had had to depend for its growth upon a natural increase in population. Chicago grew only because a stream of people came here from somewhere else, generally from other parts of the country, as other cities in this country also grew very rapidly, one must ascribe the phenomenal growth of Chicago to the stream of immigration. Chicago

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is really a city of immigrants. Seventy-two per cent of Chicago's inhabitants are either immigrants or children of immigrants.

A little later we will discuss the fact that the moral standard existing among the immigrants is higher than among the native-born Americans. For the present, let us return to the first question we asked at the beginning of this article: When was the best time to live, then or now? Facts are the best answer. Let us consider the life span of a Chicago resident then and now. One lives longer under favorable conditions than under unfavorable ones. In 1875, that is forty-nine years ago, the average life span in Chicago was sixteen years, two months, and twelve days. Of course, there were people who lived much longer, but when we add their lives and the lives of those who died at an early age, or in infancy, we get an average life for a Chicago resident then of slightly over sixteen years. The average life span of a Chicago resident today is forty-one years, one month, and twenty-five days, which means nearly three times as long as it was forty-nine

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years ago.

The answer to this problem lies in the mortality figures for children. Fifty years ago, the mortality among children under eight years of age was eight times what it is today. The mortality rate for children then was eight children per every thousand inhabitants, while now it is only one per thousand. The same conditions are true in regard to the mortality among children from one to four years of age.

Here is an interesting fact. Statistics tell us that more males are born in Chicago than females, but more males die. In 1922 two thousand more males were born than females, but three thousand more males died than females. The final figures show that the number of men decreased and that women live longer than men.

Not only has mortality among children decreased, but mortality due to

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other diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, tuberculosis has also decreased. Fifty years ago, the mortality rate from typhoid was eight deaths per every thousand inhabitants in Chicago, but the figures show that during the last ten years, the mortality rate has been decreased to only one per thousand. The mortality figures for scarlet fever and diphtheria tell the same story. Great progress has been made in overcoming the dreaded disease, tuberculosis. Fifty years ago, the rate of mortality in Chicago was twenty-four per ten thousand people, but during the past ten years the rate has been only twelve--one-half of the former rate. But--everything would be all right were it not for the word "but".

When we speak of the development of medical science, we must always point out its progress and improvement. However, there are diseases against which medical science has not fought, and toward which its attitude is the same today as it was fifty years ago. These diseases present a terrible picture today. They prove to us that man's life expectancy is

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greatly diminished if medical science does not come to his aid. For instance: The mortality rate heart disease is now twenty per every ten thousand, while fifty years ago it was only three per ten thousand. This means that nearly seven times as many people die from heart disease today as fifty years ago.

[Translator's note: This article was presumably concluded on another page, which is missing from this volume. Hence, no translation.]

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 20, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)



At the next convening of Congress, the marriage eugenic bill sponsored by Senator Capper will undoubtedly pass and become the law of the United States. In many quarters this law, though it will have to be observed in all legal marriages, will be greeted with a good deal of jesting and good-natured or sarcastic fun. Fundamentally the law is sound and we venture to predict there will be no general opposition to its provisions and little if any attempt at evasion. If one who contemplates marriage is unwilling to prove the soundness of his or her health in all matters, such a person will receive but little of the benefit of doubt that we allow other would-be culprits. The best feature of the bill is that it will save childhood from the stigma of inherited disease and so make the world a better place to live in. Even the most rabid individualist must recognize the justice of this safeguard of the new generation. The crimes committed against children are the worst conceivable and it is suprising that society in the past has acquiesced in the pollution of the race, rather than see to it that the stream of life be kept clean at all costs.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1923.

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

As you read these lines, great Jewish doctors in Chicago--doctors of nation-wide reputations--are discussing a scientific statement issued by a Jewish doctor, a specialist in biology and serology, regarding a cure for cancer, which the doctor claims to have discovered.

I am no authority on medicine nor can I say anything about this matter, but I do believe that it would be a real godsend if a Jewish doctor, working in a Jewish hospital, were to discover a cure for cancer. I have no right to disclose the name of this doctor until we learn more about this matter. But I do have the right to reveal the name of the Jewish hospital: it is the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the only Jewish hospital in Chicago.

Just imagine what an honor it would be for the Chicago Jews, for the Chicago-Jewish doctors, and for Mt. Sinai Hospital, if one of its staff doctors should discover an effective cure for cancer.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1922.

THE OLD QUESTION OF SEXUAL HYGIENE [INSTRUCTION] IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The old question of teaching sexual hygiene in the schools was reopened by health commissioner, Dr. Bundesen. As is known, an experiment in teaching sexual hygiene in the Chicago high schools was tried. After a short time this experiment was given up because of the protests of hypocritical reformers and ignorant, superstitious parents who were afraid that such instruction would spoil the morals of their children.

Dr. Bundesen has now come out courageously with the demand that [a course in] sexual hygiene be given as part of the school curriculum and that the youth become acquainted with the dangers of "social diseases" which destroy modern society and cause generations of cripples and imbeciles. This demand should be supported by all intelligent, thinking citizens.

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Ignorance is the greatest danger to the morals and health of the youth. The false notion that modesty implies ignorance has probably cost humanity more lives than the last World War. Parents who keep their adolescent children in sexual ignorance commit, unknowingly, a crime against them, just as parents who do not teach their little children to look out for streetcars and automobiles commit a crime against them. If all the parents would take upon themselves this grave duty, then, of course, it would not be necessary to turn over the responsibility to the schools. Unfortunately, it will take some time yet until the masses are sufficiently intelligent. Meanwhile, it is the duty of the public school to take the place of the parents and to teach the youth the elementary rules of sexual hygiene.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1921.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION WILL HELP KEEP
THE LAWNDALÉ DISTRICT CLEAN

The streets and alleys of the Lawndale district which have lately been very much neglected, will again be taken care of, according to the declaration of the officials of the new organization, the Lawndale District Improvement Association which was organized Wednesday evening.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, whose clubrooms are located in the heart of the Lawndale district, has joined the new organization, and, according to the promise of its officials, will help with every means possible, to keep the Lawndale ghetto clean.

The officials of the Lawndale Improvement Association are; Samuel Maltz, president of the Sixteenth Street State Bank--president; attorney Daniel Vretz, 155 North Clark Street--secretary, and Harry Baran--vice-president. The meetings of this organization will be held every second Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. H. A. clubrooms, 3350 Douglas Boulevard.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1921.

NORTHWEST SIDE JEWS WANT TO KEEP THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD CLEAN

A group of Northwest Side Jews have organized an association under the name Von Humboldt Sanitary Improvement Association, for the purpose of keeping the neighborhood, which has lately been so inexcusably neglected, clean. Tenants as well as landlords are members of this association. The officers of the association are: Mr. Gutnik, president, J. Weinberg, vice-president, M. Miller, treasurer, and H. Rosenthal, secretary.

"It is not only a question of cleanliness, but also of health", declared Mr. Gutnik, president of the association to a representative of the Courier.

"Our streets are full of garbage, the alleys are dirty, and such a condition affects the health of the population. If our city fathers do not pay sufficient attention to the cleanliness of our neighborhood, we will have to force them to do so through our organization, or else do it ourselves by our joint effort."



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The meetings of the association are held every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at the Talmud Torah Hall, corner Rockwell and Hirsch Boulevard.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920.

WE ARE A NERVOUS PEOPLE

(Editorial in English)

We are a people of city dwellers, a people of industrial laborers or businessmen, a people of hustlers, a busy, all too busy, people. We are a nervous people. One very seldom finds a Jew who is not nervous, and one very often meets Jews and Jewesses who are too nervous for words. Alienists will tell you that there are proportionately more Jews in lunatic asylums than non-Jews. By the way, this fact is already known for the last eighty-five years. There is one lunatic asylum in London with three thousand patients, and among these three thousand patients six hundred are Jews. Especially in the industrially developed countries the neurasthenic disposition of the Jew is a general phenomenon of life.

City life is nerve racking and nerve breaking, and since the Jews have to make a much harder struggle for existence than the non-Jews, city life is

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920.

affecting their nerves more than the nerves of the Gentiles. But while the Gentiles can draw fresh physiological energies from the country by the constant migration from village to the city, the Jew can draw no such fresh forces. The economic background of the city is the village, and so is the physiological background; but the village is inhabited by Gentiles and not Jews. The attempt to create a Jewish farm population in America and other countries is but of recent date, and there is not yet a Jewish farm population to speak of. The migration of the farmer from the village to the city has a physiologically rejuvenating effect on the Gentile city population, but not on the Jewish population. They are dependent on the city only, and must make the best of the city life and cannot draw fresh blood from the village. Therefore, the Jew is more nervous than the Gentile, and therefore city life effects more the nerves of the Jew than of the Gentile. If not for the vast and inexhaustible vitality of the Jewish race brought about by the process of the survival of the fittest as a result of persecution, oppressions and pogroms, the Jewish people would be reduced to a small group, a remnant of

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an archaic race, and many more would be in lunatic asylums.

The Diaspora Jew, even if he is favored by Fate with wealth, has not all the advantages of life the Gentile has. He has always to be on his guard - lest the Gentiles would say that he is always more careful than the Gentile and must struggle harder for his existence than the Gentile. But unlike the Gentile, he cannot rejuvenate himself physiologically by drawing fresh blood from the village.

The progress of the industrialization of the world may be of an economic or of a political advantage to the Jew, but not of a physiological advantage. The more city life, the more breaking of Jewish nerves; the more hustling in the city, the more neurasthenics among the Jews. We confess that we do not believe very much in the success of the various attempts made to create a Jewish peasant class in the countries of the Diaspora, and therefore, physiologically the case of the Jews in the

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countries of the Diaspora is lost. The only place where the Jews can form a peasant class, and where they can establish a healthy and sound Jewish life, is Palestine. And therefore Zionism is not only of vital interest to the political and cultural future of our people, but also to its physiological future, for only in Palestine can the Jewish people undergo the process of physiological rejuvenation.

We are a nervous people, and in order to continue the struggle for our existence and to secure the future of our race, we must be a sound and healthy people. And we can regain our health and cure our nerves only in the country where we can establish a Jewish village. Country life in Palestine will strengthen not only our knees, but also our nerves; strengthen our muscles and make us strong enough to continue the struggle for existence. In the countries of the Diaspora, we keep alienists and nerve doctors busy, but living a sane and sound life in Palestine, the alienists and nerve doctors will be jobless - we, at least, we will not keep them busy, because our nerves will be healthy and strong.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1920.

CHICAGO HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS

On November 8, Dr. W. R. P. Emerson held clinic in our Home. Many prominent social workers and dietitians of the city were present. In the course of his talk he emphasized repeatedly the fact that he had never seen so well-nourished a group of children. He found our Home to have the lowest percentage of underweight children of any institution he had visited.

Dr. Emerson expressed himself quite freely in saying that he had always dreaded a visit to an Orphan Home with its gloomy, depressing atmosphere, but declared himself amazed, astonished, and overwhelmingly surprised at the radiant and happy faces of the children, and at the cheerful and homelike spirit which prevails.

In every lecture in Chicago throughout the week following his visit with us, Dr. Emerson referred again and again to our Home and its wonderful accomplish-

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1920.

ments. Since that time social workers and state officials have besieged our Home and our Dr. May Michael for information as to our methods and our diet.

On November 26, a re-examination of the height and weight of all the children was made by Dr. Emerson's assistant, Miss Rose Michael, and it was found that only three per cent of our children were under normal weight, a record which no institution in this country can match.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1919.



HEALTH PROMOTION WEEK BEGINS TOMORROW IN THE JEWISH NEIGHBORHOODS

Setting aside a week for health promotion is a very good and worthy action. It would naturally be better if each man and woman would take this into consideration everyday in the year, for nothing makes man so happy and content as good health.

Health is the best blessing man can receive. If he cares for himself, he has health, which is really everything. Without it we have nothing, so what would avail us millions if we could not enjoy them.

Therefore, the Health Department set aside the week from the eleventh to the seventeenth of May as Health Week. A huge program is being prepared for this week.

Health Commissioner Robertson, as we know, appointed Dr. Jacob A. Goodman, of Twelfth Street and Homan Avenue, as chief of the division of the Jewish Districts.

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On behalf of the Health Commissioner, Dr. Goodman appeals to all rabbis, requesting that this Saturday they speak in their synagogues about Health Promotion Week.



This Health Promotion Week will be devoted to the cleaning of streets, alleys, and homes. The city government will see to it that the alleys and back yards are made as clean as possible. But it will be up to the housewife to keep her home clean.

Once one becomes accustomed to cleanliness, it becomes hard to break the habit, and one feels like a new person, strong and healthy.

On the other hand, should home cleanliness be neglected, one exposes himself not only to illness but also to the danger of diseases.

"Dirt and filth are the worse enemies of mankind. They foster all kinds of diseases. We must, therefore, eradicate them from our abodes, streets, and alleys," said Dr. Goodman. "We can do this very simply by keeping ourselves, our children, and our homes clean."

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Dily Jewish Courier, May 9, 1919.

"Officially Health Week commences Sunday, but, I believe that the rabbis should begin the campaign Saturday by devoting a part of their sermon to the question of health and the necessity of keeping oneself, home, alleys, and back yards clean."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 26, 1914.

DR. SACHS DEMANDS SANITARY CONDITIONS.

At yesterday's concluding session of the Industrial Relations Commission, Dr. Sachs of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, as well as other prominent men of the industrial world, spoke .

The Jewish doctor depicted the work that the institute does; and in his speech, he endeavored to show the Commission the importance of establishing a National Board of Health to see that working conditions are sanitary in order to prevent the white plague - tuberculosis, which causes many deaths in the labor ranks each year.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 31, 1914.

A DEBT WHICH MUST BE INCURRED

(Editorial)

On a small ballot that will be presented to the citizens of Chicago, there is one proposal to be voted upon "Yes" or "No" which we think will go through almost unanimously or at least by a large majority of votes. This is the proposal to issue bonds in the aggregate of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing new, and demolishing old, fire stations, where firemen spend the greatest part of their lives.

As a rule we are not in favor of a city incurring debts. A city government should be run in such a manner that it should have sufficient financial means for everything it might be in need of, except when an exceptional honest expense occurs unexpectedly. City buildings should be erected from a fund which ought to be set aside for this purpose, and instead of contracting debts and paying interest thereon, let us first save enough money and draw dividends on it.

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City governments, however, are not run as we think they should be run; consequently, whenever our expenses soar higher than usual, we must borrow money by means of bonds in order to have enough for special expenses. The municipal government of Chicago now needs money to build an isolation hospital for social diseases; it needs money to build new, and to improve old, fire and police stations. For this purpose the city asks of the state permission to borrow the required sum by issuing bonds.

Even though many of you may be of the opinion that the police departments should be satisfied with their old stations, we believe, however, that no one should be opposed to the building of suitable fire stations for the firemen who are continuously risking their lives and sacrificing themselves when the property and the lives of citizens are at stake.

The fireman--who is the first to plunge into the fire at the risk of his life in order to save life and property--is entitled to find a decent place if he is fortunate enough to return to his station alive and unhurt.



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The fireman--who becomes an iceberg in winter when fighting fires with water--is entitled to a warm resting place.

The present fire stations are old; uncomfortable, and undesirable for human beings to spend their lives in. These stations are intolerable places for anyone who deserves and requires as much rest as firemen returning from fires where they have rendered such noble services to their fellow-men.

To incur a debt to pay for new fire stations means to pay a debt to the firemen. And every citizen should vote "Yes" in regard to the matter of issuing bonds in order to erect fire stations.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1914.



PREMATURE DEATH OF JEWISH GIRL

Fanny Bard, a Jewish girl, 8, daughter of Abraham Bard, died recently after being ill for a period of three weeks. Confined to the Isolation Hospital for two weeks, the child was sent home after this period as cured, when in reality she was deathly sick and far from being recovered from diphtheria.

The parents of little Fanny are poor and could not even afford to buy medicines, let alone engage the services of a doctor. Her mother contacted the nearest pharmacist, who did not have the requisite amount of anti-toxin. So the pharmacist called the Board of Health twice. The first call was ignored, but finally they sent an ambulance accompanied by a doctor who said that the girl could not be taken to the Isolation Hospital, because in the same house another girl of 3 years contracted measles. Afterwards, a second doctor came, who inoculated anti-toxin and left her life depending entirely upon fate.

The condition of the little girl had again become very critical, and once again her mother ran off to the pharmacist for anti-toxin. Again the Board of Health neglected to send the medicine. In order to acquire anti-toxin, they



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were referred to the State Medical Board, which upon discovering that it was the case of a child of poor parents refused to give the proper amount of anti-toxin.

The negligence of the Isolation Hospital and the inhuman treatment of the Board of Health doctors resulted in the death of little Fannie Bard.

The Isolation Hospital is a city institution. It was built and is being maintained for the purpose of serving the interests of the people, particularly the poor who cannot afford private hospitals.

The fact that the Isolation Hospital sent Fannie home while being in a critical condition, proves that it does not fulfill its duty; that it does not carry through the mission for which it was established; that the sick have no chance of getting medical attention there, and that it actually fails in making available to the public the latest advances in medical science.

Not only is the Isolation Hospital guilty of maltreatment and negligence, but also the Board of Health. This city department should see that the health



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condition of the entire city is in best order. When a case calls for utmost ability and care, as in the case of the 8-year-old Jewish girl, their doctors deliberately ignore the entire matter.

This shows how cheap a human life is to them and how little attention they give the sick who are poor. If a private doctor were to do the same, he would be branded as dishonest and unethical. Yet, we can expect that of private doctors, because they are solely interested in money. The poor people who are unable to pay cannot expect private doctors to take care of their health, and it was just on the truth of this assertion that the city built a hospital and established a health department, where the doctors being paid by the city, may be only interested in curing the sick. From what we see, this is not true. As long as the ethics of medicine rest on a profit motive, the sick will not receive proper attention. This is why the sick are treated so poorly in the Isolation Hospital, and this is why the Health Department is so negligent in serious cases. The blame, however, does not only fall upon the Isolation Hospital and the Health Department, but also upon the City's administration, which has the official control over them. Nevertheless, the doctors do as



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they please, not having any fear of nor receiving any commands from their superiors. Such chaos and anarchy would probably not exist if the doctors were aware that they are working under certain orders.

But the death of Fanny is an irretrievable loss to her parents, whose child died so young. She could have probably been saved if her parents had the means. This proves that society has little concern for the life of a poor little child.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1914.

A WORD TO THE WEST SIDE ALDERMEN

(Editorial)

This evening the City Council will again deal with the matter of forbidding smoking in street cars. Last Monday, when this ordinance was brought forth, the majority of West Side aldermen opposed this restriction, and it was therefore sent back to the Judiciary Committee, in order to undergo certain changes. This evening, it will be decided upon in the City Council whether to do away entirely with smoking in street cars or to permit smoking on the front platform, as is now the rule.

We understand full well the motive of the West Side aldermen for not acting hastily in forbidding smoking in street cars. These aldermen represent a class of people who are hard workers, mostly poor wage earners, who have neither the time nor the means to smoke all day. In the morning, while still chewing their last morsel of breakfast, they run hurriedly in order



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1914.

to catch a street car, lest they arrive late at work. And the street car is the only place where they can smoke their pipes, cigars or cigarettes. In the factory, or wherever they may be working, they are not permitted to smoke during working hours. So they can hardly wait until six o'clock, when they dash off for their street cars, on which they refresh themselves by lighting up something to smoke. To protect this personal liberty of the workers, their representatives [the aldermen] have sought to arbitrate and even sent back the ordinance forbidding smoking in street cars to the Judiciary Committee.

But now, when this law shall once again be acted upon, may the West Side aldermen take into consideration the motorman, who is also no more than a poor worker and who suffers severely from the smokers' cravings. They should be very thoughtful of the motorman, who continuously drives the car and thereby strains his five senses so as to avoid accidents. He cannot, under any circumstances, do his work as it should be done, when surrounded by people



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who exhale smoke into his face and divert his attention by various conversations. If smoking is forbidden on the front platforms of cars, there will be no reason for anyone to stand there. This will afford more comfort to the motorman, who will then be more cautious of his work. If only one accident can be avoided, it will be well worth abstaining from smoking.

Our aldermen should bear this in mind when casting their votes tonight.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

SMOKING IN CARS

(Editorial)

Smoking is a habit which has become second nature to a large portion of humanity, which is too weak to free itself from it. In the past 400 years, since the Indians of America instilled their white oppressors with the desire to smoke, statesmen, kings, and the clergy have attempted to eradicate this double "destroyer" of human labor and human health. The campaign against smoking was carried on in vain. The boycott by the Church, the scourge by the government, and the arguments by science did not help.

According to official statistics, in 1912 the world produced 2,626,000,000 pounds of tobacco. In the same year the United



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

States alone consumed 962,855,000 pounds of tobacco, which amounted to \$104,063,000. An average of \$200,000,000 are spent annually for smoking, of which more than one fourth is spent in the prodigal United States.

Thus, smoking belongs to the evils from which mankind will not free itself so soon, despite of the fact that it pays such a high price in money and in health for the delight to inhale the smoke of nicotine, the poison which tobacco contains. But when those who smoke begin to infect the air in which people, who find no pleasure in becoming intoxicated with alcohol, opium or nicotine, need live; when such smokers force these people to inhale the poison of nicotine, just because they accidentally come in contact with each other, then it steps out of the limits of an innocent habit and into the class of a guilty crime.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

Even the better class of men, who have already acquired the knowledge of asking permission or even suppressing their desire for nicotine in presence of women, have no respect for their fellow men of the same sex, let alone those who turn a meeting or a lecture into torture for the vast number of men and women who suffer from the infectious smoke of tobacco.

The claim that they are being robbed of their personal liberty is full of hypocrisy, when the nicotine addicts protest against the proposal which forbids smoking on the platform of street cars.

Sacred should be regarded the liberty of each individual in society, but when the personal liberty of one is the oppression of someone else, then there is no longer any liberty. May the nicotine users



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

continue to enjoy the odor of their tobacco, but let them not impose that odor upon those to whom it is a pest.



II. CONTRI-

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AND ACTIVITIES

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JEWISH

History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 71.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS

Bernhard Felsenthal was born on January 2, 1822, at Muenchweiler, near Kaiserslautern, in the Rhenish Palatinate. He received his education in his native village and in Kaiserslautern. He took up teaching and graduated from a Teachers Seminary in 1843.

In 1854, Mr. Felsenthal came to America and in April 1858, he came to Chicago, where he became a clerk in a banking house, continuing his Talmudic studies during his leisure hours.

In 1859, while secretary of the Judischer Reformverein, an organization of his founding, he published Kol Kore Bamidbar, Uber Judische Reform, a pamphlet which did much to promote the reform movement in Chicago.

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JEWISH

History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 71.

(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

In the spring of 1861, Dr. Felsenthal accepted the call to occupy the pulpit of the Sinai Temple, which was destined to become one of the foremost reform congregations in America. He remained at the Sinai Temple until 1864.

He then accepted the pulpit of the newly formed Zion Congregation a position which he held until 1866, when he was honorably retired with a pension.

During all these years, he was active as a writer, publishing many treatises on Jewish subjects, and achieving an international recognition as one of the powerful leaders of Israel.

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JEWISH

History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 71.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

Among his writings were, Judisches Schulwesen in Amerika, 1866, Practical Grammar of the Hebrew Language, 1868, Kritik des Christlichen Missionswesens, 1869, Judische Fragen, 1896, Judische Thesen, 1901

In 1866, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the old University of Chicago. It was largely through the efforts of Dr. Felsenthal that the Chicago Rabbinical Association was formed in 1873, he being the first president. Dr. Felsenthal died on January 12, 1908.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 2, 1934.

Joseph J. Drucker is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. After graduating from Carl Schurz High School, he enrolled at the University of Chicago. During the World War, he entered Fort Sheridan, and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

After the war, he entered the consular service, and served for two years at Rio de Janeiro. When he returned to Chicago, he attended De Paul University Law School. Upon his admission to the bar, he was connected with the law firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, and later became associated with Congressman A. J. Sabath in the general practice of law.

In 1931, Mr. Drucker was appointed an assistant corporation counsel and is not Assistant Attorney General of Illinois.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 9, 1934.

Dr. Zan D. Klopper, sixty-two years old, died suddenly at his home on Saturday. At the time of his death, he was an attending physician at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He was born in Russia and studied art there.

Dr. Klopper was also known as an excellent artist. In the Covenant Club in Chicago, hangs a stirring work of his, showing the outstanding Jewish leaders in all fields of occupation from Moses to Brandeis. Dr. Klopper collaborated with Dr. John B. Murphy on medical textbooks which he illustrated.

Dr. Klopper graduated from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1910, and served as a coroner's physician for several years.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, October 24, 1931, Vol. 82, P.318.

The first Chicago Jew to whom Judicial honors were given was Philip Stein. He was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County in 1892. Philip Stein, the son of Israel and Rosette (Koppel) Stein, was born in Steele Phenisch, Russia, on March 12, 1884. He was brought to the United States as an infant and after receiving a preliminary education in grade school and high school, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he received his A. M. degree; he then went to Europe and spent two years in the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Berlin, where he continued to study jurisprudence, history and political science.

Shortly after his return to Chicago he was admitted to the bar and he commenced to practice law. With Adolf Kraus, who was his brother-in-law, he organized the law firm which included Levi Mayer as one of the partners.

WPA (ILL.) P. 101.30275

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The Reform Advocate, October 24, 1931, Vol. 82, P. 318.

Philip Stein more than justified the honor awarded him by his election to the Superior Court for his reputation as a great jurist with a fine legal mind and a regard for his position was at once manifested. The most intricate and complicated matters that came to the Superior Court were assigned to him. (The system of assignment was different from the one now in vogue.)

In 1898, his first term expired, he was re-elected for another term of six years. Shortly after his re-election, the Supreme Court of Illinois assigned him to the Appellate bench where he became a most useful member of that Court. On his retirement from the bench he returned to private practice and continued in that field until his death, December 24, 1922 having served his community to his utmost until the end.

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The Reform Advocate, September 20, 1930, Vol. 80, p.183.

RABBI AND DOCTOR.

The great rabbis of old among whom were many artisans and craftsmen, declared that the Torah must not be made an instrument with which to earn a livelihood. Dr. Albert B. Yudelson, a student of Talmudic lore, conscientiously abided by this Talmudic injunction. When he came to Chicago in 1902, to assume the ritual leadership of the South Side Hebrew Congregation, he matriculated soon after as a medical student in the medical department of the Northwestern University. Dr. Yudelson was born in Suvalk, August 2, 1872. His father, Yehudah Leib and his mother, Hanna (Strashun) Yudelson, occupied prominent places among the Maskilim of the city and their home was a mecca for the Jewish intellectuals of the neighborhood. The famous Chaim Zelig Smolensky, editor of the 'H magid, was among the frequent visitors at their home. Albert attended Cheder up to the age of eleven and then entered the Yeshivah. Parallel with those studies ran his preparations for the gymnasium, for which he was instructed by private tutors. After Bar Mitzvah he continued his studies in the Yeshivah as well as those in the gymnasium, with a view to become, eventually, a government rabbi in compliance with the wishes of his father. To him and his mother, the idea of being a government rabbi was obnoxious. At the age of twenty-one, he came to the United States with his parents, brothers and sisters. The family

The Reform Advocate, September 20, 1930. Vol. 80, p.183.

made their home in Troy, N. Y. There Yudelson became the principal of the Hebrew Free School, a position which he occupied for four years, during which time he studied English and its literature. In '96, he accepted a like position in the Patterson Hebrew School, Patterson, N. Y. His next move was to the city of New York. He entered the New York State University, where he remained until 1900, when he accepted a call to become director of the Jewish Educational Society of Brooklyn. In 1901, he passed the Regent's examination and was awarded the degree of A. B. His public activities began with his coming to Chicago. Dr. Yudelson was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1906, but continued his work in the rabbinate until 1910. These four years he spent, when not engaged in his duties as rabbi, in research work in Neuro-Pathology. He returned to Europe for a short sojourn during which he took post-graduate work in nervous and mental diseases. Immediately after he resigned from the rabbinate he devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine, specializing in neuro-psychopathic cases. Dr. Yudelson holds a professorship in the medical branch of Northwestern University; he is attending neurologist at Wesley Memorial Hospital and at Cook County Hospital.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, February 22, 1930, Volume 79, Page 85.

Funeral service for Dr. Joseph M. Hirsh, noted chemist, were conducted Friday, February 14, at Rosehill Cemetery Chapel. Dr. Hirsh was eighty-seven years old.

Dr. Hirsh was graduated from Prague University in Austria and from the university at Munich. Upon coming to America, he taught chemistry, at the Cooper Union Institute, New York. At the time of the Civil War, he discovered the process of producing sugar and syrup from corn for which he was awarded the medal of the American Institute at the 1876 Centennial at Philadelphia.

Upon coming to Chicago in the late sixties, Dr. Hirsh entered Stein, Hirsh and Company, a starch and dextrine firm, and later manufactured albumin from blood.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, February, 22, 1930, Volume 79, Page 85.

Among other discoveries attributed to him was that of a fluid, which applied to documents scorched in the Chicago fire, made writings legible in white. He was credited with the discovery that bicarbonate of soda could be used as an antidote for poisoning bichloride of mercury. According to his son, Henry, of 5532 Everett Avenue, Dr. Hirsch interested himself in his laboratory experiments almost until his death.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 14, 1929. Vol. 78, p.525.

Dr. A. P. Kadison, a practicing physician, was the first Russian Jewish doctor to bring with him a college diploma from a European university. He was a student of the Talmud and a lover of Hebrew literature. He surrounded himself with a group of young men and organized the Dorshe Sfath Over (Seekers of Hebrew Language). Quarters were procured on Canal street near Judd. An excellent collection of the best classic and neo-Hebraic literature was installed and the Dorshe Sfath Over became the intellectual center of Chicago Jewry.

The most active member of the group was Peter Wiernick. The present owner and publisher of the Courier, M. Ginsburg, came next in zeal. Among the other members were A. A. Schneider, Abraham Bernstein, Eliazer Meites, A. S. Roe, Baruch Blumenthal and Chas. Tickten.

____ From "The Growth of Jewish Chicago" by Philip P. Bregstone.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 26, 1929, Vol. 78, p.370.

Martin J. Isaacs is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He was born in 1871, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He served as a member of the law department of the World's Fair.

In December 1912, Mr. Isaacs was appointed Master in Chancery. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the Bar Association for three years and, during the War, served on the War Committee which handled the legal problems of the soldiers and sailors and their dependents.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer October 24, 1929.

Dr. Julius L. Siegel, who is now associated with the University of Chicago and with the College of Jewish Studies, will address the Liberal Club of the Institute High School on the subject of "What Remains of the Bible?" This coming Sunday evening, October 27, at 7:00.

Dr. Siegel is a thorough scholar and student of biblical matters and historical lore concerning the Jewish people. He is also a fluent speaker. His talk in Esther Hall before the Liberal Club should be an opportunity for all who want to know something about the Bible to learn a great deal about it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 24, 1929, Vol. 78, p.83.

Dr. Louis A. Greensfelder died on Thursday. He was born in Chicago on May 18, 1867, and educated in medicine here. He took a post-graduate course in Berlin, Vienna, Prague, and Paris, and began his practice of surgery in 1891.

Dr. Greensfelder was a professor of surgery in Rush Medical College from 1903 to 1907, and was also attending surgeon at Michael Reese Hospital. He was a major of the medical corps during the World War and a member of the American College of Surgeons.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Week of April 13, 1929, Volume 77, Page 273.

A new treatment for the prevention and cure of rabies has been developed by Dr. Maurice L. Blatt, professor of children's diseases at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and Dr. Samuel J. Hoffman, chief resident physician at the Children's Hospita.

After more than a year's research, the physicians have developed a serum, which it is hoped, will successfully combat hydrophobia. The principle is the same as that used in the treatment of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases.

The serum of an immunized animal is used to combat the disease in another animal or human. It is hoped that the Blatt-Hoffman serum will save lives, even after the development of the disease.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, week of December 15, 1928, Volume 76, Page 650.

Professor Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, made his first public announcement before the Optical Society of America in Washington, of the results of the repetition of the Michelson-Morley experiments in the measurement of the velocity of light. It was from the results of these experiments that Einstein deduced his theory.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

The Reform Advocate, Week of September 22, 1928, Volume 76, Page 290.

Dr. Ira. M. Freeman, a research worker at the University of Chicago, has discovered something new in the sun. Before a gathering of one-hundred and fifty physicists, he explained how he had discovered argon in the sun's corona.

The Reform Advocate, Week of September 15, 1928, Volume 76, Page 245.

Nathan A. Lawrence is the Democratic nominee for the Municipal Court. He was born in Chicago in 1888. His father, Morris Lawrence, came to the city in 1875 and was one of the first Jewish settlers on the West Side where he opened the first Jewish grocery store in the city. The older Lawrence became an influential figure in the rapidly growing West Side community.

Nathan Lawrence has had wide experience in the public service. He served for four years as minute clerk in the Superior Court, for three years as Assistant State's Attorney and also as Assistant City Prosecutor.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 3, 1928. Vol. 75, p.109.

Henry L. Stern, prominent Chicago attorney who died on February 22, was born in St. Louis in 1875. He obtained a degree from the University of Chicago and studied law at Columbia University. At one time, during his practice here, he was a partner of Gen. Abel Davis.

Mr. Stern was an officer and part owner of Hillman's, Tibbett's and Garland Co., and Becker, Ryan and Co. He was a member of the American, Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations, the Chicago Stock Exchange and also the secretary of Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 441, Week of Nov. 19, 1927.

Louis Eisendrath, pioneer Chicago merchant and banker, died on November 11. He was 74 years old and had resided in Chicago for 60 years. For the last ten years Mr. Eisendrath had been vice-president of the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 392, Week of Nov. 5, 1927.

Drs. P. M. Le Mee and G. Illengworth Helie, French physicians attached to the American Hospital at Paris, arrived in Chicago this week to confer the French Legion of Honor on Dr. Isaac A. Abt, specialist in children's diseases and attending physician at the Michael Reese and Chicago Lying-In Hospitals. Dr. Helie made the presentation as recognition by the French government of Dr. Abt's work.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, Wk. Sept. 17, 1927, P. 155

Mrs. Minnie Jacobs Berlin, who has been connected with the Jewish Social Service Bureau for the past 28 years, has been appointed a member of the Social Service Commission of Illinois, by Governor Small.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 2, 1927, Vol. 73, p.743.

Judge Harry M. Fisher, for many years connected with law work in Illinois, has been reelected as Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Municipal Court in November 1912 and re-elected in 1918.

Judge Fisher was the author of the Juvenile Court Act of 1907, the Pandering Act, the Wife and Child Abandonment Act and the co-author of the Feeble-minded Act.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 9, 1927, Vol. 73, p.311.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Goldstein, of Chicago, is counsed for the Illinois State Committee, to investigate the \$3,000,000 grain fraud case. Mr. Goldstein is only thirty-one years old, and the late president, Woodrow Wilson, first recognized his talents, in 1912.

When only sixteen years old and a student in Washington University, in St. Louis, he composed a master treatise on the Recall of Judges. Because of the clarity of the involved article with its recommendations, President Wilson wrote him a personal letter, thanking him for his contribution.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of January 22, 1927.....Page 787.

Oscar S. Caplan has been promoted to assistant attorney of the Sanitary District. He has served as assistant city prosecuting attorney for the past three and one-half years.

Mr. Caplan is secretary and treasurer of the West Town Lawyers' Association. He is also a member of the A. F. and A. M., Silver Link Lodge No. 909, I. O. O. F., Brady Chapter of the American Legion, and has been very active in Jewish and English journalistic work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of January 22, 1927.....Page 786.

Announcement has been made by Corporation Counsel Frances X. Busch of the appointment of Philip A. Loxowick as assistant city prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Loxowick is a graduate of the John Marshall High School, Medill College and studied law at the Chicago Kent College of Law. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and West Town Lawyers Association.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 3, 1926, Vol. 71, p.765.

Dr. Isaac A. Abt, professor at the Northwestern University of Medicine, has been elected president of the Chicago Medical Society at its annual election. Dr. Abt is a graduate of the class of '91 at the Northwestern Medical school and has written several medical books.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of June 25, 1926. Vol. 8, p.6.

At the Commencement Exercises held by Northwestern University last week, Jule Mishkin of Chicago, was honored by having conferred on him the degrees of Jurist Doctor (Doctor of Laws) and Bachelor of Science in Law. He is the third of his family to receive degrees in law from Northwestern University, being preceded by his brothers, Charles and Isadore. This is the only such instance on record.

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THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of November 14, 1925
Page 448

Professor Albert A. Michelson recently announced that he would make another effort to measure the velocity of light at Mount Wilson Observatory next summer. Professor Michelson made his latest measurements in 1924 between Mount Wilson and Mount San Antonio.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of Sept.19,1925

Page 214

Max Pam, known as one of the greatest corporation lawyers in America died on September 14, at the age of 60. He was one of the lawyers who directed the epoch making organization of the U. S. Steel Corporation. He represented the Deering interests in the formation of the International Harvester Company and handled for E. H. Harriman the merger that resulted in the organization of the Kansas City Southern Railroad. In these enterprises, Mr. Pam blazed trails that American industrial leaders have followed in massing their interests. On his own behalf, Mr. Pam participated with Chas. G. Dawes in the organization of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

Mr. Pam first came to Chicago 58 years ago. He was born in Austria and was on his own resources almost from the day he learned to walk. His work in the public schools finished. Young Pam resolved to become a lawyer. He began by working in the offices of Adolph Moses at \$2 a week.

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JEWISH

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of September 19, 1925

After working hours he read law and by 1886 he became a partner of Mr. Mo es and for 15 years Mr. Pam was one of the most brilliant trial lawyers in Chicago.

He became associated with Elbert H. Gary in 1897 and took over much of the Gary law business. When the steel magnate retired from practice in 1898 a year later he helped John W. Gates and others organize the American Steel & Wire Company. The year 1900 saw the organization of the International Harvester Company. In that great merger, Mr. Pam was a factor too. Later he figured in the formation of the National Packing Company, Allis Chalmers Company, the International Nickel Company, the American Steel Foundries and the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

Mr. Pam was also the founder of the new school of journalism at Notre Dame University.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30076

The Sentinel, Wk. of January 16, 1925. Vols. 57-58, p.15.

Another striking confirmation of the Einstein theory of relativity has been found in the experiments conducted by Prof. Albert A. Michelson.

Prof. Michelson threw two beams of light by mirrors in opposite directions through a 5,200 foot vacuum tube. If they had required identical time to make the trip, reaching their starting place together, a possible loophole had been found in Einstein's theory. Michelson stated, however, that in none of the tests thus far had the two beams come home together.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

MEDICINE AS A STUDY FOR JEWS --- IS THE STUDY OF IT WORTHWHILE?

"If my son is willing to face humiliation, stand for abuse, and not mind being made to feel inferior; if he is prepared to put up with outrageous conduct, disparagement, revilement, and impertinence; if he is sure not to mind the sneers of fools, the ill-usage of knaves, the reproach and mistreatment of his professional colleagues; if, in short, he is not averse to being heartsick all his life, to beg for positions, curry favor with the heads of hospitals, and all because he belongs to the Jewish race and has the audacity to bear a Jewish name,--then let him become a physician. But if he is of a proud disposition, possessed of self-respect, and unable or unwilling to bow and scrape under such circumstances, he should become a vender of merchandise, a politician, a policeman, or a bootlegger."

This is spoken by Leo Buerger, professor of Urologic surgery at the New York Polyclinic and Medical School, inventor of numerous surgical instruments, author of hundreds of papers on medical subjects, one of America's leading authorities on arterial disease and gangrene, and a famous surgeon

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

at the Mount Sinai. It was Leo Suerger, the Jew, that was talking, and his eyes blazed as he described the many hardships that beset the path of the young physician in the Metropolis.

"It's high time that the truth was told about the unbelievably outrageous conditions under which reputable Jewish physicians are made to suffer in this city. To say that the medical profession in every large American city is honeycombed with anti-Semitism is to put it very mildly. Yes, there is an organized movement on the part of the Gentile physicians to keep their Jewish colleagues out of the hospitals, medical societies, and medical journals. Jewish physicians are discriminated against in every shape and form. Hardly any Jewish physician, regardless of his eminence in the profession, can break a hospital. With the exception of the Mount Sinai, there are no first-rate hospitals where Jewish doctors can come for training. Henry Ford's Jew-baiting is child's play compared with the shameless treatment meted out to our Jewish physicians. I don't know of any other profession in the United States in which a similar condition exists. There are renowned medical societies that limit their Jewish membership to only one percent irrespective of the merit of the applicants. It has happened

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

times without number that Jewish doctors that had made brilliant contributions to their profession, written excellent books, and acquired an enviable reputation for skill and probity, were denied admission to a hospital or medical society for no other reason except their Jewishness. This state of affairs is becoming worse and worse every day. There seems to be no remedy. With the growth of the number of Jewish physicians and their fame as surgeons and internists, the envy and hatred on the part of their Gentile colleagues increase by leaps and bounds. There is hardly a Jewish doctor that has not been made to feel that his presence is not welcomed in a general hospital."

Coming of a surgeon of such renown, the above utterances of Dr. Euerger are bound to make a profound impression on every Jewish reader. Many a prospective Jewish medical student will bethink himself twice before entering the profession. It is of the utmost importance that Jewish medical students should possess a thorough knowledge of the trials and tribulations which they are sure to experience.

The science of medicine began with the ancient Greeks, but throughout



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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

the ages Jews have been famous as physicians and surgeons. During the medieval centuries the lamp of medical science was kept burning by Jewish physicians. In every age and in every land Jews won fame and power thanks to their skill as doctors.

A Greek philosopher, Hippocrates, the father of medicine, who was born about 460 B. C., was a careful observer and conscientious student and was much loved and highly honored by his countrymen. He knew the effects of many drugs, understood the influences of unsanitary surroundings and was able to ascribe many diseases to unwholesome diet. Inasmuch as the early Greeks opposed the mutilation of human bodies, he knew little about anatomy. His code of ethics has given dignity to the medical profession. Hippocrates observed carefully the progress of disease; Aristotle, who followed him through the study of the structure of animals, made our first known contributions to anatomy, although it is possible that the Egyptians, who were accustomed to embalm the bodies of the dead, knew something of the structure of the human body. . .

It is safe to say that medicine is the hardest profession to learn;



Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

besides, it costs more to become a doctor than either a lawyer or a dentist. Year by year the requirements for admission to medical colleges are becoming more exacting. Fifteen or twenty years ago the average graduate of a medical school was about 21 years; today most medical graduates are twenty-five years old.

In 1906, there were 162 medical schools in the country, more than in the rest of the world. Today there are only 81 medical colleges. Two-thirds of the reductions were due to mergers.

The entrance requirements of medical schools in the United States are now equal to those in medical schools abroad.

It has been pointed out that a quarter of a century ago fewer than a fourth of the medical colleges in the United States required even high school education. This year 4,100 students will graduate from medical schools; in 1925, 5,200.

The standards of admission, as approved by the committee on Education of



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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

the American Medical Association and adopted by most of the medical colleges, are very precisely set forth. Each student is required to have had a full four-year course of training in a recognized high school, or its equivalent.

All the medical colleges in the country are rated annually by the A. M. A., which publishes a classified list of medical colleges. Every first-class medical college is expected to own or control a hospital to which the students may come in contact with the patients under supervision of their teachers. Chicago can point to six outstanding medical schools.

There is a ruling in this state that a man cannot practice medicine if he has "flunked" more than one year. He must go to another state to practice. Moreover, the medical student is required to receive at least seventy-five per cent in every subject in order to pass his examination. This compares with sixty per cent in law, for example. But this is not all; if the student is unfortunate enough to "flunk" in only one subject,



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Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

he must repeat the whole year. However, he is permitted to take a second examination two or three months later, usually in September, when the new term begins.

After the medical student has secured his diploma, his troubles are by no means at an end. He must look around for a hospital in which to serve as an interne. In this state there is no law requiring medical school graduates to serve an apprenticeship in a hospital, but nine out of every ten young men are anxious to spend at least one year as internes. Owing to the keen competition very few poor men manage to become internes, unless they have "pull." Ever so many graduates of medical colleges are on the lookout for girls whose dads are on a hospital board....

In a way New York is the most favorable place for a Jewish physician, owing to the vast Jewish population. Jews, as we all know, are very particular about their health. The average Jew spends much money on doctors not because he necessarily suffers from more diseases than his Gentile neighbor, but because he appreciates the value of good health. Why, poor Jewish workingmen will pay \$25 or \$50 in order to see a recognized specialist,

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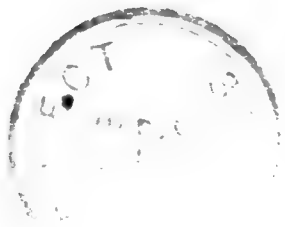
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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1924.

whereas a Gentile of the same class would never dream of such a thing. The waiting-rooms of the greatest specialists are filled with Jews from the poorest sections of the city. As soon as a Jewish patient finds his family doctor gives him no relief, he insists on sending for a specialist. This explains why the average Jewish general practitioner has a harder time of it than his gentile colleague. Naturally, very many Jewish physicians have realized the value of specializing. Today we have Jewish internes and surgeons in this city that can compare favorably with the greatest Gentile specialists. This is probably an important reason why the Gentile doctors seek to keep the Jewish physicians out of the general hospitals and medical societies.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

ATTORNEYS JULIUS SAVITSKY AND SAMUEL MICON
ESTABLISH LAW FIRM

Julius Savitsky, well-known attorney in Chicago, who has been active in various Jewish welfare campaigns, and Samuel Micon, who has been practicing law for the past seventeen years, and who was counselor for the Progressive Order of the West, have now become partners and will practice law together. The firm is to be called Micon and Savitsky, with offices in Room 1140 in the American Bond and Mortgage Building, 127 North Dearborn Street.

Mr. Julius Savitsky is the financial editor of the Courier and was the European emissary of the Joint Distribution Committee. He has done remarkable work in Poland, particularly in the Bialystok District, as well as in Turkey and Palestine.

While practicing law in Chicago, Mr. Savitsky appeared in the famous Harris Case in the Illinois State Supreme Court at Springfield.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Chronicle, Vol. 4. Wk.of Nov.24, 1922.-
Page 1

Dr. A. Levinson has been appointed attending physician of the Michael Reese Hospital.

Dr. Levinson is a recognized authority on Pediatrics and his book "Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Health and Disease", is a text book in medical universities.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 64. Wk. of Sept. 9, 1922-Page 133

Dr. Isadore B. Diamond, well known in Chicago Medical circles has been appointed professor of Neurology at the University of Illinois.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.64. Wk. of Aug. 19, 1922.-Page 59

Levy Mayer, prominent member of the bar, died on August 14. He was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1858, and came to this city when a young man.

He was assistant librarian at the Chicago Law Institute from 1876 to 1881. During this period he revised two law books. They are known as Mayer's Edition of Roer on Private International Law, and Mayer's Edition of Roer on Judicial Law.

WPA (L.I.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

GIGANTIC CROWD AT THE FIRST
JEWISH WRITERS' BALL

The spring ball of the J. L. Perez Writers' Union, the first undertaking of the Jewish newspapermen of Chicago, was a great success, to judge by the gigantic crowd that gathered at the West Side Masonic Temple on Saturday night. As soon as the hall was opened, it was immediately filled, and the police had to close the doors. Thousands of people, even those who had tickets, but came late, could not get in. As always happens, the ball committee of the Union could not have foreseen that such a huge crowd [would attend], and, therefore, it did not rent a larger hall which could easily have been filled. The hall was too crowded to maintain proper order and the program could not be carried out as was originally planned.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1922.

[WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE PROFESSIONAL MEN?]
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

There are several hundred Jewish physicians and lawyers in Chicago, and all of them make a fine living, yet we very seldom hear that our professional people, the representatives of the professions, as a group, are doing anything in the field of Jewish philanthropic work, for Jewish institutions, for relief, for Zionism, and so on. Of course, in all Jewish organizations there are to be found a certain number of professionals, doctors, lawyers, and so on, but as a professional group, they don't do anything and they do not answer any appeal.

By the grace of God, we have begun to build a Hebrew University in Palestine. It would seem logical that the first ones to become interested in that undertaking should be the Jewish university men: doctors, lawyers, chemists, dentists, pharmacists, engineers, and so on. The Jewish professionals in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1922.

New York have done something for the Hebrew University: they have raised one hundred thousand dollars, they have promised to raise a few hundred thousand dollars more, and, anyway, they are becoming active in the movement.

The situation in Chicago is entirely different. The Jewish professionals, as a group, are neither heard of nor are they seen. They are not interested in the Hebrew University in Palestine, nor are they active in any other Jewish cultural movement.

I am curious to know who is responsible for this miserable condition. Is it the fault of the leading personalities among the Jewish professional men in Chicago? Is it a lack of interest? Is it a spirit of indifference? It is high time that our doctors and lawyers began to discuss this question openly.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Forward, July 2, 1922.

Amalgamated Bank Opened With Big Parade.

Thousands of tailors came to greet their bank and deposit their money. The bank received over a half million dollars in deposits, the first day of business.

The first labor bank opened in Chicago yesterday. This is the bank that belongs to the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. It is the first union bank in the clothing industry, and the second union bank in America. The first union bank opened in Cleveland and belongs to the locomotive engineers.

The opening of the Amalgamated Bank took on an atmosphere of business that was impressive. The minute the doors of the bank were opened for business, workers from all parts of the city, were streaming in with their money to deposit in their own bank. When they entered the bank they encountered a feeling of elation. They realized that this was the first time they were

Forward, July 2, 1922.

in their own bank. Bright lights flickered in their eyes, filled with enthusiasm. On their faces you could read satisfaction, from their lips came a chatter and thankful prayer; they blessed their bank and wished it many years of luck, and with the same happy expression they left the bank with their book in their pocket, feeling that it was not just a bank book. It was of their own bank, the first attempt of the needle workers of America to have a financial institution of their own. It was a pleasant and honest opening of the first labor bank in Chicago.

Representatives of the largest tailoring factories in Chicago, came to show that even they have faith in the Amalgamated Bank. Mr. Milton Strauss, manager of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx, did not come just to greet the bank; he also made a deposit of \$50,000. A nice start and a good assurance for an excellent future.

After the bank had been open for a few hours, it gave the impression of a garden of flowers; the bouquets brought by the workers of the Hart, Schaffner

Forward, July 2, 1922.

and Marx shops. The firm itself also sent a large bouquet. Flowers were brought from all the large firms such as Kuppenheimers, Alfred, Decker and Cohn. The President of the bank, Mr. Redifer, received a beautiful bouquet from the officers and board of directors of the First National Bank, also one from the First Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Redifer has been in contact with both banks for many years.

The labor world press also sent a nice bouquet with a silk ribbon and gold letters. Thousands of people, walking by or riding by in automobiles, stopped to read the sign: Chicago's Labor Bank, which was a real surprise to every one. Many of the passers-by made it their business to stop and see how a labor bank looks on the inside. It was stated that it was truly interesting to see workers beginning to interest themselves in having a bank of their own and the workers depositing their savings in their own institution.

As there were too many depositors for the first day, and every one could

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JEWISH (4)

Forward, July 2, 1922.

not be accommodated, the bank expects a very busy day tomorrow, especially since tomorrow being July 4, all the shops will be closed. Those who were not able to be present yesterday, and those who could not deposit yesterday, will be able to open an account tomorrow, with the Amalgamated Bank.

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JEWISH

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The Sentinel, Wk. of March 18, 1921. Vols. 41-42, p. 34.

Albert H. Wolf died suddenly last week. He was born in 1855 and with his parents came to Chicago in 1863. He studied civil engineering and later became first assistant civil engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. He left in 1875 to enter the lighthouse bureau where he designed and had charge of several important lighthouses on the Atlantic.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of January 14, 1921. Vols. 41-42, p.8.

Professor Albert A. Michelson recently read a technical and scientific paper entitled, "The Application of Interference Methods to Astronomical Measurements," which will have a remarkable bearing on future investigations in the field of astronomy. He has demonstrated that it is possible to determine the actual diametrical size of a star. Previous discoveries had tested the star for distance, but Professor Michelson aids us to learn the size.

In 1907, he was awarded the Royal Society's Copley Prize, the highest scientific award in the British Empire.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 30th, 1920.

Mordecai Shulman, socialist candidate for Municipal Judge vacancy, was born in 1885 in Wecshna of very Orthodox parents who came to America when he was 5 years old. In America Mordecai Shulman studied at the Jewish Training School, and graduated from school and the University of Chicago. For a time he was a high school teacher in Minnesota and later he studied in Kent College in Chicago, and graduated as a lawyer. Whatever he does is honest and right. He is a member of the socialist party.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 2. Week of July 30, 1920. Page 8.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for 1920, has been awarded to Dr. A. A. Michelson, professor of physics, of the University of Chicago, for optical inventions which have rendered possible the reproduction of accurate metric standards, and which have provided the means of carrying out measurements with minute precision.

WPA (LIT) 1001 0001

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 20, 1920. Vols. 37-38, p.31.

Samuel J. Andelman was appointed special Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago. He will aid in the fight before the Public Utilities Commission against the Chicago Telephone Company's rate increase.

Mr. Andelman is a Master-in-Chancery, and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He is a member of the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations, a 32nd Degree Mason, and a member of the B'nai B'rith, and Odd Fellows. He is associated with the B'nai Israel Temple.

MA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 6, 1919. Vol. 58, p.110.

Dr. Joseph Zeisler, dermatologist and professor in the medical school at Northwestern University, died on Sunday. The deceased was born in Austria, sixty-five years ago.

He was the author of many lectures on dermatology. Dr. Zeisler was attending dermatologist at the Michael Reese, Wesley, and Mercy Hospitals.

He was also a member of the Cliff Dwellers, the Chicago Literary, and the City Clubs.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 17, 1919. Vol. 57, p.353.

Henry L. Ottenheimer is dead at the age of fifty-one. He had been a resident of Chicago for his entire life. At one time he was in the employ of Burhan and Root, and did considerable work on the World's Fair buildings.

Later he established the firm of Ottenheimer, Stern and Reichert. Among the prominent buildings erected by them were - The Elks Club, at Chicago, the Buena Shore Club-house, Steele-Wedeles' Warehouse, the Chicago Hebrew Institute Gymnasium, and the Winfield Sanitarium.

Mr. Ottenheimer was a member of the Standard, Lake Shore Country, and Chicago Elks Clubs.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 57, Wk. of April 26, 1919. p.278.

Dr. Mortimer Frank, the well-known eye specialist, died on Monday. Dr. Frank was born in Chicago in 1874. He was the author of a number of papers on eye diseases and the history of medicine. He was secretary of the Medical Historical Society of Chicago, and was formerly a trustee of the Chicago Public Library.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 56, Wk. of Feb. 1, 1919. pp.614-615.

Jacob C. LeBosky died this week. Mr. LeBosky was born in Chicago in 1879, and had practiced law for seventeen years. Following his admission to the bar, he joined the firm of Altgeld, Darrow and Thompson. In 1914 he severed his connection and organized the firm of Le Bosky and Levine.

In 1913 he was appointed State Fire Marshall. He resigned from this office after a few months to become an attorney for the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

In the hearings before the War Labor Board in Washington last summer, Mr. LeBosky won for Chicago Traction employees, whom he represented, the largest increase in wages they had ever received.

The deceased was a member of the Press and Covenant Clubs, the Lawyers' Association, and the Illinois State and American Bar Associations. He was also a Mason.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of Jan. 31, 1919

[LEBOSKY, LABOR REPRESENTATIVE, DIES]

Jacob C. LeBosky, known as a legal representative of organized labor, died today. He was born in Chicago on October 26, 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

During the famous teamsters' strike of 1905, Mr. LeBosky represented the Chicago Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He was appointed by Governor Dunne, attorney for the West Park Board and served in that capacity for four years.

At the time of his death, he was general attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and was also attorney for a number of other labor organizations.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 5, 1918.

ETTELSON DISMISSES HIS ASSISTANT

Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson yesterday dismissed his assistant Donald R. Richberg, who had hinted that the Corporation Counsel was not sincere in the action taken against the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company in the sum of ten million dollars.

Mr. Ettelson has declined to talk about the incident. He simply said that Richberg has been dismissed and that next Tuesday he will appear before the Gas Litigation Committee to clarify his position.

Mr. Richberg, who supervised the gas case, claims that Mr. Ettelson had no right to dismiss him, because he was appointed by the City Council as the special gas attorney for the city.



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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of April 5, 1918. Vols. 29-30, p.10.

Dr. David C. Strauss, Captain, M. R. C. departed March 28, for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. He had just completed a special course in brain surgery, given by the government. Dr. Strauss was recommended to the surgeon general because of his experience and work in brain and general surgery.

He was given a leave of absence from the Michael Reese Hospital, the West Side Dispensary, and from the Rush Medical College of whose faculty he is a member. Dr. Strauss has been a frequent contributor of articles to the best surgical magazines.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 5, 1918. p.518. Vol. 54.

Dr. Elkan W. Fishell, who is the attending dentist of the Michael Reese Hospital, has been appointed a member of the Medical Advisory Board, recently created by the U. S. Government, to examine the teeth of the soldiers for the next draft from portions of Lake and Cook Counties.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 29-30; Week of December 14, 1917. Page 19.

The death of Louis J. Blum on December 5, has inflicted an immeasurable loss upon the whole community. He was a member of the law firm of Blum & Blum, and on the statute books of several states may be found decisions based upon his interpretation of the law. His opinions on legal questions were constantly sought by leading practitioners and jurists.

Mr. Blum was one of the founders of the Lakeside Club and later joined with several others in forming the Metropolitan Club. At the inception of the Sentinel, Mr. Blum lent his invaluable services to the founding of the paper, and took an active interest in its affairs.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 25-26; Week of June 8, 1917. Page 2.

Joseph W. Moses was elected president of the Chicago Bar Association. It was one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the association.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 53, Wk. of June 2, 1917. p.608.

Henry Dubin has won the Francis W. Plym Fellowship in Architecture, from the University of Illinois. This includes \$1,000 to study in Europe, but on account of the war, Mr. Dubin will devote himself to work for the United States Government in the architectural department of the Navy.

The Fellowship was won by Mr. Dubin from a large field of contestants representing the entire country.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Volumes 25-26; Week of March 30, 1917. Page 19.

Dr. Joseph Pedott is one of the prominent social workers in the country. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berlin.

He published a work on industrial insurance and social and economic conditions of Germany, which was endorsed by the faculty of the Berlin University.

While at the University of Chicago, Dr. Pedott organized the Maimonides Club for the purpose of the study of Jewish history, literature, and philosophy. He was the organizer and secretary of the first Hebrew Normal School, whose purpose was the training of Sabbath School teachers. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Hebrew Institute and a member of the committee that drafted its first constitution in 1903.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 25-26; Week of January 26, 1917. Page 8.

Dr. Isaao J. Frisch has been appointed chief physician in Chicago's new \$2,000,000 municipal hospital for contagious diseases.. This hospital is considered the finest and largest institution of its kind.

Dr. Frisch has taken an important part in the abolition of infantile paralysis, and has had vast experience in handling contagious diseases throughout this country. He is a member of the Zeta Mu Phi medical fraternity.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 104.

E. C. Rosenow appointed director of the Mayo Foundation and chief of the department of bacteriological research, June 1915.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 23, 1916.

AFTER BURIAL

(Editorial)

Everything that was corporeal of the sagacious journalist and satirist Peretz Bayarsky was consigned to the damp, cold ground, and a number of prominent people and civic leaders accompanied him most honorably to his eternal resting place.

Everybody felt that the Jewish community of Chicago had suffered a great loss by the death of one of its most important and devoted sons.

Peretz Bayarsky devoted his life and his pen to the Jewish community of Chicago and even wanted to do something for it when dead. In his will, he asked to be laid at rest amongst the poor and common folks in the cemetery of the Gomle Chesed Shel Emeth [a cemetery where those who cannot afford a funeral are buried], in order that the latter should join

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 23, 1916.

the Federation.

Peretz Bayarsky never used his pen to exalt himself or feed himself with words or fine writing. He was a journalist of principles. His aim was to build and amend things, and, therefore, his memory will long remain with us.

May he rest in peace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 52, Wk. of August 19, 1916. p.31.

Julius H. Quasser, prominent attorney, is a candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court on the Republican ticket. He has been identified with Jewish Charitable work for a number of years. He has served as director of the Orthodox Jewish Home, and the Maimonides Hospital.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of June 17, 1916. p.707.

Joseph B. David was elected judge of the Superior Court on June 5.
He will serve for two years.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 11, 1916. Vols. 21-22, p.23.

Dr. Bolotin, blind physician, has for four years been the examining physician at the Northwest Dispensary, in connection with the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. He is a lecturer on diseases of the heart and lungs in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, Jewish Medical College, and in the nurses' training school at Francis Willard Hospital.

Dr. Bolotin is one of the founders and a member of the board of directors of the Lawndale Civic Center. Dr. Bolotin has been further honored with an appointment as a tuberculosis physician by the City Civil Service Commission.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of June 25, 1915. Vols. 17-18. p.2.

Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, founder and president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and one of the foremost authorities in the United States on the prevention of tuberculosis, was elected president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Chicago papers regard the honor as a distinction for Chicago for its pioneer efforts under the inspiration and guidance of Dr. Sachs, in establishing a municipal sanitarium.

The Sentinel, Volumes 15-16; Week of September 4, 1914. Page 23.

Judge Philip P. Bregstone is a candidate for judge of the Municipal Court. His life story is one of achievement from obscurity to prominence. At the age of twenty, he arrived in this country. After a short stay in New York, he came to Chicago in August 1887, and has remained here since.

Judge Bregstone became associate editor of the Jewish Courier. He continued in that post for a year until he gained a knowledge of the English language. He then began to contribute articles to the German and English magazines and became a special writer for the Sunday editions of the Chicago newspapers on Russian and Jewish life. In 1894, he was a member of the editorial staff of the, Inter Ocean and in 1895, he matriculated at the Lake Forest University for the study of law.

Judge Bregstone was admitted to the bar in 1897. As assistant city prosecutor, he was assigned to the most cosmopolitan court in the city, the Maxwell police court. After rendering invaluable services for four years, his ability was recognized by Mayor Dunne, who promoted him to the position of assistant city attorney. Mr. Bregstone is active in all communal affairs and matters pertaining to Jewish problems. He has devoted his time and services gratis as attorney for the bureau of personal service.

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The Sentinel, Wk. of July 24, 1914. Vol. 15-16, p.2.

Mortimer M. Newfield, who won the Thomas A. Moran prize for the highest average in the Kent College of Law for two consecutive years, is the youngest person to pass the state bar examination this year. He is but twenty-one years of age.

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The Sentinel, Volumes 13-14; Week of February 27, 1914. Page 2.

Dr. A. Levinson will leave for Vienna to study under Dr. Finkelstein, a specialist in pediatrics. Dr. Levinson has gained great distinction in different fields of endeavor.

As a physician, he is known for his work on the staff of the Maimonides Hospital, the West Side Dispensary, the Tuberculosis Institute, and the Bennett Medical College.

As a writer, his articles have appeared regularly in the best Hebrew, Yiddish, and English journals. He is the author of articles on Jewish celebrities in the Hebrew Encyclopedia, and also of valuable pamphlets on diphtheria.

Dr. Levinson is a member of the Chicago and American Medical Societies, National Director of the Consumptive Relief, and vice-president of the West Side Physicians Club. He is also an officer of the Knights of Zion.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. SACHS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONSULTIVE SANITARIUM.

The noted Jewish physician, Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, was elected president of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Dr. Sachs contributed a great deal to the scientific treatment of consumption. He also spent a lot of time and energy at the recent tuberculosis exhibition in West Park No. 2.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of June 27, 1913. Vols. 9-10, p.19.

Dr. Jacob W. Bolotin, a blind physician of this city, has been appointed attending physician of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Dunning. Dr. Bolotin, who is only twenty-five, is the only blind man to pass the present Illinois medical examination.

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The Sentinel, Volumes 9-10; Week of March 21, 1913. Page 2.

Dr. Rudolph Beek died on March 15. He was born in Bohemia, forty four years ago, and came to America at the age of fifteen, settling in Chicago.

He worked his way through the Chicago College of Dentistry, and became one of the well-known dentists of the city. Dr. Beek lectured before dental organizations throughout the country for several years, and was a professor at the Chicago College of Dentistry.

He was a member of the Chicago Dental Association and the Illinois Athletic Club.

MPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Week of December 16, 1911; Volumes 3 & 4, Page 35.

JAMES ROSENTHAL.

Among the Yale men of Chicago, the senior member of the law firm of Rosenthal and Kurz ranks as one of the best posted corporation lawyers at the Chicago bar. Mr. Rosenthal, was born in this city in 1859. He was for three years a member of the Board of Education and was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Y.M.H. Charity Association.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Courier, December 4, 1911.

HUGO PAM IS JUDGE TODAY.

The Jewish judge is starting his court work today for the first time in court room #1129.

Hundreds of his friends and acquaintances will be there to greet him. Beautiful bouquets of flowers will decorate his bench. All the judges who were elected with Judge Pam in the last election are going to attend the opening of court by Judge Pam.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of September 15, 1911. Vols. 3-4. p.20.

Dr. W. L. Baum was born at Morris, Illinois, in 1867. He studied medicine in this country and in Europe and in 1891 engaged in practice in Chicago as a specialist in skin diseases. He is treasurer and professor at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and dermatologist at the Baptist, German and Chicago Hospitals. He is also the secretary of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society and the treasurer of the American Urological Association. He is a member of many organizations, including the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Illinois State and the Chicago Medical Societies. Dr. Baum is also fleet surgeon of the Chicago Yacht Club.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

• The Sentinel, Wk. of July 28, 1911, Vols. 3-4, p.13.

Among the young attorneys of Chicago, it would be difficult to name one who has gained greater prominence during recent years than Edward L. Richter. He is only twenty-seven years of age and was admitted to the bar four years ago.

Mr. Richter was born in Russia and arrived in Chicago at the age of six. Having decided to study law, he entered the law department of Northwestern University. Upon his graduation, and admittance to the bar, he began his practice in this city. He has devoted his time especially to corporation and constitutional law and was attorney for the Master Bakers' Association until 1911, when he resigned to become general counsel for the Master Bakers' Assurance Co., of which he was one of the organizers. He is also general counsel for the Chicago Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, the Master Barbers' Association, the Chicago Bread Manufacturers' Association, the Amalgamated Business Associations, and the Chicago British Columbia Mining Co. He is virtually the author of the present bake shop law which is in force in Chicago, having previously attacked the constitutionality of a bakery ordinance passed by the city council in 1907.

The Sentinel, Wk. of April 1, 1911, Vols. 1-2, p.20.

Jacob G. Grossberg, a practicing lawyer, is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He was born in Russia in 1870, and emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling in Chicago. He graduated from the law department of Northwestern University in 1890.

Mr. Grossberg was one of the attorneys for the Bureau of Justice and was a member of the special traction counsel when Judge Dunne was mayor. While in that work, he handled the well-known case of the Safety and Comfort ordinance.

A club has been organized known as the J. G. G. Club and the West Side Jews have pledged their support to Mr. Grossberg.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of April 1, 1911. Vol. 1-2, p.18.

Seymour N. Cohen is the Republican candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. He is a Chicagoan by birth and was educated in the public schools here and at the University of Chicago, and the Law Department of Lake Forest University. He was admitted to the bar eleven years ago and has been active in practice since then.

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JEWISH

(117-1) PR01-30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of March 18, 1911. Vols. 1-2, p.19.

Israel Cowen is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. He was born in Houston, Texas, on December 12, 1861. He studied law in Denver and graduated from the Union College of Law in Chicago in 1881.

Mr. Cowen was Master-in-Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, from 1896 to 1899.

He has also been an ex-president of the I. O. B. B., District 6, and a secretary of K. A. M. He is a member of the board of delegates on the civil and religious rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. He was on the executive committee to aid the Russian refugees, and was also a member of the Rumanian Aid Society. He has been on the board of directors of the Home for Aged Jews, and the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, December 22, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. P. P. BREGSTONE, AT THE JUDGE'S BENCH.

Attorney Phillip P. Bregstone was appointed Assistant Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County. His duties will be to try probate cases in the absence of the Judge or when the docket is too large for one judge to handle.

This news of Mr. Bregstone's appointment was good news to many good Jewish friends of the jurist and they wish him great success.

Mr. Bregstone is an excellent young man of great personality and capability. The Jewry of Chicago are well acquainted with this fine young man, and they are proud of him.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, May 22, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Judge Julian Mack, the Democratic candidate for reelection as judge of the Circuit Court, has been endorsed by the United Societies, the Bar Association of Chicago, and the University of Chicago.

Hon. Abel Davis, recorder, in a recent address said that politics could not interfere at this time. Judge Mack's untiring efforts for the Jews at all times, his interest in Jewish charities and his prominence in seeing that laws were enacted that would be favorable to Jews, deserves the support of each and every coreligionists.

Courier, April 18, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The appointment of Dr. Theodore Sachs as one of the trustees of the new tuberculosis sanitarium which the City of Chicago is about to build, is the finest compliment that Mayor Busse could have given to the Jewish citizens of this city. The mayor couldn't have made a better selection among the Jewish doctors in Chicago than Dr. Sachs. He acquired fame as one of the greatest authoritative fighters against the white plague. He has written much about the dangers and prevention of tuberculosis. He has lectured to great audiences about this terrible disease. He has awakened the public and made them conscious, thus accomplishing a great deal in the right direction. His outstanding work was brought to the attention of the mayor, and he appointed him to the trusteeship of the sanitarium.

Courier, April 9, 1909.

JEWISH

THE JUDICIAL PRIMARIES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Next Tuesday, April 13th, Judicial Primaries will be held. Among the aspirants who run for nomination on the Democratic ticket, for the Circuit Court are Judge Julian Mack, candidate for re-nomination, who is being supported by the Democratic leaders, and Attorney Joseph Sabbath, a brother of Congressman Sabbath, of the 5th District of Illinois.

Judge Mack, for nearly six years on the bench, has an enviable record as being one of the best Judges in the county. Besides that, he has made himself renowned as a big philanthropist and public leader.

He certainly deserves that all Jews who are going to vote in the Democratic primaries, should vote for him next Tuesday.

Joseph Sabbath is now one of the most famous lawyers in the county. He would certainly make a good Judge, if he is elected to that office. Jewish citizens who have learned to appreciate the value of Congressman Sabbath in his loyalty and devotion to his brethren, should see to it that Joseph Sabbath, who will follow in the direction of his brother, should get the nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.809.

Dr. Lester E. Frankenthal was born in Chicago, April 16, 1864. He received his early education in this city and graduated from Northwestern University Medical Department. He is clinical professor of the diseases of women, in Northwestern University, and attending gynecologist at St. Luke's Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, the Old People's Home and the Orphan Asylum.

He is consulting gynecologist at the Provident Hospital and professor of gynecology at the Post Graduate Hospital. He is also ex-president of the Chicago Gynecology Society.

Dr. Frankenthal has been one of the efficient and valuable aids in building up the Michael Reese staff.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, p.809, Wk. of January 30, 1909.

Dr. Jacob Frank was born in Syracuse N. Y., in 1858. He has held various posts of honor in this city. He has been a surgeon in the German Hospital, the Marion Sims Hospital, St. Elizabeth, Columbus, and the Cook County Hospital.

He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society and other medical fraternities. He is recognized as one of the leading surgeons, not only of Chicago, but of the country.

MPA (ILL.) PP01 34235

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.803.

Jacob Newman is a member of Newman, Northup, Levison and Becker, one of the large law firms of Chicago. He is one of the leaders of the Bar in Chicago. Mr. Newman is associated with the Sinai Congregation, and is a liberal contributor to the A. J. C.

WHA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 24, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

OLD LAWYER DEAD
ISAAC ABRAHAM DIES AT THE AGE OF 74 YEARS.

Early this morning Attorney Isaac Abraham, who practiced for 40 years in the local police courts, died at the age of 74 years. He took an active part in politics and was twice elected to the Illinois Legislature. The deceased was born in 1833 at Schneidemuhl, Germany, and came to America with his parents, at the age of 7 years. He received his school education in Quincy, Ill. In the year 1860 he was appointed chief of police of Quincy, which position he held until the close of the Civil War. He came to Chicago in 1866. Surviving are one son and two daughters.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.31,Wk.of Aug.11,1906, P.823

Rabbi George Zepin has been elected Superintendent of the U. H. C. Rabbi Zepin is a graduate of the Hebrew Union College, and has been in the Ministry for six years. Last January he organized the Chicago Hebrew Sabbath School Association, of which Jos. Hartmann is Chairman. The Society has established during the past winter, four schools, with an enrollment of 700 pupils.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of July 16, 1904. p.538.

Judge Stein who is now a member of the Appellate Court, and has lately been selected as its presiding justice, has been nominated by the Democratic Party for another term of 6 years. He is now serving his 12th year.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of June 25, 1904. p.465.

Justice of the Peace, E. C. Hamburgher passed away on June 18, at the age of 63. He was for a number of years secretary of Grand Lodge No. 6, B'nai B'rith. During the civil war he was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2000

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 23, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 365-366

Andrew Jackson Herschl, who came to Chicago in 1891 from Davenport, Iowa, where he practiced law, has been for the past seven years Professor of the Law of Corporations in the Chicago Law School.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 23, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 366

Abraham J. Pflaum was born and educated in Chicago and is now in his thirtieth year. He graduated from the Law Dept. of Lake Forest University and was admitted to practice in 1894.

In the course of his career he has been identified with numerous cases of state and even national importances. In 1899, as attorney for the cigar and tobacco Merchants' Association of Chicago, he succeeded in obtaining a decision from the Illinois Supreme Court, declaring the Flag Law Statue unconstitutional. This decision terminated a vast amount of vexatious litigation which was based on that statute. Mr. Pflaum was admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1901 and was said at that time to have attorneys for the Citizen's Association of Chicago.

Throughout Mr. Flaum's career he has been connected with large and significant litigation representing various important interests and has become widely known as an eloquent speaker and a technical lawyer.

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Page 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 23, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 366

He has been also identified with various charity organizations. He was for many years secretary of the Y. Men's Charity Association and is now secretary of Michael Reese Hospital.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 10, 1903. p.475.

Mr. Julian W. Mack was appointed by Mayor Harrison to the civil service commission. Mr. Mack occupies a chair of law in the University of Chicago. He will continue both his practice and his teaching at the University. He has been a member of the Civil Service Reform League, but has not been actively engaged in its work. Mr. Mack is the secretary of the Associated Jewish Charities. He has been engaged in the practice of law since 1880.

II A IJEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 12, 1902. p.597.

Simon B. Eisendrath has been awarded the contract to build the new Jewish hospital in Pittsburgh. The competition included three local architects and is therefore quite a compliment to Mr. Eisendrath who is practically a stranger in that city.

While still maintaining a branch office in this city, Mr. Eisendrath has become associated with a large firm of architects who have under contract the building of a number of large and important business houses. Mr. Eisendrath spends a great deal of his time in the East where he has met with marked success.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. NAME JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, Pp. 319-320, Vol. 21.

Judge Stein was born in Renish Prussia, March 12, 1844. At the age of ten, he came to America. In 1870--71, he was associated with Mr. Adolph Moses under the firm name of Moses & Stein, and in 1887 he became a member of the law-firm of Kraus, Mayer & Stein. Judge Stein was one of the founders of the Standard Club and was its secretary for many years. He helped to organize the West Chicago Club and was its President for eight years in succession. He is a member of the Isaiah Congregation, and was Secretary of the United Hebrew Relief Association for a number of years.

Judge Stein is now serving his second term on the bench of Cook County, and is the first Jew ever elected to the bench in the State of Illinois.

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JEWISH | WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.388.

Andrew Jackson Hirschl is classed among Chicago's ablest lawyers. He practiced law for a time in Davenport, Ia. and in 1891 he came to Chicago and associated himself with the well-known firm of Rosenthal, Kurtz, and Hirschl.

Mr. Hirschl is the author of "Consolidation of Corporations." After coming to this city he accepted a lecture chair in the Chicago College of Law.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 31, 1900. p.200.

Edward A. Rosenthal, well known in legal and Jewish circles, died on Monday. He was born in 1862 at Fort Wayne and spent his early boyhood there. He came to Chicago in 1885 and engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Rosenthal was prominent in Chicago politics and several times had been a candidate for judge. He was vice-president of the Lakeside Club and a director of the Y. M. H. C. A at the time of his death.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 24, 1900. pp.172-173.

The entire community mourns the loss of Henry Cohn, professor of German at Northwestern University, and instructor in the Sinai Temple Sunday School. He was born in Berlin in 1847 and came to America when a boy.

He was graduated from Columbia College in 1867 and three years later received the degree of A. M. Previous to coming to Evanston, he was director of the School of Languages of Chicago. He organized the Deutsche Gesellschaft at Northwestern. In addition to his teaching in the Sunday School at Sinai, Prof. Cohn assisted Dr. Hirsch as reader on the holidays and read the services in his absence.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 22, 1899. p.642.

Dr. David Rosenthal died at his home on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Rosenthal was of Hungarian parentage. He was 70 years old and came to Chicago from New York about twenty years ago. Dr. Rosenthal rendered valuable public service during the small-pox epidemic several years ago. He spoke seven languages. Because of his ability to converse with the poor foreigners among whom the disease flourished, as well as for his professional skill, he was appointed an assistant to the city physician.

JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 19, 1899. p.24.

Architect Dankmar Adler has prepared plans for a dispensary for the United Hebrew Charities, at 509 to 511 So. Morgan street. The building will be 50x60 ft. in size, with two stories and a basement.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 27, 1898. p.28.

Judge Philip Stein, who has been renominated for judge of the Superior Court, was born in Russia in 1844. He came to America at the age of ten. Later he studied common law and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1868.

Mr. Stein never held any public office until his election as judge of the Superior Court in 1892. He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Turgemeinde, and has been the president of that society. In 1870-71, he was associated with Mr. Adolph Moses under the firm name of Moses and Stein.

Judge Stein was one of the organizers of the Standard Club in 1869. He was one of the founders of the West Chicago Club in 1882 and president for the first eight years of its existence. He has been a member of the B'nai B'rith for over thirty years and of the Free Sons of Israel for twenty-five years and occupies prominent positions in both. He has been presiding officer of two of

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 27, 1898. p.28.

the general conventions of the Free Sons, and one of the B. B.

In 1893, as judge of the Superior Court, he issued the injunction which prevented the World's Fair Commissioners from closing the Fair on Sundays. The result of Judge Stein's action was that the Fair was kept open every day of the week until its final closing.

Mr. Stein's record as a judge is exceptionally high. Particular attention may be called to the fact (rendered doubly important because of the clogged condition of the court docket) that he has instituted certain changes in the practice and proceedings at trials which have saved a vast amount of time and thus expedited cases to such an extent that in his court, a suit could be tried and disposed of within three months after it was commenced.

These changes are three in number (1) an examination by the court instead of

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WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 3007*
JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 27, 1898. p.28.

the attorneys of the jurors called to try a case, as to their competency and qualifications (2) a limitation of the time during which counsel are to address the jury (3) no argument on questions as to the advisability of evidence, unless the court expresses the desire to hear from counsel. Especially to our business men it is of great importance to have litigation disposed of in a short time.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 14, 1896. p.202.

At a meeting held in Sinai Temple, the Jewish Sabbath School Teachers Association of Chicago was formed. Eight schools were represented at the meeting and permanent officers elected. The association proposes to meet on the first Sunday of each month to discuss matters pertaining to Sabbath School work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 22, 1895. pp 285-286.

Few people know that the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association has added another stone to its monument of fame by assisting in the foundation of an institution whose object is not only the giving of charity, but involves the broader principle of instruction.

The need of practical teaching in Obstetrics has been felt in this city for years but efforts to supply the material for the purpose have been but slightly successful. More than half of the doctors graduated every spring from our colleges have never had charge of an obstretical case and a great many have not even seen one.

It is to the credit of our people that the movement here was started among them. Through the efforts of Dr. Joseph De Lee, numerous people were interested in the work, but the first real help came from the Y. M. H. C. A., which after an earnest plea by their president, Henry X. Strauss, appropriated \$200 for the foundation of a maternity dispensary. Several voluntary subscriptions were added to this and soon enough money was raised to make a beginning. A site in the center of the most densely populated district of the city was chosen.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 22, 1895. pp.285-286.

The Dispensary is non-sectarian, although the books show that 2/3 of the cases treated are Jews.

The following are members of the institution, or have helped the Dispensary in many ways - Mrs. Levy Mayer, Mrs. E. Mandel, N. R. Cahn, Leo A. Loeb, S. W. Strauss, Oscar Foreman, L. B. Kuppenheimer and Norman Florsheim.

WPA 611.1 pp.1 36275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 1, 1894. p.29.

Dr. Boerne Bettman, the distinguished eye and ear specialist of this city, contributes to the August number of "Babyhood" a valuable article on "The Prevention of Blindness." Parents especially should give it a careful reading.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, March 2, 1894.

Julius Silversmith, M. A., editor of The Occident, recently appointed to the position of lecturer to the mines and mining section of the Armour Institute, of which section Prof. Herman Haupt is director, made his first appearance before the students of that institution on Tuesday last.

Mr. Silversmith has also been honored by being elected to membership in the Chicago Academy of Science and will be associated with the geological department of that institution.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 12, 1893. p.506.

Dr. Wm. Rosenthal has been appointed professor to the chair of operative dentistry in the German American Dental College of this city.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 18, 1893.

Business Difficulties.

Severe accusations against the president of the "Original Vienna Bakery and Natatorium Co."

Jacob Heissler and August Junge of the bakery company of Heissler and Junge, proposed yesterday the appointment of an administrator over the fortune of the "Original Vienna Bakery Coffee and Natatorium Co." at the Midway Plaisance. The complainants rest their proposal upon certain accusations, which were brought against Wm. Loeb, the president of the company, in a pending suit at the Circuit Court.

According to statements in this writ, the company was organized in March 1892 by L. J. Kadisch, Henry A. Fleischmann and Wilhelm Loeb, with a stated capital of \$200,000. There were 2,000 shares of \$100 each issued. Of these, Phillip Lanth, a clerk in Loeb's office shall have bought 1,980 shares, although he knew, that he never would be able to pay the signed amount of \$198,000.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 18, 1893.

The complainants further declare, that they have been induced by the accused company to buy 50 of their shares under the condition, that all the bread used in their cafe will be bought from them. The signed up \$5,000 should have been paid in, on the other hand the company committed a breach of contract, by not buying all the bread used, of their bakery. Besides this, President Loeb has made false statements in the books, and embezzled considerable amounts of money.

The complainants fear, that the entire enterprise of the company might be closed as soon as the board of directors of the World's Fair learns about these alleged frauds. To prevent such an act, the complainants ask for a judicial appointment of an administrator.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 3, 1893. p.309.

Dr. Hourwich, teacher in statistics at the University of Chicago, is a Russian lawyer who was obliged to leave his country for political reasons. His instruction will consist of political economy and of verification in figures. He will give particular attention to questions of markets and prices.

WPA (411) 7701.30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 5, 1892.

[PHILIP STEIN, CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT]

In the coming election, one of our most prominent attorneys, Mr. Philip Stein, is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held recently to ratify Mr. Stein's nomination, at which was present Julius Rosenthal, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Morris Selz, and many other equally prominent citizens.

A resolution was adopted urging the voters to elect Mr. Stein on the basis of his ability, character and reputation as a lawyer of eminent talent for nearly twenty-five years.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Feb. 20, 1892.

[DR. HIRSCH APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF RABBINICAL LITERATURE]

Dr. Hirsch has been appointed to a Professorship of Rabbinical Literature, including the departments of Modern Jewish History, Philosophy and Literature, in the University of Chicago, and without leaving the service of his congregation, will deliver courses of lectures in the University.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 28. 1891.

[DR. BETTMAN PERFORMS DELICATE EYE OPERATION]

A marvelous operation was performed recently by Dr. Boerne Bettman, the oculist of this city. The matter has created much interest in medical circles. The name of the patient is John Knight, who is a machinist employed at Beloit. On the 19th of last month he was adjusting a large screw, and striking it with his hammer, a piece flew off and struck his eye. He rubbed his eye and not feeling inconvenienced, he continued his work, but before night his eye pained him so badly that he had to leave for home.

He consulted doctors in Beloit and Rockford to no avail. Finally, suffering greatly, he came to Chicago and consulted Dr. Bettman. The doctor detected the bit of steel in the interior of the eye-ball, first applying cocaine. With a powerful magnet he then drew out a piece of steel from 1/10 to 1/8 of an inch in length and 1/10 of an inch wide.

The patient was then put in a dark room for two days and in four days thereafter was discharged, perfectly cured.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Sept. 4, 1891.

[DR. MICHAEL MANNHEIMER DIES]

Dr. Michael Mannheimer died August 31, at the Auditorium Hotel. He was 46 years old. Dr. Mannheimer was well known to the citizens of Chicago as an eminent physician. He was born in the town of Dinkelsbuhl, Bavaria. After studying for some time in universities at Erlanger and Munich he graduated with high honors from the University of Wurzburg.

In 1864 he emigrated to this country and took up his residence in this city. The following year he was chozen as assistant to City Health Commissioner Rauch. After serving his connection with the city, he opened an office with Dr. Ernst Schmidt, building up an enormous practice. It was not unusual for him to spend 20 hours a day in attendance upon his patients.

Since 1865 he had been at the head of the medical staff of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. He occupied a similar position at the Michael Reese Hospital, of which he was one of the founders.

Pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death, but his health had been bad

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Sept. 4, 1891.

for a year. He was buried at Mount Maariv Cemetary, where Dr. Hirsch and Dr. Schmidt delivered addresses at the grave.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of June 26, 1891.

[DR. HIRSCH APPOINTED TO LIBRARY BOARD]

The Mayor has re-appointed Dr. Hirsch a member of the Library Board, and has appointed Mr. Rosenthal, of the law firm of Page, Eliel and Rosenthal, as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Rosenthal is a young man, highly educated and cultured, and will prove himself a valuable member of the board. The Herald says of Hirsch's re-appointment: "The Mayor's nominations to the Library Board are excellent, especially that of Dr. Hirsch, who brings to that institution a scholar's knowledge of books." Mr. Bernard Moos is already a member of the Library Board, and Mr. Edward Rose of the Board of Education.

The Occident, May 20, 1887.

We are pleased to note that Dr. J. Frank, has received the appointment of Chief Surgeon of the St. Elizabeth Hospital now in course of erection in this city.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2
IV

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 1, 1933.

H. D. Meites, superintendent of Water Works of the City of Chicago, who has recently installed a new system of billing and accounting in the Bureau of the Water Department, has been elected chairman of the Office Management Committee of the Finance & Accounting Division of the American Waterworks Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 25, Wk. of June 30, 1933. p. 14.

Albert Flesch, president of the Central Camera Company, 230 South Wabash Avenue, died on June 25.

He was born in Hungary in 1876 and came to Chicago when 14 years old. He had been in business on Wabash Avenue for the past 34 years.

The Central Camera Company is the largest concern of its kind in the Middle West, carrying photographic devices from all parts of the world.

Mr. Flesch served as president and treasurer of the Free Sons of Israel, Lodge I, and he was a member of the North Shore Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, May 3, 1930, Vol. 79, p.382.

The death of Gerhard Foreman, on Friday, August 6, was a severe blow, especially to the Jewish community in which he held a high and honorable position. Mr. Foreman was born in Germany, April 30, 1823, and after enjoying good educational advantages in his native land, came as a young man to the United States in 1853, and settled in Illinois.

He married Miss Hannah Greenebaum, daughter of Jacob Greenebaum, one of the earliest settlers in the city. Shortly after, Gerhard Foreman and Elias Greenebaum, his wife's brother, opened a bank and brokerage business. Selecting 43 Clark street as their place of business, the firm prospered and promised to become the big financial institution of the city, when the fire of 1871 swept their place of business away. Books, valuable papers, and money were saved. Greenebaum and Foreman were the first to open up after the fire. The firm helped considerably to alleviate the needs and sufferings of the victims of the great conflagration. The firm continued business until 1884, and then the partnership ceased, Elias Greenebaum retiring. The institution was then continued under the firm name of Gerhard Foreman and Sons; Edward G., Oscar G., and Henry G. Foreman being admitted to partnership. Three years ago, the father retired and the new name of Foreman Brothers was

MPA (44-1) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, May 3, 1930, Vol. 79, p.332.

given the institution.

The funeral was held from the residence, 2901 Michigan avenue, and was attended by a very large crowd. In the absence of Dr. Hirsch, the final rites were performed by Rabbi Joseph Stoltz.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 8, 1930, Vol. 79, p.37.

Norman S. Florsheim, retired Chicago manufacturer, died on January 31, at the age of sixty-four. He was born in Chicago.

In 1882, he started in business with Sweet, Dempster and Co., cap and hat manufacturers. In 1894, he joined his father, the late Simon Florsheim, in the firm of S. Florsheim and Co.

Mr. N. S. Florsheim was made president of the company in 1908, when it was incorporated under the name of the Kabo Corset Co., and he continued as president of the firm until he retired from business in 1924.

He was a member of the Standard and Ravisloe Clubs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Week of March 16, 1929, Volume 77, Page 157.

Meyer L. Straus, one of the founders of the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company, died on Sunday. He was born in Baltimore, Md., seventy-one years ago.

He was a member of the Standard and Lake Shore Athletic Clubs and was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner.

100-411110-1-275

The Reform Advocate, Week of September 15, 1928, Volume 76, Page 244.

Leopold Bloom, wealthy philanthropist and retired Board of Trade operator, is dead. He was born in Iowa seventy-five years ago and came to Chicago when a boy with his father, Moses Bloom, one of the city's first meat packers.

At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Bloom purchased his seat on the Board of Trade where he soon became famous as "Bloom the Plunger," because of his heavy trades on the market. He was also a long business associate of Philip D. Armour.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Week of July 14, 1928, Volume 75, Page 711.

A dramatic figure passed from the Chicago Grain Market with the death of Adolph J. Lichtstern. His operations in speculative markets had made him for a generation an important factor on the Board of Trade. He was born in Germany sixty-six years ago, and came to Chicago when he was a boy. He received his education in the public schools and at the University of Chicago.

Under the terms of the will of Mr. Lichtstern, the following bequests were made:- The University of Chicago \$146,000, the Jewish Charities of Chicago \$208,000, and the Michael Reese Hospital \$208,000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 588, Wk. of June 9, 1928.

Michael Rosenberg passed away on May 31. He was born in Chicago in 1886 and with his brother was the organizer of the Rosenberg Iron and Steel Company. His first activity in politics was as precinct committeeman in the 34th ward in which he soon became a power. In 1922 he was a candidate for sanitary district trustee and was elected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 632, Wk. of Jan. 14, 1928.

At the age of 34, Samuel Katz, of Balaban & Katz, is one of the most widely known men in the moving picture world. He entered the business about 15 years ago with his father. Twelve years ago young Katz joined forces with Abe and Barney Balaban.

Mr. Katz studied law and before he was 21 owned two theatres. Today his firm occupies a prominent position in the cinema world.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 611, Wk. of Jan. 7, 1928.

Morris Joseph, president of the Joseph Bros. Lumber Company and well known philanthropist, died on December 30. He was 46 years of age and came to Chicago some twenty years ago. His firm is today recognized as the second largest lumber concern in the city.

Mr. Joseph was active in many organizations and was president of the B'nai Zion Congregation.

RECEIVED JAN 11 1928

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 299, Week of Oct. 8, 1927.

Abraham R. Stumer, member of the firm of Stumer, Rosenthal and Eekstein, is dead at the age of 55. The organization with which Mr. Stumer was connected controls various mercantile corporations and household investments. It publishes the Red Book Magazine, owns the Story Press Corporation, and directs a chain of drug stores.

WPA (ILL) PP01.30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 5, 1927.

FILM BOARD ELECTS OFFICERS.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the annual meeting of the Chicago Film Board of Trade, held at the concern's headquarters, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Tuesday, August 2, 1927. J. J. Sampson, manager of the Film Booking offices of America was elected president for the third time and Harry S. Lorch, manager of Pathe Exchange, Inc., vice president. Irving W. Mandel, manager of Security Pictures, was elected secretary and C. C. Wallace, manager of United Artists Corporation, treasurer. Mr. Sampson, H. S. Lorch, Clyde W. Eckhardt, I. W. Mandel, C. C. Wallace, N. F. Agnew, Felix Mendelsohn were chosen as a board of directors. J. D. Abramson, was appointed executive secretary for the sixth consecutive term.

II A 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of December 18, 1926....Page 643.

William N. Eisendrath, president of the Monarch Leather Company, died on December 9, at the age of 73. He was born in this city and educated in its public schools. He organized the W. N. Eisendrath and Company and was its president until 1899, when it merged with the American Hide and Leather Company.

Mr. Eisendrath had been in the leather business in Chicago since 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of Nov. 26, 1926. Vol. 9, p.6.

Benjamin Mendelson died last week. He was born in Shilel, Lithuania, August 1865, and came to this country when he was fourteen years of age.

After various occupations he entered the waste-paper business and finally in the paper manufacturing business, operating before his death, one of the largest paper plants in the city.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of April 9, 1926, Vol. 7, p.2.

Julius Eli Levin, president of the North Side Sash and Door Co., died on April 3, at the age of 45. He was born in Russia, February 2, 1881, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1889.

He had been engaged in business as a mill-work and sash door manufacturer, the only one in Chicago.

Mr. Levin was a member of the B'nia B'rith, the Masons, and the Covenant Club.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71; Week of February 27, 1926

Page 117

Twenty-one years ago, Carl Laemmle was a wrapping clerk at the Boston Store and then an assistant shipping clerk at Butler Brothers. With a Capital of \$136, he made a half-reel moving picture in back of a delapidated 200 seat theatre on Milwaukee Avenue. He rented this picture to other theatres and cleared \$309. He then purchased the old theatre for \$500 and in six (6) months he netted \$3,000 above expenses. He made another two reel picture with \$2,500 and bought a theatre on Halsted St. In this manner Mr. Laemmle forged ahead and in a few years, Chicago heard of a local film producing concern called Universal and a chap by the name of Laemmle.

Today Carl Laemmle is a power in the motion picture industry. He owns 147 theatres throughout the United States and Universal City. Carl is rated at \$8,000,000.

II A 2
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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 70. Week of December 5, 1925.
Page 544

Barney Balaban and Sam Katz, Chicago motion picture magnates, are to receive yearly salaries of \$250,000 each as a result of their new partnership with Adolph Zukor and Jesse Lasky.

MPA (IL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of October 3, 1925

Page 269

A Central Hebrew High School will be opened in this city on October 18. In this high school the graduates of the various elementary Talmud Torahs and Hebrew Schools of Chicago will continue their studies for a number of years, prior to their entering schools of higher Jewish learning to prepare themselves either for teaching or for the rabbinical profession.

The Board, appointed to manage the school held its first meeting in the building of the Jewish Charities on September 21. The following officers were elected:- Samuel Levin, President, Meyer Abrams, Vice-President, H. Hackman, Secretary and Adolph Robin, Treasurer.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 2

JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of March 20, 1925. Page 2.

Samuel Ladanyi, pioneer sausage manufacturer, died last Monday. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, June 1863, and came to Chicago in 1893, during the World's Fair, where he opened a lunch room, and had later branched out in the manufacturing of sausages.

Mr. Ladanyi organized the Vienna Sausage Company, one of the largest of its kind in the country, and later the Vilo Sausage Company.

WPA (U) PROJ 2075

II A 2

JEWISH

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SIMON FISH DIES.

After a long illness, Simon Fish, who for many years was president of the L. Fish Furniture Company, passed away last Monday night. The funeral will be held tomorrow forenoon at half past ten o'clock from Furth's Chapel, 635 E. 47th Street to Mount Mayriv Cemetery. Besides relatives and friends of the deceased, the employees of the company will also attend the funeral.....

The deceased came, at an early age with his father, David Fish, from St. Louis to Chicago, and took a lively interest in local politics after he grew to manhood. He always was a Democrat and an intimate friend of Carter H. Harrison the older. His father bought a two-story frame house on the northeast corner of Wells and Madison Streets after coming to Chicago, and opened a furniture store, which was transferred to 19th and State Streets after the great fire.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

When the founder of the firm died in 1906, Simon Fish became his successor, and from the small store he developed one of the largest furniture stores in Chicago. The company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and five big stores.....

The Sentinel, Volumes 55-56. Week of July 4, 1924, Page 26.

Solomon Lande passed away on June 28. He was known to thousands throughout the country as one of the oldest broom corn merchants in the United States. He was born in 1859, and came to Chicago in 1885. His father, at one time, was a business partner of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Lande was a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the National Broom Supply Dealers Association.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1924.



NEW CORPORATIONS

Albany Pharmacy, 3101 West 63rd Street. Capital \$5,000. Benjamin Cohen, Samuel Wernick, and M. Milgrob.

Independence Realty Company, 3804 Roosevelt Road. Capital \$15,000. William Klibanow, Morris Alken, and Harry Friedman.

S & L Hosiery Company, 101 South Wells Street. Capital \$10,000 Joseph and Lilian Sommers, and Abraham Levin.

Cell Clothing Company, 1336 South Halsted Street. General merchandise. Capital \$20,000. Theodore and Anna Levy, and M. Zelenko.

The Moon Company, 2110 Walnut Street. Novelties. Capital \$10,000. Jacob Schwartz, A. Brown, and Julius Bensabath.

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of July 11, 1924, Page 4.

EDITORIALS

THE UPTOWN THEATER

To entertain thirteen million people a year, and to keep the standard of that entertainment at a point of recognized leadership, would seem to be the pinnacle of theatrical ambition.

Messrs. Balaban and Katz, Chicago Jewish products of the West Side, have long held this distinctive position. Their five big motion picture houses, the Chicago, Tivoli, Riviera, Roosevelt, and Central Park theatres, are known throughout the country as the Aomes in theatrical art, presenting music, pictures, and stage programs that set the pace for others.

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of July 11, 1924, Page 4.

As vast as their present vogue is , however, the members of this firm find it necessary to build another magnificent auditorium to accommodate the ever-growing demand. The latest addition to their group of theaters, now going up at Broadway and Lawrence Avenues, will be known as the Uptown.

When one contrasts the standing enjoyed today by these young, daring experimentalists with their start made a dozen years ago in a little place on 12th Street near Kedzie Avenue, he is struck by the immense opportunities open to such as can recognize them and act. If America is the land of opportunity, Chicago seems to be its center, and more and more each year its fountain-head.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Wholesale Manufacturing Company, 27 South Desplaines Street. Manufacture of dish-washing machinery; Capital \$75,000. Jacob Jaffe, Florence Berman, and T. Maddon.

Illinois Bond and Mortgage Company, 155 North Clark Street. Capital \$1,500. Joseph Hornstein, David Schaffner, and Abner Goldenson.

Melrose Shop, 2919 Milwaukee Avenue. Ladies' millinery. Capital \$5,000. Sydney Oppenheimer, Joseph Oppenheimer, and R. Abrams.

Adamson Forty-Third [Street] Garage, 916 East 43rd Street. Capital \$20,000. Edward Glazer, Fred Weiss, and Julius Shapiro.

Taylor Stickler Repairing Company, 190 North State Street. Capital \$10,000. Jacob Stickler, Harry Cohen, and H. Taylor.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1924.

Manhattan Pickle Company, 1047 Washburne Avenue. Incorporated for \$20,000. Nettie, Louis, Jack, Alex, and Ben Weinberg. The corporation is going to enlarge its present factory by occupying the two houses east and remodeling them at a cost of \$60,000.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Ideal Theatre Company, 1622 Larrabee Street. Capital \$10,000. Benjamin Nathan, Leo Benjamin, and Isaac Zuskin.

The same people have also organized the Janet Theatre Company, 617 [West] North Avenue, and the Orchid Theatre Company, 659 West North Avenue.

Jefferson Candy Company, 26 North Jefferson Street. Capital \$10,000. S. Summer, P. Podolas, and N. Fried.

National Emblem Company, 31 North State Street. Capital \$20,000. Max Lichtenstein, P. Kistner, and H. Lubke.

Unity Amusement Company, 3143 Sheffield Avenue. Capital \$10,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1934.

Samuel Cohen, A. L. Siegler, and T. Whitson.

Peterson-Halpern Company, 1330 Roosevelt Road Contracting business. Solomon H. Halpern, Morris Peterson, and A. Halpern.

Vogue Lamp and Shade Company, on South Michigan Avenue. Capital \$12,500. M. R. Loeb, S. E. Lieb, and Joseph Kempner.

Maremont, Incorporated, 1226 South Halsted Street. Capital \$40,000. Martin and Stanley Maremont, and Joseph Hall.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

The Monroe-La Salle Garage, Incorporated, 175 West Monroe Street, has been organized by Kalmon Gordon, P. Soltow, and Harry Levinson. Capital is \$300,000.

Community Dry Goods Store, 3600 West Roosevelt Road, has been organized by Isidor Eisenberg, M. Dolman, and Israel Goodman. Capital is \$10,000.

Chicago Wholesale Suede Company, 500 West Roosevelt Road, has been organized by L. Benet, Isidore Weiss, and M. Rosenbaum. Capital is \$50,000.

City Carpet and Furniture Company, 6100 South Halsted Street, has been organized by David Wein, Abraham Greenspan, and H. Hetman. Capital is \$40,000.

Zarow and Company, 311 River Street, has been organized by Morris Cohn, H. Wikoff, and H. Rose. Capital is \$10,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

Chicago Huntington Hotel Company, 4526 Sheridan Road, has been organized by J. Friedman and J. Larsen. Capital is \$100,000.

Norman Plumbing Company, 218 West 69th Street, has been organized by Louis Miller, R. Dalton, and David, Albert, and S. Weinberg. Capital is \$15,000.

Central Fabrer Publishing Company, 57 East Jackson Boulevard, has been organized by B. I. and M. Greenberg. Capital is \$25,000.

Shean, Cohn, and Company, 500 South Frankin Street, Clothing manufacturers, has been organized by Harry Blitstein, Harold Davis, and B. Jaffe. Capital is \$150,000.

APR 11 1924

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

L. Somner and Son, 237 South Market Street, wholesale clothing, has been organized by Louis and Sam Somner and A. Jacobson. Capital is \$50,000.

Feldman-Gordon Company, 3165 Lincoln Avenue, real-estate brokers, has been organized by J. Hedelin, Meyer Gordon, and David Feldman. Capital is \$100,000.

Liberty Smart Shop, 2708 West Division Street, ladies' wear, has been organized by Tillie Stone, A. Stein, and Sam Rosenbloom. Capital is \$25,000.

Morris Harris Advertising Company, 400 North Michigan Avenue, has been organized by Morris Silver, E. Alens, and Sam Blair. Capital is \$40,000.

Montmarte Cafe, 4806 Broadway, restaurant, has been organized by Isidor Bookshester, Robert Straus, and N. Pritzker. Capital is \$40,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

Acme Steam Heating Company, 6830 South Michigan Avenue, has been organized by L. Cohen, Jeremy Alieri, and A. Metzner. Capital is \$25,000.

Bob White Floral Company, 1930 Peterson Avenue, has been organized by Morris Campbell, Henry Samuels, and Rose Pritkin. Capital is \$20,000.

Paramount Construction Company, 2024 West 13th Street, building and contracting, has been organized by H. Friedman and A. Buchman. Capital is \$50,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 7, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Seiders, Incorporated, 6242 South Halsted Street, a women's clothing store, has been organized by Anna Lapidus, and Harry and Samuel Seider. Capital is \$50,000.

Landy, the Tailor, 2916 South State Street, has been organized by Max Maisner, Arthur Kane, and Morris Friedman. Capital is \$5,000.

Dependent Tailoring Company, 529 South Franklin Street, has been organized by A. Resman and J. Klemmer. Capital is \$5,000.

Frank and Company, 337 West Madison Street, wholesale jewelers, has been organized by Max Leipziger, Louis Hillman, and Seidel and Herman Frank. Capital is \$25,000.

Kolp Tap Proof Lamp Company, 143 West Austin Street, electric lamps, globes,

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 7, 1924.

and so on, has been organized by Lester Kolp and Joseph and Philip Gold.

Schreiber Beauty Parlor, 410 South State Street, has been organized by Jake Shapiro, Robert Cohen, and Charles Dovail. Capital is \$10,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1924.

NEWLY FORMED COMPANIES

Paetz and Company, 5542 Broadway, which will handle theater business, has been organized by Charles and Louis Levin, and M. Paetz. Capital is \$50,000.

The Alaska Sheepskin Clothing Manufacturing Company, 713 West Roosevelt Road, has been organized. Capital is \$20,000.

Siegel Brothers, 227 West Van Buren Street, clothing manufacturers, has been organized by Abe, Jerome, and Milton Siegel. Capital is \$125,000.

Sheridan Brampton Building Company, 140 North Dearborn Street, which will purchase and operate buildings, has been organized by Harry Solomon, Morris B. Risan, and Irving Zevin. Capital is \$470,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1924.

Imperial Producing Company, State and Lake Building, a booking agency, has been organized by Sam Tishman, Albert Sabath, and Henry Shapiro. Capital is over \$5,000.

Jones and Berger Company, 3139 Roosevelt Road, dealing in auto and radio accessories, has been organized by Louis Berger, Israel Benjamin, and Julius Jones. Capital is \$5,000.

Natoma Sales Corporation, 167 West Chicago Avenue, dealing in food products, has been organized by Henry Apfelbaum, T. Sarazon, and Nathan Goldberg. Capital is \$10,000.

Humboldt Credit Company, 2706 West Division Street, which will handle general merchandise, has been organized by Samuel Weinshenker, Morris Rose, and Daniel Wolf. Capital is \$7,500.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 31, 1924.

Pure Knitting Mills, 2007 South California Avenue, which will manufacture and trade in woolen and knit goods, has been organized by Herman Newberger, Meyer Weiner, and Emma Weslen. Capital is \$60,000.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1924.

TO JEWISH STOREKEEPERS
by
J. Loebner

Some swindlers who represent themselves as health officers and license examiners have appeared recently in the Jewish neighborhoods of Chicago. They enter a small store and demand the immediate payment of the license fee from the storekeeper, or else the city will close their stores, [they say]. Many storekeepers become frightened and pay immediately. They receive a receipt for their payments. We came across such a receipt and thus became aware of the swindle. We notified the license department in the City Hall about it.

Alderman Joseph A. Kostner, chairman of the Revenue committee of the City Council, asks us to notify the public that the city has no employees who are authorized to collect money from any person or business establishment. Licenses can be obtained only at the offices of the city collector, Room 107, City Hall. The license fee is paid there by check or cash.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1924.

Notify the police department at once if anybody demands payment of the license fee from a storekeeper.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Chicago Agency and Loan Company, 849 Roosevelt Road, has been organized by J. Singer, Barney Goldberg, Leo Field, Samuel Robin, and Simon Rotman. It is a brokerage and will handle real estate and insurance business. Capital is \$50,000.

Broadway Theater Company, 175 North State Street, has been organized by S. Summer, J. Fried, and P. Podolas. Capital is \$500,000.

Phyllis Ruth, Incorporated, 1137 South Halsted Street, which will handle clothing, shoes, and so on, has been organized by Irving and Nathan Mann, and J. B. Goodman. Capital is \$40,000.

Sigmund Fink Company, 851 West Madison Street, dealing in office and store fixtures, has been organized by Harry and Herwald Fink, and S. J. Schaefer.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1924.

Capital is \$25,000.

E. A. Levy and Company, 181 West Lake Street, dealing in candy and general merchandise, has been organized by Milton, Margaret, Edward, and Harry Levy. Capital is \$25,000.

Gray and Cohen, 206 South Market Street, which will handle ladies' wear, has been organized. Capital is \$35,000.

Gold Product Company, 720 West Roosevelt Road, a jewelry concern, has been organized. Capital is \$5,000.

Edelstein Company, 3360 Karlov Avenue, which will handle general merchandise, has been organized. Capital is \$10,000.

E. Strausberger Company, 229 South Market Street, dealing in ladies' wear, has been organized. Capital is \$50,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 23, 1924.

Miller, Cohen, and Company, 1416 Blue Island Avenue, dealing in junk, has been organized. Capital is \$100,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

NEW CORPORATIONS

The S and H Electrical Supply Company, 932 West Roosevelt Road, electric and lighting fixtures, has been incorporated by Louis Levin, and Charles and Harry Lecthenthal. Capital is \$12,000.

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The Howard Millinery Company, 12 North Michigan Avenue, manufacturing and selling women's hats and clothes, has been incorporated by S. M., D. M., and I. Lazarus. Capital is \$50,000.

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The Eagle Wabash Corporation, 246 South Wabash Avenue, manufacturers and dealers in lamps, shades, and raw material used in manufacture of same, has been incorporated by David Poliakof, Rose Benjamin, and William Tenenbaum. Capital is \$1,000,000.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

The J. H. Burg Casing Company, 77 West Washington Street, sausage casings, butchers' supplies, and so on, has been incorporated by J. H. Burg, Lester Lyons, and Samuel Fine. Capital is \$50,000.

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The Bakers Products Company, 223 North Lincoln Street, wholesale and retail bakery goods, has been incorporated by Michael Eidelson, Julius Chile, and Rose Benjamin. Capital is \$500,000.

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The Chicago Investment Company, 111 West Monroe Street, stocks, bonds, and so on, has been incorporated by Ralph, Ida, and Abel Davis. Capital is \$500,000.

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The Eagle Wrapping Company, 1221 West Lake Street, dealers in paper products, has been incorporated by Max Goldstein, Charles Rabinowitz, and Robert Levinson.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

Capital is \$10,000.

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The Independence Display Fixtures Company, 1419 Carroll Avenue, has been incorporated by Morris Altshiler, Abe Cahan, and Adelin Seltzer. Capital is \$10,000.

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The Clever Hat Workers, 222 North Wabash Avenue, manufacturers of and dealers in ladies' and children's hats, has been incorporated by J. Stein, Arnold Zimet, and J. Klein. Capital is \$3,000.

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The Ash Realty Company, 220 South State Street, real estate and insurance brokers, has been incorporated by Gottfried, Sammer, and Podolas. Capital is \$75,000.

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The S and M Pharmacy, 140 North Dearborn Street, retail and wholesale drugs, has

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

been incorporated by L. S. Alberson, Anna Selman, and Henry L. Balaban. Capital is \$20,000.

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The Franks Department Store, 6323 South Ashland Avenue, general merchandise, has been incorporated by Sidney Openheimer, R. Abrams, and I. Blurak. Capital is \$25,000.

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The Sterling Shop, 4104 West Madison Street, ladies' wear and millinery, has been incorporated by Burt Hoffman and Joseph Hoffman. Capital is \$20,000.

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The Lorraine Frock Company, 1716 West Division Street, women's clothing store, has been incorporated by Simon Leibowitz, Morris Sosna, and Harry Dunkelman. Capital is \$10,000.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

The Francis Dress Shop, 3167 North Halsted Street, ready-to-wear, has been incorporated by Louis Miller, Harry Fritstein, and Deborah Goldberg. Capital is \$5,000.

.....

The Times Engraving Company, 102 North Wells Street, printing and engraving, has been incorporated by S. and B. Cohen, Julius and Fanny Shapiro. Capital is \$7,500.

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Victory Meat and Fruit Company, 326 East 51st Street, groceries and other food products, has been incorporated by Max and Herman Diamond, and Victor Levin. Capital is \$40,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1924.

NEWLY ORGANIZED COMPANIES

Jacob Arvey, Edward Cooper, and P. Holeb have organized the Granville Building Corporation, at 10 South LaSalle Street.

D. Melville Rothschild Company, dealers in stocks and bonds, 38 South Dearborn Street, have increased their capital to \$750,000.

S. J. Blumenthal and others have organized the Marigold Dancing Gardens, 817 Grace Street, for \$100,000.

Sol Hirsh and others have organized the Financial Advertising Company, 1145 Noble Street, for \$25,000.

B. Weiner, R. I. Davis, and others have organized the Rose Investment Company,

MPA (LL) P. 10

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1924.

6 North Clark Street, for \$150,000.

J. Rothschild, Max Gutman, and others have organized the R and R Real Security Company, 106 North La Salle Street, for \$50,000.

B. H. Shapiro Sales Company, room 204, 19 South Wells Street, dealing in shoes for men, women, and children, has been organized by Louis Shapiro, B. H. Shapiro, and Sam Shapiro.

H. N. Weinberg, J. Drucker, and A. Johnson have organized the S. B. H. Corporation, 629 South Wabash Avenue, to deal in stocks and bonds. Capital is \$1,500,000.

Joseph Gold, Phillip Gold, and Sarah Root organized the Red Paint Manufacturing Company, 77 West Washington Street, to manufacture and sell pumps and machinery. Capital is \$15,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1924.

Sinclair Shirt Company, 800 West North Avenue, has been organized by Leo Hirsh, Irving Winter, and Edward Wormster, to manufacture and sell shirts and other wearing apparel. Capital is \$40,000.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of June 29, 1923, Page 4.

CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER

EDITORIALS

On next Monday, an event of interest to Jewish as well as financial circles will take place, when Foreman Bros. Banking Company becomes a national bank, dividing into two organizations, the Foreman National Bank, and the Foreman Trust and Saving Bank.

This great banking house has long been a major factor in financial affairs, and its members have always typified Jewish ability and integrity at their highest. Of even greater gratification to those who hold the Jewish welfare dear, has been the constant and unvarying activity of the Foremans in communal matters. They are a pleasing exception to the many, who, after attaining worldly success, forget their origin and people.

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Week of June 29, 1923, Page 4.

The Jews of Chicago, in common with the great host of non-Jewish friends of the institution and family, rejoice at this forward step, and wish for them a continuance of the progress which their service to Chicago and their people merit so richly.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 27, 1923.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Grover Stationery Company, 184 West Washington Street; organizers, N. Grover and J. Bellsky.

Commercial Sanitary House & Window Cleaning Company, 916 Rush Street; capital \$12,000; organizer, I. Junoff.

Peoples Institute Building Company, 410 South Leavitt Street; capital \$20,000; organizers, J. Durkin and S. M. Roe.

Weisman Electric Supply Company, 5650 South Halsted Street; capital \$10,000; organizers, R. Schiff and M. Raymon.

Motor Car Printing and Trimming Company, 1444 South Michigan Avenue; capital \$10,000; established by M. A. Cohen.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 27, 1923.

Standard Brokerage Company, 208 North Wells Street; capital \$1,000; food products; organizer, E. Jacobs and N. Malnik.

Central Office Furniture Company, 1255 South Wabash Avenue; capital \$5,000; founders, H. Lipsky and J. Soloman.

Korshok Fashion Shop, 521 East 47th Street; capital \$10,000; organizer, H. Korshok.

Albany Park Upholstering Company, 4613 North Kedzie Avenue; capital \$10,000; organizer, H. Molling.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 20, 1923.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Eagle Supply Company, 5933 Roosevelt Road. Capital is divided into eighty shares of stock; will deal in general notions and toys. The organizers are Hyman Singer, Tillie Rosenstein, and I. White.

Miller Cartage Company, 435 South Jefferson Street. Capital consists of one hundred shares of no set value. Founder is S. A. Miller.

The Photograph Sales Company, 2845 West 14th Street; founded by H. B. Babson.

Montrose Drug Company, 2558 West Montrose. Capital ten thousand dollars; organizers: R. Okin, A. Ross, and H. Cohen.

Eisenberg Brothers Motor Sales Company, 1814 South State Street. The organizers are H. A. Fine and F. Weinstein.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 20, 1923.

Standard Quality and Lamp Company. Capital twenty thousand dollars. Organizers are A. Solomon, D. Stone, and H. L. Solomon.

Crystal Paper Company, 1854 Taylor Street. Capital \$1,500; organizers are B. Schiff, S. B. Meyer, and M. Rosenberg.

Lincoln Altgelt Building Corporation, 105 West Monroe Street. Capital \$100,000; organizers: F. Malkon and F. M. Levitt.

Northway Sugar Company, 605 North Michigan Avenue. Will deal in sugar; organizers are H. Levy, S. Wolf and S. A. Hirsch.

Wise Dress Company, 141 South Wells Street. Capital \$5,000. The founders are A. Wise, D. Goldberg, and D. I. Friedman.

Sandburg and Aarons, 127 South Market. Capital \$10,000; will handle clothing. Organizers: L. Aarons and A. Sandburg.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 5, 1923. Vol. 65, p.434.

Charles Kaufman, chairman of the board of directors of Charles Kaufman Brothers, Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers of men's clothing, died on Monday. He was born seventy-eight years ago in Germany, and came to the United States in 1866.

In 1871, Mr. Kaufman started a retail clothing store on Archer avenue, and developed a chain of retail clothing stores in the middle west. Thirty-five years ago he began liquidating his retail interests and developed the whole-sale clothing business.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1923.

B. HORWICH APPOINTED BY COURT AS RECEIVER OF
16TH STREET BANK

B. Horwich, president of the Public State Bank and one of the most prominent Jewish welfare workers in Chicago, was, at the request of the depositors of the 16th Street Bank, appointed by Judge Poel of the Superior Court as the receiver of that institution. It will be the task of Mr. Horwich, in accordance with an agreement with the depositors, to reorganize and reopen the bank, if it is possible to obtain enough capital.

The courtroom was crowded with depositors. In their name, and in the name of the other depositors who held a meeting last Sunday at the Herzl School, Mr. Uretz proposed a resolution to the judge, demanding that Mr. Horwich be appointed as receiver.

Judge Poel then asked State Auditor Russel what he thought about it and the latter said that, "I know Mr. Horwich as one of the most prominent Jews in Chicago. He is the president of the Public State Bank, Blue Island Avenue and 12th

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

by

Julius Savitsky

New Corporations Organized by Jewish Businessmen

Equity Printing and Typesetting Company, 1001 West Madison Street; capital \$25,000; founders: Harry Fineberg, J. Ebert, and T. Nakonan.

J. H. Calvin Company, 180 North Wabash Avenue; capital \$12,000; founders: John Hervitn, Molly Levin, and Joseph J. Cohen.

Bernard Dry Goods Company, 2836 West 22nd Street. Will handle clothing for men, women, and children.

Alex **Kittner** Company, 849 West Randolph Street; capital \$10,000. Will manufacture and handle food products. The organizers are H. N. Levy, Alex

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1923.

Kittner, and Joseph Michaels.

Steiner Electric Company, 210 South Desplaines Street; capital \$100,000; radio apparatuses and similar articles; founders; J. Steiner, Harry Rosenberg, Michael Lehr, Alex Fuden, Harold W. Steiner.

The Franklin Shoe Company, 40 South Wells Street; capital \$25,000; foot wear; founders: E. A. Hamburg, Charles Weidbush, Joseph Swan.

Albany Park Security Company, 3324 Lawrence Avenue. Will deal in stocks and bonds.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AMALGAMATED BANK

In the financial world, as well as among the public at large, the great success of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 371 West Jackson Boulevard, is admired and respected. The bank is regarded as a sacred institution. Banks whose reputations are several generations old and who have vast resources, may truly envy the moral height that the Amalgamated Bank has reached.

Why is the Amalgamated Bank so highly respected? It is because it is distinguished from other banks both in form and in substance. It is a people's bank, established by the masses, in the interests of the masses. It is a bank that has a soul; a bank whose ethical standards protect the bank's interests more than the written law requires or demands.

The Amalgamated Bank belongs and is controlled by the members of a workers' organization, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; it is the first and only labor bank in Chicago. Individuals or a group cannot seize control from the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50213

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

majority of stockholders because the shares of the bank are distributed exclusively among thousands of Union members in good standing who have, above everything else, the interests of the bank at heart.

The officers have had many years of experience, and are honorable men. The highly responsible board of directors, which consists of prominent labor leaders of the Amalgamated Union, manages the business of the bank conscientiously. The treatment [accorded customers] and conditions [in the bank] are democratic and liberal. The system and methods [of banking] are strictly conservative and cautiously regulated.

The bank is under the supervision of the state government and is a member of the Chicago Clearing House Association, an organization of banks possessing more than a billion dollars in resources, which gives supervision and full protection to its members.

All in all, the Amalgamated Bank represents the most powerful financial fortress

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO 3700

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 25, 1923.

of the masses, and offers its depositors full protection. It is, therefore, small wonder that in the short time of its existence, it has attracted more than six thousand individual depositors from every locality of the city, whose deposits amount to more than one million and a half dollars.

The officers of the bank are: Samuel Levin, chairman; D. L. Redheper, president; R. S. Davis, cashier; A. D. Mariam Petro, assistant cashier; the directors are: Sidney Hillman, Frank Rosenblum, W. A. Cuneo, A. D. Mariam Petro, Stephen Scola, Peter Sussman, Joseph Schlossberg, J. Karl, and R. D. Redheper.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

by

Julius Savitsky

New Corporations Organized by Jewish Businessmen

The Great Northern Electric Company, 108 South Canal Street, which will handle general electrical work, has been organized by Samuel H. Jaffe, M. M. Jacobs, and Jack S. Spellman. Capital is \$5,000.

The Midwest Drug Company, 575 South State Street, which will manufacture and handle drugs and medicine, has been organized by Mathew J. Aaron, Joseph H. Levy, and Leo Levy. The capital consists of one thousand shares, of unspecified par value.

The correspondent is Joseph J. Merensky, 826 Federal Building.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD
Practical Contractor Proposes Plan to Solve
[Problem Of] High Rentals

I suggest to the Jewish Courier, if it really wants to do something for Jewish workers [who wish to own their own homes], that it call a meeting of twenty-five people who have from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The money should be deposited, under the supervision of the Jewish Courier, in a bank which these people will select.

A meeting should be held to decide in what district of the city these twenty-five people wish to build their homes. Very likely they will select a site near a car line or elevated station. Together, they will purchase twenty-five lots. Each lot will belong individually to a single owner, but twenty-five lots will be purchased collectively. In this way, we will get the lots much cheaper and we will build co-operative houses. Each house will be charged to a separate account. The cost of the lot, material, and labor will be footed by each individual home owner. Workers who wish to build homes will find

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1923.

plenty of bankers who will be willing to loan the required sum of money at low interest rates.

I have spoken to six people who are willing to invest \$12,000 at any time in this project. I am willing to offer my services and counsel absolutely free.

Respectfully yours,

Jacob Barlokov.

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JE /ISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1923.

MORRIS, SLOAN, AND MORRIS CELEBRATE
THEIR OFFICIAL OPENING NEXT WEEK

Next Monday will mark the opening of a large Jewish business house. This is the wholesale merchandise company of Morris, Sloan, and Morris, 212 South Market Street. The slogan of this new firm is: "Thirty years of experience in the wholesale merchandise world". The proprietors have been in this business for thirty years, and during that time, have worked in every phase of the dry-goods business.

In 1893, Bernard L. Sloan, Louis Morris, and Harry Morris began at the bottom, but today they have achieved an acknowledged position in their field. Business prospects are excellent for the founders of this large, rapidly growing firm. In the course of the past thirty years, Mr. Sloan and the Morris brothers have gained the friendship and confidence of thousands of

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1923.

manufacturers, as well as of tens of thousands of friends.

Mr. Sloan, Louis Morris, and Harry Morris are not only Jewish businessmen, they are also leaders in Jewish welfare work. They organized the Kadimah Gate [Zionist organization] in Chicago; they were members of the first convention of the Order Knights of Zion in St. Louis, and are charter members of the Hebrew Institute.

Mr. Sloan and the Morris brothers lay aside business when the question arises of doing something for the Jewish people. As active Zionists, they are always in the front ranks.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1923.

NEW CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED BY
JEWISH BUSINESSMEN

The Made-Well Auto Accessory Manufacturing Company, 1218 South Halsted Street, has been organized. The founders are Jacob Weisberg, Louis Schneider, and Hyman Schneider. The company will manufacture and handle auto accessories, leather goods, and novelties.

.....

The J. and J. Frame Manufacturing Company, 1435-41 West 15th Street, has been organized. Capital is \$30,000. The founders are James Greenberg, E. Greenberg, and Henry Goldberg.

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The New Idea Furnishing Shops have been organized. Capital is \$50,000. The organizers are F. W. Hart, Edward Engelhart, and Albert Lederer.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1923.

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The Capital Hardware Manufacturing Company, incorporated, 3757 Wentworth Avenue has been organized. Capital is \$10,000. The founders are Morris Nathanson, Samuel L. Cohen, and Philip E. Loeb.

.....

The Henry Candy Company Stores, 4708 West 22nd Street, have been organized. Capital is \$24,000. The organizers are J. Berlin, Harry Strulowitz, and Julius Segal. Samuel Micon, 127 North Dearborn Street, is the correspondent.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1925.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD
Many New Corporations Organized **by** Jewish Businessmen
by
Julius Savitsky

The Secretary of State, Louis Emmerson, has issued charters to the following new business corporations:

Advance Dress Manufacturing Company, 1941 Milwaukee Avenue. Capital is \$10,000. The company will manufacture and handle ladies' garments. The founders are: Abe Cohen, J. W. Witt, E. I. Kleinman.

.

Sager Advertising Company, incorporated, 1637 West Roosevelt Road. Capital is \$20,000. The incorporators are: Annet Manrahan, Esther Goodman, Ernest Denen. The company will manufacture and sell novelties. The company is represented by Shulman, Shulman, and Abrams.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1925.

The Art Comb Mounting Company, 1561 Milwaukee Avenue. Capital is \$25,000.
The organizers are: Samuel Silverman, Joseph H. Plotkin, Barney L. Nagel.
The company will manufacture and sell novelties.

.....

The Foreman Securities Company, 30 North La Salle Street. The founders are:
Oscar J. Foreman, Harold E. Foreman, George H. Hayze. The company will deal
in stocks and bonds. The capital is \$24,000.

.....

Rubin Building Corporation, 1400 East 67th Street. Capital is \$25,000. The
organizers are: Anna Rubin, Julius Rubin, Louis H. Rubin. The company intends
to solicit building contracts.

.....

Mercantile Building Corporation, 134 South Market Street. Capital is \$150,000.
The founders are: John Reaseman, Charles Shoenhouse, Sam Adelman. This

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

corporation will solicit building contracts.

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Hotel Clayton Company, 130 North Sheridan Road. The capital is \$100,000.

This business includes a hotel, restaurant, and coffeehouse. The proprietors are: Isidore Goodman, B. W. Zangar, R. F. Pearlman.

.....

Al The Hatter, incorporated, 2756 West Division Street. Capital is \$9,000.

The founders are: Sam Harris, Alex Tinkelstein, Harry L. Pearl.

.....

Motor Aid Supply Company, 190 North State Street. Capital is \$10,000. The organizers are: L. M. Bauch, Ben W. Singer, Bronsky.

.....

Corporation Finance Company, 190 North State Street. Capital is \$2,000. The founders are L. M. Bauch, Ben W. Singer, M. Meikin. The company will handle

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1925.

stocks and bonds.

.....

Butler Building Corporation, 137 South La Salle Street. Capital is \$400,000. The company intends to solicit building contracts. The founders are: Elias Meyer, William M. Cohen, W. B. Frankenstein, H. M. Aberfelder, Arthur B. Shaffner.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

by

Julius Savitsky

New Corporations

The following new business corporations have obtained charters from Secretary of State Emerson:

Durnberg Fur Company, 15 East Monroe Street--capital, \$20,000. The incorporators are: Sidney J. Wolf, Edna R. Durnberg, and Sam F. Hirsch.

.....

The Western Millinery Association--capital, \$5,000. The business of this firm is to make collections, investigate credit rating, etc. The founders are: Myrtle Erickson, Morris A. Baroznik, and Joseph R. Ross.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1923.

Schoenberg Fruit And Produce Company, 79 West South Water Street--capital, \$20,000. The founders are: Sylvia Rubin, E. H. Schoenberg, and Catharine Kelly.

Chicago Comb and Novelty Company, 12 North Market Street--capital, \$10,000. This company will manufacture combs and other fancy articles. The founders are Max W. Rose and Norman E. Cohen. The capital is \$75,000.

Home Variety Store, 4644 South State Street, organized by Edward Clark, Paul Levinsky, and Isadore Goodman.

S. Danielson and Company, 900 West Randolph Street--capital, \$10,000. This company will be a general trade and commission office for food products. The founders are: Morris Shapiro, Allen P. Danielson, and Abel Danielson.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1923.

Channel Investment Company, 1518 Otis Building. The founders are: F. J. Worth, L. S. Horner, and A. Finkel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Schiff and Company State Bank, it was shown that the competent management of the institution resulted in large profits last year. The directors have, therefore, decided to double the capital stock, making it \$400,000, instead of \$200,000. The resources of the bank are over \$5,000,000. The directors were greatly inspired by the report dealing with the growth of the bank.

At this meeting, Seymour W. Schiff, youngest son of B. J. Schiff, was elected as a member of the board of directors. The Board of Directors of the bank now consists of B. J. Schiff, Samuel Schuster, Samuel Phillipson, L. I. Cohen, and Seymour Schiff.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

IN THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS WORLD

by

Julius Savitsky

In the Lawndale District, many societies of property holders have been organized whose purpose is to keep the district clean and in good order. This movement began with the founding of the Millard Avenue Improvement Association by Attorney Samuel Micon, Mr. Samuel Moltz, president of the 16th Street State Bank, and Mr. Louis Spiegel.

The above-mentioned association has ninety members, and besides property holders from 16th Street to Ogden Avenue, it also includes tenants.

Thanks to the activity of this Association, Millard Avenue is in an excellent condition, from the standpoint of cleanliness and care. The price of property has, therefore, gone up on Millard Avenue.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

Forman Brothers Banking Company Becomes National Bank

After May 1, one of the two Forman Brothers Banking Companies will become a national bank, and the other, a state bank. One will be called the Forman National Bank and the other the Forman Trust and Savings Bank. The common capital of both institutions will be more than six million dollars.

Both banks will belong to the present stockholders of the Forman Brothers Banking Company, and business will be carried on at the same locations.

.....

Liberty Trust and Savings Bank Holds Annual Election

On January 4, the Board of Directors of the Liberty Trust and Savings Bank held its annual election in the office of the Bank. The following were elected as officers: Walter M. Hyman, president; Adolph S. Hillquit, vice-president; Jacob London, cashier; William J. Duley, assistant cashier; Harry Viersemo, assistant cashier; Benjamin Levinson, trust officer.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

Distinguish Themselves in the Bond Business

Morris L. Brodie and Bernard E. Superfine received recognition this week for their active work in the field of real-estate sales. This recognition was accorded them by Herman Schiff and Leo S. Kontrow, in behalf of all the officers of the Independent State Bank.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1922.

A NEW BANK IN THE LAWNSDALE DISTRICT

Herman Elenbogen, vice-president and cashier of the West Side National Bank and S. B. Komaiko, the well-known insurance man and civic worker, have bought the lot on the northwest corner of Roosevelt Road and Central Park Avenue. They expect to erect a big bank and office building there. The dimensions of the lot are 100 by 110 feet. The neighborhood is an ideal one for a bank. It is assumed that from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred dollars was the price paid per foot for the lot. The Independent Realty Company was the broker in this transaction and Rinberg and Bar were the attorneys.

Mr. Elenbogen declares that the new bank building will be built very soon. The capital stock and surplus have been nearly subscribed for by prominent businessmen of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1922.

Mr. Elenbogen will continue to be connected with the West Side National Bank where he will spend the time necessary to conduct its affairs.

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JEWISH

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Forward, May 23, 1922.

Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank Will Open July 1st

The tens of thousands of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago and the whole organized labor-movement will be happy to hear that July 1st the first Amalgamated Bank will open its doors.

All preparations are being made, shares are being sold, and the building will soon be ready for the opening as a bank for the Amalgamated.

Mr. L.R. Radifer, the official banker who will have full charge of the business, can be found in Room 1 of the Amalgamated Headquarters, 402 S. Halsted Street, every day from 3 to 6 PM. He will supply all information concerning the bank.

Mr. Radifer informs all the members of the Amalgamated who have subscribed for shares, to have one share paid up before June 10th, because many members want to buy shares but cannot receive any until those who purchased will pay for them in full.

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Forward, May 23, 1922

The members of the Amalgamated can be sure that this institution will have service branches to meet all the needs of the members and friends who will deal with this bank.

Every branch of the banking business will be included in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, as well as ^{all} modern conveniences, and the members and friends will feel at home in dealing with this bank. The bank will open on July 1st and will mark another Chapter in the history of the Amalgamated.

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Forward, May 6, 1922.

Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank Officially Founded.

Shop Chairmen buy shares for \$100,000.00.

The Locomotive and Engineers Brotherhood Bank will deposit \$100,000.00. This is very good news on the eve of the opening of the Convention, and took place at a meeting of thousands of shop-chairmen, executive board-members, and local and general officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Sam Levin, Manager of the Chicago Joint Board, called the meeting to order and announced that at this meeting nothing will be discussed except the bank and the Convention which is to open Monday morning at the Auditorium.

Levin pictured the spirit of the Amalgamated's great undertaking, and pointed out that every task undertaken in the past was a success, and that the same will be of the bank.

Levin declared that the Amalgamated wishes that the money reserved by the clothing workers and deposited in the banks shall not be withdrawn by

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private persons and shall not be utilized for exploitation purposes as is done by private banks.

The first speaker was the well-known V.A. Thompson, who was the impartial chairman of the Amalgamated in the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Shops after the strike of 1910.

Mr. Thompson claimed that the Amalgamated Bank will and must be the safest and best bank; but that is not all. This bank will serve the needs and interests of the Amalgamated and the whole labor-movement.

The administrator of the bank, Mr. Radifer, held a short talk saying that the bank will be the finest, strongest, best and safest, and will give the best services to everyone dealing with this bank.

Sidney Hillman also gave a short talk, assuring everyone that the bank would be a success, first because the organization is big, and only such members can build a big bank, and, second, because we have experienced bankers to administrate the bank.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Hillman announced that in a short time Amalgamated banks will be opened in all the large industrial centers, and in a short time would start sending money direct to Soviet Russia. The Amalgamated bank will be the first acknowledged bank of the Labor Republic. Mr. Hillman concluded his talk with a call for shares, and in a very short time \$100,000.00 worth of shares were sold, a third of the capital used in opening the bank.

Assistant Secretary Patofsky announced that the Locomotive Engineers will deposit \$100,000.00 in this bank. It is now certain that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank will open with a large capital beside the \$300,000. capital which the members will invest in stock. The Co-operative Bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Cleveland will deposit \$100,000 in the Amalgamated bank.

This statement was made by the Assistant General Secretary, S. Patofski: "Our general office will make large deposit and I am sure that we will have \$5,000,000 in deposits in one year."

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JEWISH.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 16, 1922.

"The forty-thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be able, in a short time, to step into their own bank at 371 W. Jackson Blvd. and feel as much at home as they would in the office of the union." This statement was made by Comrade Sam Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, at the weekly meeting of the deputies of the union, where he announced that the Amalgamated Bank would open soon.

Comrade Levin stated that the charter for the bank was received by the State Controller of banks and that a building at 371 W. Jackson, in the center of the factory district was rented. The architects are preparing plans for the reconstruction of the building in the best and most modern way, as is becoming to the Amalgamated.

The charter of the bank allots a capital of \$200,000 and \$100,000 surplus. The sum of \$300,000 will be raised, by the selling of shares to good standing members only. A share will be sold for \$150.00, and only 2,000 shares will be offered for sale.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April, 16, 1922.

The bank will accept saving deposits, will have checking accounts, and a foreign exchange department. The interest on deposits will be paid as in all banks, with the exception that the depositors will receive part of the profits besides the usual interest, because the Amalgamated Bank will not divide the total profits among the share-holders, as is done in private banks, but at the end of each year, when it will be evinced that the share-holders received their eight or ten per cent, then the extra will be divided among the depositors, beside the interest on their deposits.

The general officers of the Amalgamated, Sidney Hillman, Sam Levin, Morris Petro, Frank Rosenblum, Sam Reesman and Skola are in charge of organizing the bank, with W. A. Thompson as director and manager of the bank. Mr. Thompson was the former representative of the Amalgamated Arbitration Board, between the union and Hart, Schaffner and Marx. He was in the banking business in New York and will have charge of the bank in Chicago.

Forward, April 16, 1922.

As soon as Sam Levin announced the news about the bank, many members wanted to purchase shares. Levin told the members that in a few days preparations will be made for a meeting, where the books for share will be open. In the meantime, this announcement must reach the tens of thousands of members to convince them that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers undertake one of the most difficult and largest undertaking to the interest of the members of the Amalgamated and of the entire labor movement of the land.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

EMIL REICHEL DIES AT AGE OF 72

Emil Reichel, seventy-two years old, of 1106 South Ashland Boulevard, died yesterday in the North American Hospital, after an operation. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

Mr. Reichel was a partner of Mr. Samuel Laudani. Together they founded and managed the Vienna and Vilno Sausage factories. Mr. Reichel was a businessman of great integrity and honesty, and won the friendship and respect of all those who came in contact with him. He was also a great philanthropist, and he was to go to Europe soon [on a mission], but an abscess formed behind his right ear and he was taken to the hospital. The operation was not successful, and he died.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

SEND MONEY BY CABLE

(Advertisement)

Remember--it is less than two weeks until Passover. Money sent to your relatives by mail, cannot reach them in time for Passover. We do not mail our cable orders to other banks in New York, which then send them [these orders] to their European representatives. We send our cable orders, daily, from our office in Chicago, directly to our manager, Mr. R. Ukelson, in Europe, and there it is immediately paid out [to the consignees].

We shall gladly prove to you that we pay out cable orders in two or three days time, and we pay everywhere in American dollars. Send help to your relatives quickly, in time for Passover.

Jacob Wilson and Company,
1657 West Roosevelt Road,
Chicago, Illinois.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1922.

Open daily until 9 P.M., Sunday until 1 P.M.

Jacob Wilson, president,
R. Ukelson, vice-president.



Forward Mar. 26, 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Goldblatt Bros. Opens A New Store (Second Store)

This modern three-story department store is located at 1613-21 W. Chicago Ave. Goldblatt Bros. started business seven years ago with a small 25 cents store at 1607 W. Chicago Ave. Due to their continuous growth in business, they have opened a department store with a 100 ft. frontage and 50 additional departments including a large drug department. An elevator was installed to carry 30 passengers. This new elevator is of modern construction with automatic Safety stop and locked doors to protect the passengers.

A squadron of six new delivery trucks is part of the new equipment. Free deliveries will be made in the city and Oak Park, and Evanston.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1921.

[BUTCHERS PROTEST JUDGE FISHER'S DECISION]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Jewish butchers of Chicago are very nice people, but men should be men, men of character and pride. When a man gives his word, he should keep it. But when a man gives his word and fails to live up to it, he is not a man but a fraud.

The Jewish butchers of Chicago had a dispute with the slaughterers. They wanted to compel the slaughterers to pluck the poultry that they kill. The slaughterers argued that they were slaughterers, not pluckers, and absolutely refused to do any plucking. So the arguments waxed between the two parties. After a long, drawn-out argument, both parties agreed to turn over the entire case to Judge Harry Fisher and to abide by his decision. Judge Fisher held a few hearings, thoroughly considered the case, and finally rendered a decision that the slaughterers should not do any plucking.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1921.

Everything should be lovely and rosy now, but it is not. The butchers have a complaint against Judge Fisher: his decision is not fair.

This attitude on the part of the butchers is not very commendable. Once they have chosen Judge Fisher as their arbiter, and declared that they would depend upon him and would accept his verdict, they have no right to complain now. Men should not act that way. A real man must be a "good loser," must be a sport. If he has lost fairly, he must accept the loss cheerfully and make the best of it.

I can understand the butchers not being enthusiastic about Judge Fisher's decision because the decision is not in their favor. But I cannot understand at all how they can be such poor sports and how they can complain against Judge Fisher. If the butchers want to know how the public reacted to the judge's decision, I can tell them that it met with unanimous approval and with shouts of "bravo". To protest now against the decision of a man upon whom they agreed to depend,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1921.

means to make fools of themselves. The butchers should not be fools. This privilege belongs to the old-fashioned cantors.

[Translator's note: I have taken some liberties with certain parts of the text, as Dr. Melamed employs a highly idiomatic Yiddish, the translation of which into English would not make any sense.]

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 16, 1921.

THE GREAT FAIR IN THE HALSTED AND ROOSEVELT DISTRICT

Yesterday the "fall-opening" arranged by the Halsted and Roosevelt businessmen, which will last until Tuesday, November first, began. It is a real carnival. All the stores on Halsted Street, between Fourteenth Street and Gilpin Place, and from Union Avenue to Peoria Street, are overloaded with various kinds of merchandise, which is being sold at low prices. The whole neighborhood has been magnificently decorated, music is being played, and big crowds from the West Side and from other districts are being attracted.

Yesterday, when the carnival opened, the stores were full of customers. The businessmen expect the same to be true throughout the entire carnival, because during this time they offer great bargains. An extraordinary amount of business was done yesterday at the L. Klein and Twelfth Street Department Stores, and also at cloak stores, clothing stores, millinery stores, shoe stores, woolen stores and restaurants, and particularly at Golds' Restaurant. This big up-to-date Jewish restaurant on the West Side is one



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 16, 1921.

of the best known in Chicago.

Mr. Irving Klein, of the L. Klein store, designates the "fall-opening" of the Halsted and Roosevelt district, as a celebration of a commercially developed West Side. Mr. James Walsh, of the Twelfth Street Store, also refers to the affair in the same way. Mr. Samuel Bielski, president of the Halsted and Roosevelt Merchants' Association declares that this affair will confirm the motto of the association, "The great West Side for greater values."



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1921.

MAX SHULMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
COMMUNITY STATE BANK

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Community State Bank, 1637 West Roosevelt Road, Mr. Max Shulman, the well-known Jewish lawyer, Zionist leader and one of the most popular Jews in Chicago, was elected president of the West side financial institution. Mr. Shulman will take over his new duties right after the holidays. With him at the head, the directors plan to enlarge the bank building and to arrange the various departments in such a way that the depositors shall get faster and better service.

The capital of the Community State Bank will at the same time be increased to two hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of fifty thousand dollars. Some prominent Jewish businessmen have entered the bank together with Mr. Shulman.



II A 2
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1921.

The Community State Bank is established as a state bank in its own building. Mr. Jacob Gurwitz, a well-to-do businessman with a fine reputation, remains, as before, its vice-president.



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II B 2 d (2)

JEWI SH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward June 5, 1921

Several business men respond in helping the bazaar, in order to raise more money for the daily English Workingclass periodical. They are:

Slick's music store, northwest side, Mr. Hoffman of the United Clothing Store Mr. Winick, mgr. of dry Goods store, 12th and Blue Island, Ginsberg Bros. Furniture Store, Schaffner Bros, Dry Goods Store, Humbolt Studio donates two magnificent pictures of Lenin & Trotsky. Mr. Herman, 12th & Blue Island donated a painting of Karl Marx; Mr. Simon, Halsted and 12th St. contributed a painting of Eugene V. Debs.

All business men were contributors of useful articles.

II A 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 62. Week of August 13, 1921. - Pp. 37-38.

Marcus Marx, one of the founders of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, died on August 4, in his 81st year. He was born in Germany, and came to America when he was 11 years old. He settled in Chicago in 1879.

Mr. Marx was a director of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, a member of Sinai Cong., and the Standard Club, and also a director of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 62. Week of August 6, 1921. - Page 16.

Robert Hart died on July 30, at the age of 74. He was in the real estate and banking business and for thirty years specialized in subdivisions in the Englewood district.

Mr. Hart came to America from Wiesbaden, Germany, when a young man. He was one of the charter members of the Standard Club.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30974

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 6, 1921

Lubliner & Trinz

Senate Theatre - Madison near Kedzie

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Today and Tomorrow

Pauly in her Past

- - - - -

Senate Orchestra of 40 People

(Adv.)

II A 2
II B 2 e

JEWISH

Forward, March 6, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Biltmore Theatre.

West Side's Most Successful Theatre

Division St. Between Robey Street and Hoyne Ave.

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Conway Tearle

The Road to Ambition

Leavit's Famous Concert Orchestra

Will Play Music of the Most Famous Composers

Matinees Daily

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

WHAT IS NEW AMONG THE JEWISH WORKERS?

by

Sol Posner

Of the two thousand junk peddlers in Chicago there are at least 1950 Jews, and the other fifty are a mixture of various other nationalities. The lot of these junk peddlers is not at all to be envied, because their work or business is far from being an easy occupation, but a hard, bitter work, concomitant with insults, taunts, and often also with physical force.

The junk peddler must move all day with his old bony horse, notwithstanding the bitter cold or the extreme heat, whether rain or snow his hard and difficult toil is awarded with as much as the soft heart of the dealer is willing to compensate.

The junk peddler himself has no say about the price which he is to receive for his work, and in this respect is worse off than any workers who has something to say about how much he is to receive for his labor. Thus the life of the

WPA (ILL.) FC01.30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

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I M

Jewish junk peddler is not one of joy and happiness, but one of hard labor without a ray of light for a better future.

Lately, the condition of these men, who are considered by workers as businessmen and by businessmen as workers, became simply unbearable. The sudden drop in the price of junk, has dealt these workers such a deadly blow that they have jointly decided to defend their interests, and attain better living conditions. Arriving at this conclusion, the junk peddlers organized a union, and are applying all their energies to enroll their fellow workers who have not yet joined.

The main suffering of the junk peddler at the present time consists not only in the low prices, but also in his inability to receive even these, being subjected to the mercy of the junk dealer.

At a meeting of this union two weeks ago, a junk peddler related to this writer an incident which occurred to him personally:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

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JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

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I M

"I drove my wagon loaded with junk into the junk yard, and the dealer offered me nine and one-half cents a pound. I agreed and began to unload the junk, carrying it to the scale. The dealer then remarked that he would pay me nine cents a pound. I could not refuse his offer so I started to place the junk on the scale. He then said that he would pay me eight and one-half cents a pound. I nodded my head and began to remove the junk from the scales. The dealer for the third time changed his price, offering me eight cents a pound. I became impatient, reloaded the junk back into my wagon and carried it to another dealer, who paid me ten cents a pound."

The chief endeavor of the junk peddlers' union is to control prices, and see that their members receive the market price for the materials which they sell.

On Sunday afternoon, the Jewish junk peddlers will hold a meeting of their union at Feldman's Hall, 1840 West Roosevelt Road, where they expect to enroll many new members and organize all the Jewish junk peddlers of the West Side.

II A 2

- 4 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

I D 2 c

I M

The clinic is one of the many modern improvements installed by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union. It is, without doubt, one of the most important.

This clinic, which is a hospital in miniature, is located in the office of the Union, 1815 West Division Street, and is under the supervision of Dr. Max Getner, who has gained a very fine reputation for his medical knowledge and humane treatment. Dr. Getner visits the clinic twice a week, each Monday and Thursday from 12:00 Noon to 1:00 P.M., where every member of the Union receives a medical examination free of charge. He only has to pay fifty cents to help cover the expenses of maintaining this clinic.

Every day between 12 Noon and 1 P.M. a practical nurse is in attendance at the clinic. She gives treatment to those members who have minor ailments. The rest of the day is spent in visiting homes of sick members, where she renders necessary aid.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36375

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JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

I D 2 c

I M

Dr. Getner has many plans in mind to improve and perfect this clinic, which he hopes to make a pattern for Jewish labor unions.

The 44,000 members of the Amalgamated, who sent a delegation to the New York conference about the tailors strike there have responded, as was expected. Their resolution to immediately assist the strikers with the sum of \$500,000 will not only help to buy food, clothing, and shoes for the strikers, but will also help to maintain their courage, energy, and their fighting spirit.

There is no doubt that the action of Chicago's Amalgamated members will be heartily applauded by the labor bodies of the entire country, and financial aid for the strikers will flow from all corners.

This praiseworthy work of the Chicago Amalgamated members will be noted down in gold letters in the history of Jewish labor struggles.

A conference regarding unemployment will be held by delegates of all labor bodies

WPA (ILL.) PHOJ.30275

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JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 23, 1920

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I M next Sunday morning at the Labor Lyceum. This conference was called by the United Hebrew Trades.

It is not necessary to point out the importance of this conference at the present time, because its necessity is being strongly felt by every labor body. Let the labor bodies, therefore, take up the problem with the utmost sincerity and send their most capable representatives to the conference, for they will have a very serious and difficult problem to solve.

This conference will have many important items to discuss. But first of all it must deal with the main purpose for which it was called; how to help the unemployed so that they do not have to resort to charity.

The chief task of this conference must be to keep intact the honor of organized labor and to prevent its members from becoming a burden on charitable institutions. The organized working class itself must render succor to its needy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30975

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

THE NEW MAZOTH COMPANY IN CHICAGO

In Chicago, the largest Jewish community in the Middle West, a new, modern mazoth factory has been established. It is planned to be the largest and finest mazoth factory in the world. The factory gives the impression of an industrial plant, which is the last word in technical and engineering science, and is certainly an ornament to American Jewry. It is, at the same time, a credit to the industrial development of the American Jews.

The representatives of the new enterprise have, apparently, spared no work, effort, time, or money to make the new mazoth factory, called the "Redelheim Matzo Company," a model institution in the best sense of the word. The last word in technical science has been applied in the new mazoth factory.

Not only the Jewish community of Chicago, but also the other Jewish communities of America will have good ground to be proud of the new Orthodox institution.

WPA (111) 111

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

The building, where the new Chicago mazoth factory is housed, is located at 2109-2111 West Roosevelt Road, in the very heart of the Jewish district in Chicago. The building is five stories high and makes a very fine impression.

The first impression received from the factory, when one glances at its interior, is one of cleanliness, system, and liberal management. The oven, which is operated by a gas motor in the factory itself, is an Improved Patent Rolling [Oven], the best to be had in America for this purpose, and, consequently, the best to be had in the world. From the smallest bolt to the largest motor, the construction is the last word in engineering art. The construction of the machine is so artistic that the mazoth that come out from the oven are perfect; it is a pleasure to look at them.

The entire process of baking the mazoth....is the work of a high quality modern machine. The mazoth are packed by machine, and are not touched by human hands. The machine is exact, and absolutely clean. The sealing machine packs the

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III B 3 b
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

mazoth into five- and ten-pound packages.

The by-products, like mazoth flour, mazoth crumbs, mazoth cakes, etc., are placed in pasteboard boxes of various sizes, and packed in thirty-pound packages in order to protect them from dampness, dust, and other elements, and to permit them to reach the purchaser in perfect condition.

It is understood that the Redelheim Matzo Company also produces extra thin mazoth, which are packed so well that they reach the buyer in excellent condition.

The whole arrangement of the factory is very modern, and the Redelheim Matzo Company has also established a new method to protect the kashruth of the flour, so that even the most particular Jews need not worry. The task of the Redelheim Matzo Company does not begin merely with baking the mazoth; the company supervises the harvesting of the wheat and its grinding at the mills,

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

and in this way, the Redelheim Matzo Company is in a position to produce mazoth for even the most particular Jews.

Rabbi Redelheim, who is a member of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada, and has a national reputation as a scholarly, God-fearing, and intellectual person, a man who has wide experience in the field of mazoth production, is devoting all of his attention to the new mazoth factory. Rabbi Redelheim deserves a lot of credit for enabling the Jewish home in America to observe kashruth during Passover; his accomplishments in this field are historic ones. Since there is no one else manufacturing mazoth, Rabbi Redelheim's name is the best guaranty that the new mazoth factory will produce absolutely kosher, clean, and tasty mazoth, which will satisfy every religious Jew.

Mr. M. Perlstein, a member of the firm, is a well-known scholar and intellectual in Chicago. He is a well-informed person and a civic leader. All the Orthodox

WPA (ILL.)

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

Jews of Chicago know, respect, and admire Mr. Perlstein, and he enjoys everybody's confidence as a Jew and as a businessman.

Mr. Meyer Teitlebaum is one of the most distinguished laymen in the city, a God-fearing person, and the head of a home whose doors are open to everyone. Mr. Teitlebaum is a man who is respected by everyone who comes in contact with him. He has a splendid reputation.

Kashruth in the factory is managed and guarded by inspectors, who are honest and God-fearing Jews, under the direction of the Chicago rabbinate, and under the supervision of Rabbi Redelheim, who is known throughout America as the manufacturer of strictly kosher food for Passover. As a businessman, his connection with the new enterprise is a guaranty that it will be solid and honest in every respect.

Mr. Max Abel has been in the mazoth business since his early youth, and has

WPA (111)

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III B 3 b
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1920.

helped the mazoth industry in America to become established and to reach its present position. He is known to the Jews of Chicago as an honest businessman, whose word can be depended upon, as an Orthodox Jew, and as a man of integrity.

Mr. Gordon, another member of the firm, a quiet and tranquil businessman, enjoys an excellent reputation in the business world, and is known for his honesty and sincerity as a man and as a Jew.

The new mazoth company of Chicago is made up of a group of Jewish men who are respected and esteemed as men and as Jews, and who enjoy the confidence of the community. They will not spare any effort to provide Chicago and its vicinity with kosher mazoth for Passover. Every purchaser will be satisfied because the mazoth will be strictly kosher, clean, well baked, and tasty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

THE WHITE PALACE

(Advertisement)

When the Jewish bakery owners, Masnafsky, Jacobs, Masberg, and Kaplan, erected their modern and sanitary bakery at 4224-4226 West 12th Street and named it the "White Palace", they gave it a very appropriate name. They built and founded an establishment which is clean, light, airy, and sanitary--where bread and pastry goods can be baked under conditions which absolutely ensure their cleanliness, tastiness, and complete satisfactoriness. The bread and other bakery goods are baked by healthy workmen, under improved conditions which guarantee that the bread will be free from foreign matter. This often happens in old, unsanitary bakeries that lack modern equipment and, naturally, are not able to produce wholesome bread.

The founders of the White Palace do not regret the fact that they have built the finest Jewish bakery in Chicago. In order to give every man and woman an opportunity to obtain wholesome, sanitary bread, they have labeled it

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30775

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

under the name "Golden Zizel Rye Bread". This label will appear exclusively upon bread baked in the White Palace and will be found in all stores and bakeries which sell White Palace products.

The various labels formerly used will be discarded and from now on only one label, Golden Zizel Rye Bread, will be used on the bread of the White Palace.

Besides being able to purchase this tasty, fresh, pure, and appetizing bread in the stores owned by the White Palace, it is also important, that everybody who wants to use this pure and wholesome bread should tell their grocer to phone Garfield 446 and place an order for the White Palace bread with the Golden Zizel Rye Bread label. It will be promptly delivered to all parts of the city.

Every grocer who wants to satisfy his customers and is anxious for them to use the finest bread obtainable, baked under the most sanitary conditions, will immediately order bread and bakery goods from the White Palace,

WPA (ILL.) PP01.0075

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1919.

4224-26 West 12th Street, telephone, Garfield 446.

Remember the label: "Golden Zizel Rye Bread" is a sign of pure, wholesome bread. Be sure to demand it; watch for the label. Try it once and you will always buy this bread.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1919.

JEWISH BUSINESSMEN SUFFER FROM RIOTS;
ORGANIZE FOR PERMANENT PROTECTION

More than 150 Jewish businessmen on the South Side, many of whom suffered considerably in this last bloody race riot, gathered last night at the Odd Fellows Hall, 3337 South State Street, and organized an association to protect their interests, and to stand as a permanent guard against the recurrence of those horrible events of two weeks ago.

Everyone took an unusual interest in this organization because, as many of them said, they could have gotten the militia on the first day, if they had been organized, and this would have saved human lives as well as Jewish merchandise which was damaged and stolen.

Though the extent of Jewish losses is not definitely known, it appears to run into tens of thousands of dollars. Mr. Elijah Neyerman, 3020 South State



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1919.

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Street, says that on State Street alone, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Streets, eleven stores were affected, the damage amounting to twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Hyman Greenberg, owner of a grocery and delicatessen store at Twenty-fourth and State Streets was robbed of his entire business, valued at nine thousand dollars. Another Jewish businessman, at Thirty-seventh near Dearborn Street, was robbed of a stock worth twenty-five thousand dollars. There are many other similar cases.

Those affected are planning to collect their losses from the city. Many spoke with contempt about a local Jewish Socialist paper which, in those riotous days, attempted to minimize the huge Jewish losses, and tried to imply that the Jews had not suffered at all. Some said that such irresponsibility almost injured their chances of securing protection from the police. One man said that it seemed as though this newspaper was determined to prevent the unfortunate storekeepers from claiming their losses from the city. The group appeared quite satisfied with the punishment given that paper by Jewish residents there, for the newspaper had lost its circulation in that neighborhood.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1919.

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Mr. Meyer Reifman, 3208 South State Street, chairman of the newly organized association, praised the Courier highly for the deep interest it had shown in the Jewish people of the South Side, and for exerting every possible effort to protect their lives and property.

Wednesday, July 30, during the midst of the riots, a representative of the Courier approached Chief of Police John J. Garrity and asked protection for the Jewish residents. The following day, July 31, Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, general manager of the Courier, wrote to the Chief of Police asking what had already been done to protect Jewish life and property. Mr. Garrity answered, by letter, that all the necessary steps had been immediately taken to protect the Jewish residents, in addition to the police who had been sent into that district.

A group of Negro businessmen were invited to yesterday's meeting. The Jewish storekeepers want to create a basis for continuous harmony with the Negro community. Mr. Terrel and Dr. Jones, vice-presidents of the Negro Protective



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JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1919.

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Association, which is made up of all the local Negro churches, lodges, and other Chicago Negro organizations, addressed the meeting, and expressed great satisfaction with this union of Jewish and Negro businessmen. It would enable them to work together for their mutual interests.

A committee was elected to draw up a constitution for the association, and to see that all businessmen of State Street and the vicinity join the organization. Mr. N. T. Landy, 3136 South State Street, is secretary of the association. The organizing committee consists of the following businessmen: B. Karnik, S. Talsky, J. Cohen, R. Marshall, A. Cohen, J. Rosh, M. Talsky, M. Finklestein, H. Kaplan, J. Johnson, S. Seiger, and L. Gratch. The next meeting will be held soon, at which time, an application for a state charter for the organization will be filed.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1919.

SOUTH SIDE JEWS ORGANIZE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

A group of South Side businessmen have established a State Street Businessmen's Protective Association. The leader of the new association is Mr. Riefman, 3208 South State Street, at whose home the organizational meeting was held. A large meeting will be held Wednesday evening, August 13, at the Odd Fellows Hall, 3337 South State Street.

The Jewish businessmen in this vicinity wish to pass a resolution stating that the stores will be closed at six o'clock on Friday evening, because of the Sabbath.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1919.

BE SURE TO SECURE THE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF
THE MONEY YOU SEND TO THE WAR AREAS

(Advertisement)

The Community State Bank, the successor to the old Twelfth Street Savings Bank, is located in the building occupied by the latter bank at 1637 West Twelfth Street. The new institution has proven itself to be a trustworthy and honorable institution during the war period. It has never accepted the responsibility of sending money to Europe merely for its own profit: the safe delivery of the money has always been [the primary concern of the bank]. It, therefore, repeatedly warned its customers not to send money to those parts [of Europe] that were still in a war turmoil. This precautionary move on the part of the bank has saved [its clients] thousands of dollars, and prevented thousands of Jews from suffering unpleasant and bitter [financial] experiences. The Community State Bank stands ready to prove these assertions, and is willing to accept all challenges to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1919.

contrary from any other bank.

Now that the war turmoil has subsided and normal relations have been resumed with nearly all the European countries, money can be sent, with a reasonable amount of security, to Poland, Rumania, Lithuania, Austrian Galicia, Germany, and Palestine. Send your money through the agency of the Community State Bank. It has a reputation for being trustworthy and reasonable. It is ready to guarantee safety and punctuality [of delivery], and satisfaction to all; for the Community State Bank is an institution which does not place profit above service. The rapid growth of the bank is the best proof of its popularity and honorableness.

Open a savings' or checking account in this neighborhood bank. Your money will be safe, and you will be satisfied with your service.

Safety boxes may be rented for less than a cent a day. Protect your valuables and jewelry from fire and theft.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1919.

COMMUNITY STATE BANK
1637 West Twelfth Street
Under State Government Supervision
Only Jewish Bank in the Neighborhood
Samuel B. Wexler, president
Jacob Goodwich, vice-president and cashier

YIPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 25, 1919.

SMALL TOWN NEWS

The house of Samuel Philipson and Company (wholesale merchandise), in order to show its appreciation to its employees for their loyalty and co-operation in making the business a success, has provided them with life, health, and accident insurance policies, and will pay the premiums for them. Every employee will always be insured to the extent of his yearly salary, with the exception of those receiving more than \$5,000 a year. For every new-born child, the employee will receive a gift of \$1,000. He will get an increase in salary according to the number of years he is employed; an increase of five per cent after a year of service, and up to ten per cent for those employed more than five years.



The Sentinel, Wk. of July 18, 1919. Vol. 35-36, p.38.

Louis M. Stumer, for thirty-five years a leader in Chicago's business world, is dead at the age of fifty. His last service was devoted to his country as chairman of the Commercial Economy Administration.

When Mr. Stumer was eighteen, he was at the head of one of the largest millinery establishments in Chicago. He came to this city in 1870 and went into business on State street in 1889.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 13, 1919.

THE CAREER OF THE DISTINGUISHED MR. HENRI DICK,
AS BUSINESSMAN, JEW, AND HUMANITARIAN

[One column-eighth of page, picture of Mr. Dick]

(Summary)

Last Wednesday, July 9, 1919, Mr. Morris Dick, founder and president of the Western Dairy Company, died. He had done much for Chicago Jewry as a man of great self-respect, with a soul and a Jewish conscience. He devoted many years to the building of a business concern which brought health to hundreds of men, women, and children.

Like all immigrant Jews he found himself a stranger in a strange country on his arrival twenty-six years ago. The Jewish community in Chicago was too small at the time to be able to render aid or service to the newcomers. Mr. Dick's motto was "to earn money by his own hands". Possessing natural courage, energy, and a rare patience, working at everything and anything to earn his livelihood, he found nothing too bare nor too hard to undertake.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 13, 1919.

Later he opened the H. Dick Milk Store on Fourteenth Street. At that time, there were no large Jewish-operated dairy companies. Those that existed at the time were small and were housed in filthy, dark damp basements. Mr. Dick, as a far-seeing man, saw clearly his duty to the Jews of Chicago and performed it well.

In 1907 he organized the present Western Dairy Company, installing the most modern machinery of the time. Jews were now able to secure milk, butter, and cream, produced under the most sanitary conditions. This was then a revolutionary step in the dairy business. More and more Jews patronized his company.

He was the first Jew to use modern method to produce milk, cream, and butter for Chicago's Jews under sanitary conditions. He was also the first Jew to pasteurize milk; the first to bring the dairy business into the field of Jewish employment.

Mr. Dick did not stop at this; he dreamed and strove to expand and improve his company, to make it a great business monument of beauty and progress in the



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JULIAN

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 15, 1918.

United States. And his great benevolence.

A new plant covering an area of one hundred feet wide and one hundred and six feet long, extending from 1417 to 1419 Edgemont Avenue, near Leflin Street, is really the finest, the most modern and sanitary dairy from both its inner and outer appearance. Its architecture is one of beauty. The building is large, and is flooded with daylight. The machinery contained therein is very modern.

Mr. Dick introduced a new relationship between employer and employee, one of friendship and sociability. From time to time he and his workers gathered to enjoy themselves in a true Jewish fashion, at such times collecting money for war sufferers or charitable institutions. Such a relationship is the pride of any business concern.

Mr. Dick comes from a fine family in Vilna. He was a quiet person who sought no honors, but did everything wholeheartedly, as his philanthropies and his friendly relations with his workers testify. For years he was president of



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 13, 1919.

the Congregation Anshe Milna Hagar'a, devoting much time and energy to its maintenance. He leaves three daughters Anna, Ida, Annie and two sons Morris and Samuel.

Mr. Dick is dead, but his accomplishments, his character as a businessman, Jew, and humanitarian will remain in the memory of Chicago Jews for generations to come.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

[HELP WANTED]

(Advertisement)



Alfred Decker and Company, makers of Society Brand Clothes, have openings for four kinds of employees, both men and women. They need tailors--button-hole makers, operators--finishers, basters--hand sewers, and workers for hand work of all kinds.

These positions offer excellent opportunities. High wages, steady work, excellent working conditions exist in our shops. Come ready to work.

Employment Department,
Southwest corner Van Buren and Franklin
Streets.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

Attention Tailors

Our new light, sunlit shops are now operating at full capacity. Here is an opportunity to join a shop that furnishes work all year around. When you work here you work with us, not for us. The following positions are now open. Come ready to work.

Lining makers,
Shoulder and collar basters,
Sleeve makers, by hand,
All-around tailors,
All-around machine hands,
Button-hole makers,
Pocket makers,

Libman Philipson Company,
508 South Franklin Street,
8th Floor.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

[Translator's note: Note trend of time; employer stating his qualifications not the employee's. This too right after a strike which the employees won. Note also size of advertisement which is rather large. This is a favorable time for the foreign-born Jew in Chicago.]



Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

/THE SIXTEENTH STREET STATE BANK/

(Advertisement)

Transfer your savings and commercial accounts to the safe Sixteenth Street State Bank under government supervision, in the heart of the Lawndale district--the bank for your convenience, where you need not lose any time or spend any carfare to deposit your money. Officials of the bank are prepared to serve you with advice and service at all times. The enormous growth of depositors of this bank is sufficient proof that the bank is satisfactory to all. Bring your bankbook to us. We will transfer your account to our strong, secure, Sixteenth Street State Bank without loss of time or bother on your part; become a member in this convenient, strong and satisfactory bank.

Twenty days free interest; money deposited up to July twentieth receives interest as of July first--twenty days. One dollar opens a savings account.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

Three per cent interest is paid on savings.

Sixteenth Street State Bank,
Under Government Supervision.
Sixteenth Street, corner of
St. Louis Avenue.
J. A. Kolish, cashier,
Samuel V. Maltz, president.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

[DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM ROSENTHAL]

(Advertisement)

Jews who go to the country! Enjoy dairy dishes such as Rosenthal's famous Rose brand butter, eggs, cheese, cream, smoked fish, smoked salmon, etc!

We have had a reputation for over a quarter of a century for selling the highest quality of dairy foods.

H. Rosenthal and Company
1334 South Union Street



Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

[KOSHER SAUSAGE PRODUCTS]

(Advertisement)

The only great, strictly kosher sausage factory in America is the Sinai Kosher Sausage Factory of Chicago. The merchandise itself speaks for quality and the religious sanction of many prominent Rabbis is the best proof of its dietary authenticity.

Sinai Kosher Sausage Factory,
3351-53-55 South Halsted Street,
Chicago, Ill.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 2, 1919.

TWELFTH STREET TODAY BECOMES ROOSEVELT ROAD

Today Twelfth Street becomes Roosevelt Road. A huge parade will take place along the entire length of the street. All businessmen and residents of Roosevelt Road are requested to hang out the American Flag, to close their stores at four in the afternoon, and to participate in the celebration.

About six P. M. a parade of automobiles will follow in a long procession from Twelfth Street north to Madison Street, east on Madison to Ashland Avenue, south on Ashland to Twelfth Street, and west on Twelfth to Independence Boulevard where marchers will assemble around a grandstand especially constructed there. Many speakers and representatives from the Mayor's office, and probably the Mayor himself will address the assemblage.

[Translator's note: Roosevelt Road runs through the heart of the West Side Jewish section and is its main shopping street.]



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 31, 1919. Vol. 57, p.478.

Joseph Rosenbaum, one of Chicago's grain dealers and one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, died on May 22. He was eighty-one years of age.

Mr. Rosenbaum was the founder of the J.. Rosenbaum Grain Company, and joined the Board of Trade in 1882. He was born in Schwabach, Bavaria, on April 1, 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1850.

Mr. Rosenbaum served in the Civil War and was a Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois. He was a member of Sinai Congregation and a Royal-Arch Mason. He was also a member of the Standard and North Shore Country Clubs.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I D 2 a (1)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward April 26, 1919.

The Jewish Bakery Proprietors were the first to sign the new agreement with the Baker's International. Sixty-two Jewish bakers have signed the agreement with the Jewish Union Local 237, for better working conditions and less night work. The pay is higher than many other Bakery Union Member in Chicago receives.

The Jewish Bakery Union not only won day work, but it also succeeded in securing a 7 hour day instead of an 8 hour day, when electricity is being used for weighing and measuring purposes. The first Bakery Unions to sign the agreement for day work and the 7 hour day were, Jacobs Wisnievsky, Mossberg, and Kaplan. In the gentile bakeries, where German-Americans are working the Master Employer's Association refuses to compromise, a strike will be declared tomorrow in all bakeries, but Jewish ones. The gentile employers are stating in full page advertisements, that they are willing to settle with

Forward, April 26, 1919.

the workers, but that day labor will result in the public's being unable to secure fresh bread.

Comrade Homan of the Baker's and Confectioner's Union issued a statement which disproved the statements of the Association. He proves that it will be an easy matter to introduce day labor in the shops and that it will cause no inconvenience to the public. The workers would greatly benefit by working no later than 11 p. m. each night instead of spending the entire night in the various shops.

II A 2

JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute. Observer

December 1918 -- January 1919

Chart 6. Occupations In This Country

	MALE	FEMALE
Occupation Not Known	94	61
Needle Trades	33	43
Miscellaneous	31	13
Business	16	13
Clerical	19	3
Mechanics	11	1
Sales People	10	3
Building Trades	10	0

Chicago Hebrew Institute. Observer

December 1918 - January 1919

	MALE	FEMALE
Unemployed	10	15
Electricians	6	0
Laborers	7	0
Jewelers	6	0
Leather Goods	5	1
Millinery	7	18
Textiles	4	9
Peddler	3	0
Rabbinical Students	2	0
Pharmacists	3	0
Photographers	2	1

II A 2

JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute. Observer

December 1918 - January 1919

	MALE	FEMALE
Actors	1	0
Art Student	1	0
Domestics	0	1
Home	0	2
Tobacco Industry	0	1
Teachers	0	1
Dentists	0	1
Hair Dressers	0	8
Students	1	0
Total -----	278	----- 183
Grand Total --	461	

The Sentinel, Wk. of November 22, 1918. Vols. 31-32, p.20.

H. B. Franklin died on November 14, in his eightieth year. He came to America from Germany in 1867 and proceeded almost immediately to Chicago. In 1869 he founded the firm of H. B. Franklin and Co., which continues today as the oldest house of cigar manufacturers in the city.

The Daily Jewish World, Sept. 22, 1918.

A JEWISH YOUTH OF CHICAGO OBTAINS A HIGH POSITION THROUGH SERVICE.

When it was announced that mail is being delivered by air-ships, everyone thought: it will take a long time before such a thing will materialize. No one wanted to believe in the possibility of such a wonderful event.

When, however, men actually started to carry mail from Washington to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, people began believing that it was a fact. And when it was announced that pilots delivered mail from New York to Chicago, then people became interested in this phenomenon and asked: "Who is the great man that thought of such a way to carry mail, that will in time revolutionize the entire Post Office system in the United States?" And the answer was: "A Jewish young man born in Chicago by the name of B. B. Lippsner, first superintendent of the Air Planes of the Post Office Department."

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JEWISH

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily World, September 22, 1918.

When it was made known that a Jew was at the top of this undertaking, people began having more faith in the matter. Capt. B. B. Lippsner is thirty-two years old, was born in Chicago of poor parents. His father, Max Lipshiltz, resides at Taylor and Paulina streets, and is a salesman of miscellaneous articles.

As a small boy, he had an affection for mechanical problems and he was always interested in machinery. Mr. Lippsner graduated from a technical school and received his first position in the Texas Oil Company. He soon gained a reputation as an inventor, technician and specialist in motor transportation.

In 1917, he enlisted in the Army and rose to the rank of captain. On July 15, 1918, he resigned from the Army, accepting an appointment as the First Superintendent of the United States Aerial Mail Department.

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JETH

The Daily World, September 22, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

When the Assistant Post Master General, Mr. Pringle, became aware that Capt. Lippsner was selected for this of ice, he stated that the Captain was one of the best authorities on motor transportation in the country, and as the Government would eventually take over the air mail service, Mr. Lippsner would be the right man for the position. In the short time that Mr. Lippsner has been Superintendent, he has made many improvements in the work of sending mail by air planes.

II A 2

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 56. Wk. of Sept. 21, 1918. Page 157.

Joseph Spiegel, president of the Speigel House Furnishing Co., died on Friday. The deceased came to Chicago at the close of the Civil War. He was one of the first men to recognize the possibilities of the mail order credit business. Mr. Speigel was 78 years.

WPA 41179901.30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 27, 1918.

BANKER GREENEBAUM BECAME NINETY-SIX YEARS OLD YESTERDAY

Elias Greenebaum, the oldest Chicago banker and head of the firm, Greenebaum and Sons Bank and Trust Company, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emma Gutmann, 4510 Grand Boulevard. His sons, H. E., M. E., and G. I. Greenebaum--who are connected with the bank--as well as a great many relatives and friends were present at the affair.

Although he is an old man, still Mr. Greenebaum is at his desk in the bank every day. He knows, and is greatly interested in, everything that goes on in the financial world, and in the world in general.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

THE LAKESIDE FISH COMPANY, 225 NORTH UNION AVENUE,
REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE FISH DEALERS ORGANIZATION

(Advertisement)

Jewish fish dealers have formed a fraudulent organization to monopolize the retail fish trade--and are making use of a boycott to compel the wholesale fish dealers to sell fish only to members of their association. They call this organization the Jewish Fish Dealers Association; and they themselves assume the right to accept or reject as members whomever they please. Thus through their organization, these dealers would be able to squeeze the highest possible prices from the Jewish housewives.

The following fish dealers refused to join this fish dealers association. They are satisfied to make a reasonable profit in their business, and do not wish to exact exorbitant prices from the Jewish public: Louis Sugar, 3617 West Twelfth Street, Joe Silberg, 2016 West Division Street, F. Gordon, 2220 Potomac Avenue,



Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

I. Albert, 3405 West Sixteenth Street, Esther Whitfield, 1420 South Turner Avenue, Kozinsky, 551 Maxwell Street, R. Weiner, 713 Maxwell Street, Joe Zavetta, 721 Maxwell Street, Max Shapiro, the well known dealer on Maxwell Street.

Because we do not wish to refuse these retail fish dealers the right to buy from us, at any time, at wholesale prices, the Association is boycotting us, Lakeside Fish Company.

The Association sought to compel the Lakeside Fish Company to aid in creating exorbitant prices for fish. And because we refused they started a boycott against us among their members.

The Lakeside Fish Company, however will not use their reputation of fifteen years standing, to help oppress the consumer. We will continue to sell the best fish, at reasonable prices, to any and every dealer in Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

We invite every fish dealer to come to our wholesale house, where you can buy reasonably enough to permit you to sell at prices that will bring you the patronage and confidence of the retail trade.

The Lakeside Fish Company
225 North Union Avenue, near Fulton Street.



Sunday Jewish Courier, June 23, 1918.

TAILORS WANTED

(Advertisement)

Workers are wanted in our cloakmaking factory; we need edge basters, button sewers, fur operators, arrowhead sewers, skirt and jacket finishers, and seam pressers.

Kahn, Bear, and Berman,
172 West Adams Street,
Fifth Floor.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.

H. M. BARNETT IN NEW BUSINESS

The well-known philanthropist and welfare worker, H. M. Barnett, received many felicitations yesterday upon the occasion of his entering into a new business with another well-known welfare worker N. H. Bolotin.

The two will be the only sales agents of the Sinai Kosher Sausage Company products. They have their office at 805 Maxwell Street. Mr. Barnett was in this line of business some years ago, and is well known as an experienced merchant.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1918.

[KOSHER SAUSAGE FACTORY]

(Advertisement)

The only kosher sausage factory is the Kosher Star Sausage Company, 1010
Maxwell Street; Branch: 3542 West Twelfth Street.



Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1918.

AN INVITATION TO OUR DEPOSITORS, FRIENDS, AND TO THE PUBLIC

(Advertisement)

You are invited to visit us on our first anniversary, Tuesday, June 18, 1918. This day is a holiday for the West Side. On this day it will be exactly one year since this great national bank was opened. And this day will be an historic one for the Jewish inhabitants of Chicago. Congratulations are due this successful and growing bank on the eighteenth of June.

Open new accounts, and transfer other accounts to this sound and strong bank; rent boxes, open savings or checking accounts, bring your bankbooks and we will transfer your accounts with the interest.

The West Side National Bank
U. S. Government Supervision,
Corner Twelfth and Ashland.



Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

JOSEPH VEHON DEAD

Joseph Vehon, president of the Royal Tailors and a national figure in the wholesale tailoring business, died yesterday morning at his home, 3638 Grand Boulevard, at the age of 84.

The deceased came to America from Poland as a young man. With several hundred dollars borrowed from his countrymen he started his tailoring business and rose steadily until he became one of the biggest clothing merchants in America.

He was the father of the business principle "Your money back if you are not satisfied". With this principle as his motto he started a small clothing business in a small town in Iowa in 1870. In the same year he came to Chicago and opened a retail store, and shortly afterwards he entered the wholesale tailoring business. His firm now has two plants, one in Chicago and one in New York, where over two thousand tailors are employed.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

Mr. Vehon participated very little in public affairs, but he did belong to many Jewish charitable organizations.

The funeral will take place Monday morning. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Emma Vehon and a son, Mr. Morris Vehon.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1918.

JUNK PEDDLERS

(Advertisement)

You can obtain Red Cross Savings Stamps in our bank. With these coupons you can pay for the junk that you buy. You are thus helping yourself along as well as saving the lives of our wounded soldiers and sailors. Show your patriotism, prove that you stand with America in this terrible struggle for justice and freedom.

Every peddler who buys a book containing five dollars' worth of coupons will receive two "honor" card signs for his wagon.

Schiff and Company State Bank,
Benjamin J. Schiff, President,
728 West Twelfth Street near Halsted
Street.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1918.

A MAGNIFICENT PLACE ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE FOR AMUSEMENT

The Jewish people of the Northwest Side, who are true lovers of the movies and have shown a desire to hear artistic music at these performances, are attending the magnificent Crystal Theater, North Avenue near California Avenue. This theater was built by Schaffer Brothers at a cost of over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No expense was spared to make this theater pleasant and comfortable for its patrons. The costliest and most complete ventilating system that could be provided, constantly supplies the theater with clean, freshly washed air. The two thousand seats are very roomy and permit of a direct unobstructed view of the stage. A twelve-piece orchestra provides a magnificent symphony program as well as the appropriate music for the pictures.

To spend an evening or an afternoon in the beautiful Crystal Theater is indeed a treat and a holiday occasion for all.



Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

IT MAKES A VERY BIG DIFFERENCE

(Advertisement)

Milk is the only food without which human life cannot survive. The life, the growth, the strength, the intelligence and energy of your children are dependent upon milk. No other single food product can take its place. There is no substitute because milk provides perfect nourishment for every member of your family--young or old.

Sparkling eyes, clear skin, good teeth, activity, alertness of thought, the happiness of life all belong to the one who drinks good, fresh milk. A diet with enough milk is the very foundation stone of health and happiness in children and likewise in grown-up people. You will surely be convinced of it as soon as you begin to use Western Dairy milk.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

Furthermore, you should not think: "It makes no difference" what kind of milk you get or, "it is too much trouble" to become a customer of the Western Dairy.

It makes a very big difference. For many years you have known that the milk of the Western Dairy comes from the finest farms; that the cows which are well fed are always in a healthy condition; that sanitary arrangements are the watchword of the Western Dairy Company. And you also know that it is the most wonderful dairy in America, with the best arranged plant in the country. All bottles are sterilized by machinery. All of the milk is scientifically pasteurized and produced under the supervision of the Board of Health. And it is delivered to your home by a dependable person at the best hour of the day.

Phone or write for your order.

Western Dairy Company
1443-1459 Edgemont Avenue
Telephone Haymarket 242.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 5, 1918.

THE BEST OF THE \$100,000 STOCK OF SIDNEY MENDEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE
ON SALE AT THE 12TH STREET STORE

(Adv.)

Mr. Sidney Mendel, who after having managed successfully for several decades, one of Chicago's greatest department stores, has decided now, in his advanced years, to retire from business and has placed his entire stock for sale at public auction.

In quality, quantity and condition of the stock, this is the best and greatest auction sale that we have had the good fortune to attend for some time. Our buyers were present there and with spot cash made large purchases at their own prices.

In addition to those purchases, we have added many lots of our regular stock which we bought months before when prices were low, and which will



Sunday Jewish Courier, May 5, 1918.

be thrown into this sale with equal reduction.

To be able to buy new merchandise which we have on hand now, at such astonishingly low prices, especially at the beginning of the season is a money-saving opportunity which no thoughtful person can neglect.

Read every item which we list below--each one is a big saving for you. Examine the bargains in our window displays--try to come early, for there are many special bargains at this sale which will not last long. No mail, telephone, or C.O.D. orders will be accepted.

Sale starts Monday, May 6.

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WPA (L) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, April 13, 1918.THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU CAN HELP EVERY JEW.

Jacob Wilson, one of the most successful and best known foreign exchange men in the country and former manager of a few of the outstanding foreign exchange banks, will now take advantage of his great experience and knowledge, in the First International Bureau which he founded and where he is the general manager.

The Jewish public will derive the benefit of better service and prices by dealing with the First International Bureau. They (First National Bureau) will specialize in the buying and selling of foreign currency, steamship tickets to and from Europe, loans, first and second mortgages, and legal papers.

The First International Bureau is located at 307-9 W. 12th St., at Halsted.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 29-30; Week of February 15, 1918. Page 2.

Judge Samuel Alschuler has been named by Secretary of Labor Wilson as arbitrator between employers and employees in meat plants.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

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JEWISH

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The Sentinel, Vols. 27-28, p.19. Wk. of July 20, 1917.

Aaron J. Jones, president of Jones, Linick, Schaefer, has received a wire from William A. Brady, stating that at the request of the President, he had been invited to serve as a member of the war cooperation committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

Mr. Jones accepted and will represent the State of Illinois. This is one of the greatest honors conferred upon a member of the motion picture industry.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 23-24; Week of October 6, 1916, Page 24.

Thirty thousand employees in the garment manufacturing industry of Chicago, a large majority of them Jewish men and women, were granted increases which will place \$1,000,000 extra pay in their envelopes during the next year.

The announcement was made by the Wholesale Clothiers Association, also composed principally of Jewish employers. The working time was reduced from fifty hours to forty eight hours a week. The change goes into effect on December 1.

NPA (111) PROJ. 3075

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 26, 1916.

SCHIFF AND COMPANY STATE BANK DECLARES DIVIDEND

The well-known West Side financial institution, the Schiff and Company State Bank, issued the following statement yesterday in regard to the dividend which the State Bank has just declared:

"At a meeting of our Board of Directors, which was held September 22, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of three per cent was declared, which will be paid September 30, 1916, to all shareholders who were on record September 25, 1916."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 18, 1916.

HORWICH PAYS DIVIDENDS TODAY

Mr. B. Horwich, receiver for the Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank, will begin to pay a dividend of twenty per cent to all depositors today.

Mr. Horwich asks the depositors to bear in mind that today is not the only day on which dividends will be paid to depositors, but today is the first day. Payments will be made at the Blue Island Savings Bank, every day and evening until everybody receives his money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1916.

M. GINSBURG AND SON BANKRUPT

M. Ginsburg and Son, steamship ticket agents and private bankers on the West Side for the past fifteen years, went bankrupt last night. According to statements made by their friends, the Ginsburgs have, in the past two weeks, paid out about \$50,000 to their depositors. This forced them to the wall, and after their futile attempt to raise money in order to make further payments to their depositors and proceed with their business, they locked their doors.

The building on Twelfth Street near Desplaines Street, in which their bank is located, belongs to them. They are also the owners of a large building on Twelfth and Troy Streets, where the elder Ginsburg lives. An attempt to locate them, in order to get a statement from them, was unsuccessful. No one knows where the father and son are.

The elder Ginsburg complained to his friends recently. He even told them that

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1918.

as a final move to save himself from financial collapse, he sent a telegram to a relative of his in New York, asking for a loan of \$30,000. If this loan had been granted, it would have put him back on his feet, and he would have been able to withstand the crisis. His New York relative evidently refused to grant him this loan, and Winsbur and his son were forced into bankruptcy.

The bank was closed last night. Therefore, the extent of indebtedness is still unknown.

States Attorney Hoyne sent his assistant, Alexander Crain, to investigate the case.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

ALL DEPOSITORS WILL GET MONEY

Mr. B. Horwich receiver of the Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank, yesterday received a court order to pay a second dividend to the depositors. Mr. Horwich asked the court for permission to pay the depositors who have not filed any claims in accordance with a court decision prior to the payment of the first dividend. The court granted him this request and now all depositors will receive money.

The exact date when Mr. Horwich will send out a few thousand checks has not yet been decided. The depositors will possibly receive the second dividend before the High Holidays.

Mr. Horwich will pay out, at this time, \$80,000 and this sum will be divided among 4,224 depositors. The first payment of dividends amounted to twenty per cent of their (depositors') deposits. The depositors who failed to file their claims at the [time of the] first disbursement, will now receive forty per cent of their deposits.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1915.

SA E-DEPOSIT CASES REMAIN INTACT

Many persons who held safe-deposit boxes in the banking firm of Adolph Silver and Company, found their money and jewelry intact yesterday. This led to the belief that all other boxes are safe. One box was found broken, but it has not, as yet, been established who is directly responsible for this act.

After the vaults of the bank at 1329 South Jefferson Street were opened yesterday, Mr. Samuel Fowler, the head of the Receiver's Department of the Central Trust Company, declared that the resources of the bankrupt banking firm now amount to \$5,500. Of this sum \$3,500 was found in the vaults of the firm on Jefferson Street, \$38 in the offices at 342 Maxwell Street, and about \$5,000 deposited in various banks of Chicago.

While employees of the Babcock Safe and Lock Company were drilling into the floor in order to open the vaults and remove the money, a few hundred depositors



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

gathered around Jefferson Street where they were waiting with throbbing hearts to hear whether the safe-deposit boxes remained safe. When it was announced that the boxes remained intact the news evoked great joy among the assembled bank depositors.

In the meantime an investigation has already begun and various witnesses, whose names were not revealed by the authorities, were summoned to tell everything they knew about Mr. Silver's business. Judge Landis told District Attorney Klein last evening that he may have a Grand Jury investigation if he wishes. This shows that it is very likely that the Federal Government may intervene in the investigation and indict those found guilty.



Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 23, 1916.

SECOND DIVIDEND TO ASHLAND BANK DEPOSITORS

The depositors of the Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank will soon receive a second dividend of twenty per cent, which will make a total of forty per cent of their deposits. Mr. M. Huritz, receiver of the bank that crashed, yesterday declared to a reporter for the Courier that he had already appealed to Judge Windes of the Circuit Court, seeking permission to pay back twenty per cent in dividends, and as soon as this permission is granted, the depositors will immediately receive twenty per cent of their deposits.

It is very interesting to note, in passing, to what extent Mr. Huritz, as receiver, tried all possible means to minimize the expense of collecting the money. The La Salle Street Bank collected a sum of \$750,000, paying from that sum \$125,000 to lawyers and for other expenses, which amounted to approximately eighteen per cent of the principal, whereas the Ashland Bank collected \$150,000 and had a total expense of three per cent.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

WHY THE PRICE OF MILK HAS INCREASED

(Advertisement)

Last Friday, Jews living on the West Side and Northwest Side received an announcement informing them that both the United and the Western dairy companies had increased the price of milk. Consumers will now pay one cent more for each quart of milk.

When businessmen conduct their business in a conscientious manner, and fulfill honorably their obligations to their patrons and to the public, it is the public's duty to support such businessmen. This principle is more applicable to the milk business than to any other business, because the state of health and the nourishment of the people, and especially of children, depend upon milk. Naturally, milk dealers have a greater responsibility than, let us say, clothing or shoe salesmen. Only people with honest business principles can fully understand the difference. The users of dairy products know, or should know, that milk must be sold by reliable dealers, and that they, the



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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

customers, must co-operate in every way possible with both milk dealers and milk producers in order to afford them the opportunity to produce finer, purer, and more wholesome milk.

This preface was given in order to clarify the reason why the prices of milk were increased by the two largest Jewish dairy firms--the United Dairy Company, 835-839 South Hermitage Avenue, and the Western Dairy Company, 1443-1459 Edgemont Avenue.

The customers unquestionably have a right to ask these two questions: Why was the price of milk raised? Why haven't these two Jewish firms raised the price of milk before? We shall endeavor to answer.

As human beings who wear clothes, buy food, etc., you must have observed that in recent years the prices of many commodities have been increased. Business intercourse is built on economic law--on scientific calculations. If the price of one product is raised, the prices of other products are directly or

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

indirectly affected.....Some dealers and producers raise the prices of certain articles, not because they suddenly wish to do so, but because they are compelled to do so by factors over which they have no control.

This situation has now developed in the milk business. In the month of March, the farmers demanded from milk dealers a higher price for raw milk, arguing that it now costs them more for feed and for the maintenance of the farm than it has in the past. This means that the farmers are forced to raise the price of milk or be confronted with serious difficulties in maintaining their farms and cattle, difficulties which might jeopardize the health of milk consumers. After many negotiations, in which the Government participated, the farmers' demand was granted and the price of raw milk was raised. In addition, drivers of milk wagons, plant employees, and those who deliver the other products necessary in the production of milk have all demanded, and received, wage increases.

Thus milk dealers were forced to raise the price of milk one cent. Otherwise

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

they would either have to go out of business or decrease the cost of production and delivery. The last alternative would mean an inferior grade of milk, and consequently the risking of the health and even the lives of children and grown-ups alike. Thus, if you examine this matter, you, as rational and fair-minded people, must arrive at the conclusion that milk dealers are not to blame. They have not raised the prices of their own volition, for the sake of making more profits, but have been forced to do so.

The United Dairy, as well as the Western Dairy, as Jewish companies with honest business principles, as companies which have distinguished themselves by their devotion and loyalty to their business, have spared neither money nor labor in establishing the most modern and sanitary plants, in order to produce the finest, healthiest, and most wholesome dairy products. These two Jewish companies have tried in every way possible to avoid an increase in the price of milk. Other companies raised their price long ago. Not wanting to jeopardize their profits, they made no serious effort to prevent the increase

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

in price. However, as we have said, the United Dairy and the Western Dairy wanted to avoid placing this extra burden upon their customers, and, since they paid more for raw milk, for production, and for delivery, they lost money every day for several weeks. But how long can one operate a business on a losing basis?.....The crucial moment came at last, and these companies were forced either to close their plants or to reduce expenses, and the latter alternative would mean lowering the quality of their milk. This the two Jewish companies would not do under any circumstances.

Since their customers are for the most part intelligent and fair-minded, the companies are convinced that their customers will certainly understand that it is better to pay one cent more than to risk their own, as well as their children's, health. Surely they will not jeopardize their health because of one penny.

Knowing that the United Dairy and the Western Dairy are not the first and only

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JEWISH



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

ones to raise prices, and taking into consideration the great sacrifices the Jewish dairies have made in an effort to avoid an increase in price, the tens of thousands of Jewish customers will surely realize what duty and responsibility they must shoulder in co-operating in the production of pure and wholesome milk. They will gladly sacrifice the trifle of one cent.



Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 13, 1916.

HURWITZ RECEIVES LARGE CHECK FOR DEPOSITORS

B. Hurwitz, receiver of the former Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank, yesterday received a check amounting to \$51,400 from the La Salle Street Trust Bank. He paid out with this check a dividend of twenty-five per cent to the depositors of the Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank.

Mr. Hurwitz then declared that in the near future he would announce a definite day on which he will pay a second dividend to the depositors of this bank.

"I have ordered my lawyers to file a petition in court that will grant me permission to pay out another dividend to the depositors from the money that the bank now has in cash," said Mr. Hurwitz yesterday evening.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PRO 10130275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Week of July 8, 1916. - Page 802

Sears, Roebuck & Company, announces an employee's savings and profit-sharing plan. The employees are expected to pay into this fund 5 per cent of their salaries. In turn the corporation will turn into the fund 5 per cent of its net earnings. On the basis of last year's profits, Sears, Roebuck & Company, will contribute \$550,000 or more annually.

The plan will go into effect on July 1, 1916. This fund will enable an employee to secure an income for himself after the close of his business career, or in the case of his death, for his family.

Participation in the fund is voluntary. Each employee who takes advantage of the plan must deposit 5 per cent of his salary, but no more than \$150 a year will be accepted.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Daily Jewish Labor World, June 30, 1916.

OPENING OF A NEW JEWISH INSTITUTION IN CHICAGO.

To morrow Saturday, July 1, will see the opening of the Jewish People's bank at 1200 N. 12th Street. The opening of this bank is of great importance to Chicago Jews. It will be a real Jewish institution that will honestly serve the Jewish interests of Chicago.

Realizing the necessity of sending money to Russia during the present war condition, the Jewish People's Bank has made direct contact with the main Government bank of Russia and has established a new telegraph system whereby money can be sent by telegraph direct to all cities, towns, and villages in three days at only a trifle more than the ordinary method of sending by mail.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Daily Jewish Labor World, June 30, 1916.

The Jewish People's Bank has also made arrangements with German and Austrian banks, and are now in a position to send money under a full guarantee that it will be turned over to the exact person. It will also issue receipts signed by the person to whom the money is sent.

The Jewish People's Bank has also worked out a plan whereby they will be able to bring passengers from the war countries with out hardships, and at the lowest prices.

The most important of the departments in this bank is the foreign free service bureau. Today the condition of our families and relatives in the war countries are getting worse from day to day, and thousands of Jews are being driven from one town to another with no possibility of letting their relatives in this country know of their whereabouts! Therefore, the Jewish People's Bank have spared neither time nor money and have made the necessary arrangements, with all the relief societies in Germany, Russia, and Austria, and will thereby be able to help the Jews in America who are trying to locate their lost relatives.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

The Daily Jewish Labor World, June 30, 1916.

This department will be under the supervision of a man of ability and speaking many foreign languages.

Jewish Labor World, 5/19/-1916.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Halsted Savings bank was opened May 15, at 1228 South Halsted Street.

The well known bankers and steamship agents -
S. Alpert and Company.

A real Jewish institution for the Jewish community. The following
departments will be established;-steamship tickets on payments, Safety
deposit vaults. Money sent by telegraph and mail.

Watch for further announcements.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of April 22, 1916. pp.339-340.

The Hart, Schaffner and Marx agreement with its employes has been renewed. The firm has agreed to give wage increases totaling \$1,500,000 within the next three years, the life of the new contract. All the old features of collective bargaining and the provisions for industrial democracy have been retained. In addition, the company has consented to reduce the working hours for the week from fifty-two to forty-nine hours.

The H. S. and Marx agreement was one of the few industrial arrangements which has won praise from the United States commission on industrial relations. It provides for the so-called preferential shop. When the company desires to employ workers, members of the union are preferred. If none are available, non-union workers must be accepted. In all but the busy season, the "closed shop" is in effect.

No one may be dismissed from the company's employ without cause. No new working conditions can be imposed without agreement between the union and the firm on the rearrangement. All disputes arising between workers and the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of April 22, 1916, pp.339-340.

company are settled by a permanent arbitration board.

The unusual feature of the agreement between the employer and employes is the distribution which will be made of the salary increases. Instead of the old method of giving the same proportional increase to each employe, the new agreement provides for the appointment of a committee from the union. This committee will work out a plan whereby the lower paid workers will receive far greater increases than the higher paid workers.

For example, trimmers receiving less than \$12 a week will receive an increase of \$1 a week, every three months, until their wages are \$12. Those whose wages are between \$12 and \$18 will receive automatic increases of \$1 a week every six months until their wages are \$18. Trimmers receiving over \$18 and less than \$20 will receive an increase of \$1 a week once a year until the maximum of \$20 is reached.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of April 15, 1916. pp.304-305.

Arthur H. Spiegel died on April 7. The deceased was vice-president and general manager of the World Film Corporation and organizer of the Equitable Motion Picture Corporation. He was also president of Spiegel-May-Stern Association. Mr. Spiegel was 31 years of age.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027E

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30347

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 18, 1916. Vols. 21-22, p.11.

Col. Eisenstaedt is a pioneer resident of Chicago. He came here in 1867 to engage in the manufacturing business, and was the first to introduce the manufacture of men's neckwear in Chicago. The firm he organized is now known as Eisenstaedt Bros. and Co. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of K. A. M. Temple.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 28, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EDWIN G. FOREMAN, DIES.

Edwin G. Foreman, president of Foreman Bro. Banking Company, one of the best known business man in Chicago, died, Thursday, in San Francisco where he went several weeks ago to visit the World's Fair. Mr. Foreman was born 53 years ago in Chicago. He attended the public schools and began his business career in 1879. He was at that time a messenger-boy in the Corn Exchange National Bank, and when he died, he was one of the Directors of this bank. In the year 1882, he entered the business of his father, Gerhart Foreman, who ran a private bank. When in the year 1897, the Foreman Bros. Banking Company was established, the deceased became its president. Mr. Foreman was taken suddenly ill three weeks ago. They placed him in a sanatorium, but his condition grew worse from day to day, until last Thursday. He leaves a widow and three children.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of July 3, 1915. p.715.

Joseph Freudenthal, 70 years old, died at his residence 5539 Blackstone ave. The deceased was a pioneer furniture manufacturer.

He had been in the furniture business for the last forty years, and, for more than twenty years, had been owner and manager of the Royal Furniture and Carpet Co.

Mr. Freudenthal was a member of the Standard and Ravisloe Country Clubs.

The Sentinel, Volumes 13-14; Week of June 12, 1914. Page 2.

Benjamin Epstein has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney at Chicago. Mr. Epstein is an alumnus of the Northwestern University, and while at law school, was a member of the intercollegiate debating team that represented the Northwestern University.

During the last national campaign, Mr. Epstein was in charge of the Middle West organization of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 29, 1914.

ASHLAND-12TH STREET BANK REPRESENTS JEWISH COLONIAL BANK



The Jewish Colonial Bank, the only Zionist bank in the world, has now, for the first time, an authorized agency in America. The Ashland-12th Street Bank has just opened a division which will represent in America the interests of the Zionist bank.

Chicago Zionists have welcomed this news, for now everyone sending checks to Palestine and England can feel secure. All deposits for the Jewish Colonial Bank can be made through the Ashland-12th Street Bank. Interest will be paid through shares, and all persons having business to transact with the Colonial Bank can do so through the new bank on 12th Street and Ashland Avenue.

The Sentinel, Volumes 13,14; Week of March 13,1914, Page 2.

Frederick J. Newman, pioneer electric automobile manufacture, is dead. He was the designer of the Chicago Electric, produced by the Chicago Electric Motor Car Company, of which he was the organizer and first president. He was associated with the Woods Electric and the Westinghouse Company for fourteen years.

Mr. Newman was a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the K. A. M. Cong.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HENRY GREENBAUM WILL BE BURIED TODAY

Today the departed Henry Greenbaum will be brought to his everlasting rest in Rosehill. The corpse will be brought to Sinai Temple from where, after a eulogy by Rabbi Hirsch, the funeral procession will wend its way to the cemetery.

The deceased was not only one of the founders of the first synagogues in Chicago, but also one of the first founders of the Sefran Isaiah, the Sinai Temple, the United Hebrew Charities, the Order B'Nai B'rith, and many other societies, among them some of Christian nature. As a lover of music, he helped financially many musical talents.

In recent years he was connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He was also the founder of two large banks.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 16, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCHIFF AND COMPANY OFFICIALLY A STATE BANK

The popular West Side Bank of Schiff and Co. is now officially a State Bank, under the auspices of the State.

Mr. Benjamin J. Schiff president, and Mr. Sam S. Shuster, cashier, yesterday handed the State Auditor the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, as the capital and surplus of their bank. At receipt of this amount, the State Auditor issued a certificate in which it is stated that the Schiff and Co. Bank is under the supervision of the State and will be known as the Schiff and Co. State Bank.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCHIFF & COMPANY BECOMES A STATE BANK -

The bank of Schiff & Company, one of the oldest and largest Jewish banks of Chicago, established 25 years ago by the well-known Chicago public benefactor, Benjamin J. Schiff, has become a state bank and will from now on be under the supervision of the State of Illinois. The name of Schiff's bank will now be Schiff & Company State Bank. All departments of a modern bank will be installed, as: savings, checking, etc. Schiff will be the president.

The former Schiff & Company bank, operated on a capital of \$1,750,000, having about 14,000 depositors. The immense growth of the bank's business and its huge success with all its depositors, enabled the directors to take the step of organizing a state bank under the supervision of the State of Illinois, thus giving to the Chicago Jews a definite security.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Schiff & Company bank in the span of its long existence has become the beloved institution of Chicago's Jews. It has served as an important information bureau for tens of thousands of Jews; also as a friend and adviser for Jewish immigrants. The new organization of Mr. Schiff's bank under the auspices of the State of Illinois and its expansion will bring happiness to many Jewish friends who greet Mr. Benjamin J. Schiff on his new undertaking and wish him much success.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, January 23, 1913.

The new six story building, which was built by Mr. Samuel Phillipson for his large business firm, Samuel Phillipson & Company, was opened yesterday, and from early morning until late at night, thousands of friends came to wish the Jewish philanthropist good luck.

Mr. Phillipson accepted the greetings of his many friends very pleasingly and told the reporter of the Daily Jewish Courier, that his business is now established in such a manner that it is not necessary for him to devote his entire time to it. He will, therefore, have an opportunity to grant more of his time to welfare work.

"It is my sole and greatest desire," Mr. Phillipson said, "to do something for Chicago Jewry. The Federation is already established, in which I have helped as much as I possibly could. I hope that the Chicago Jewish contributors of the West Side will cooperate with me."

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1912

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE OF SIEGEL, COOPER & COMPANY.

The Jewish pioneer merchants of Chicago, are requesting the patronizers of their department store to help them distribute ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to charity. This amount is given in honor of the Silver Anniversary of their big department store. Their plan of distributing this \$10,000 is in the form of requesting the public to vote as to which institution this sum should go. It is a call on the public to select the institutions by vote, to which institution this \$10,000 should be donated.

This offer is good for any charity or religious organization.

Jewish Courier, April 30, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH BUSINESS WORLD.

A few days ago we witnessed a parade of thirty-five milk wagons with thirty-five Jewish drivers of the well known Jewish milk firm, the Western Dairy Company, 1443-1445 Edgemont Avenue. The object of this demonstration was to show the Jewish public the growth of the Western Dairy in the past five years. Five years, of course, is not such a long time for a business of this kind, but it has made a wonderful success in this short time. This success is due to the confidence of the Jewish public in the Western Dairy Company.

This dairy plant has the very latest machinery which turns out perfectly sanitary and pasteurized milk.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 30, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH BUSINESS WORLD.

The newest invention of the 20th century, the player-piano, has without a doubt revolutionized the musical world. The player-piano makes it possible for any one to play who is not musically talented.

Chase & Becker Company, 335 S. Wabash Avenue, is the oldest firm in the player-piano business. It manufactures for the largest jobbers in the world.

Courier, December 18, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Important News From A Jewish Banking Firm.

The well-known Bankers, Mr. Ginsburg & Sons, 635 W. 12th Street, who, during the last twelve years have achieved a high reputation for their honest dealings with the public, wish to announce that they will begin to pay 3% interest on saving-deposits on January 1st, 1912.

Interest is to be paid on July 10th, and on January 10th of every year. The bank makes loans on mortgages, and deals in steamship transportation to all parts of the World. Our safety-deposit vaults are as safe from fire and theft as any in Chicago, and the charge is only \$3.00 per annum, and no deposit for vault keys. The vaults are open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

We forward money for you to all parts of Europe, and we guarantee a reply in 28 days.

Courier, December 18, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Bank offers the services of a Notary Public, and the making out of all legal-papers in all languages, at a very reasonable cost to the patrons.

M. Ginsburg & Sons Savings Bank

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of August 5, 1911, Page 1031.

David M. Pfaelzer is ex-treasurer of the Wholesale Clothiers' Association. He has also been a trustee of the Anshe Maariv Congregation and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He is a member of K. of P.'s, the Masons, and an active worker in the Jewish Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Idlewild Country Club, the Iroquois Club, and is chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, and the Treasurer of the Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 1-2. Week of April 28, 1911, Page 2.

Edwin G. Foreman, president of Foreman Brothers Banking Company, has been nominated treasurer of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The Sentinel, Vols. 1-2, p.19. Wk. of March 18, 1911.

Allan L. Rosenthal is now a member of the firm of Fred D. Jones Diamond Co., located at 274 Wabash avenue. He is probably the youngest diamond expert in an official capacity.

Mr. Rosenthal is the treasurer of the South Side auxiliary of the Marks Nathan Orphans' Home and is also the president of the Nallas, a club composed of prominent young jewelers of this city.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Courier, December 22, 1909.

THE CHICAGO PEDDLERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The city ordinance, that the street peddlers be prohibited from calling out their wares and goods on the streets, will have quite an effect on the Chicago street peddlers and on their livelihood. It will hinder thousands of peddlers from their regular routine of making an honest living. Therefore, we, the Chicago Peddlers Protective Association, must protest most vigorously against such unfair treatment by our City Council and we immediately make this announcement for a mass meeting for all the street peddlers, to be held at the West Side Auditorium, Sunday, December 28, at 2 P. M. We expect to have some very prominent people at the mass meeting, who will explain as to how to go about in the making of the protest against the unfair law of the City Council. No peddler who has his family's welfare at heart, should fail to come to this mass meeting.

Respectfully
The Committee.

Jewish Courier, 10/15/09.

NY (LL) PROJ. 30275

THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A very important meeting will be held this evening at the Columbia Hall, 12th and Halsted Streets. The following subjects will be discussed for the good of the West Side community. --

The sanitary problems of Halsted and other streets during the winter months.

Various important discussions by the Jefferson street members.

The street car lines and Jefferson street.

The Subway question in which we have a voice.

Our lighting contracts expire next December and we must make new contracts. Come and bring your friends. It does not matter whether your friend is a member or not. Good speakers will address the audience. Every business man of the West Side should by all means attend.

Respectfully,
Chas. F. Hoerr, President, - H. Kroolevitz, Treasurer
Julius Jaffe, Financial Secretary.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Courier, 10/13/09.

MRS. MORRIS' BEQUESTS FOR CHARITY.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Morris, the widow of the late meat trust magnate, Nelson Morris, who died in France as a result of an automobile accident, was probated and read yesterday.

The will provides \$6,000,000 for her children and other close relatives, and \$450,000 for charity. The Michael Reese Hospital will get \$300,000.

The Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, Ohio, the Chicago Jewish Home for the Aged, the Chicago Home for the Jewish Orphans and the Home for the Friendless will each get \$10,000. Other charities will get smaller sums.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

CHICAGO, ILL. 46276

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

ATTENTION PEDDLERS!

Dear Editor:

As the only Jewish paper in Chicago which is being read by all Jews, I request that you print the following notice to peddlers, and by so doing you will get the thanks of many poor peddlers living in the Jewish district in Chicago. This is addressed to the peddlers:

Every worker understands how bad the conditions are of those who have just arrived from Russia, Poland, or Galicia. They cannot get jobs so easily, and some who can get employment are forced to work on Saturdays which is against their convictions. They, therefore, have to resort to peddling as the only alternative. So, most of them are forced to take a bundle of brooms on their shoulders, or an assortment of porcelain

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

dishes, and go out on the street to cry their wares. Those who know anything about peddling also know the miserable life of a peddler. Most of the time peddlers have no money even to buy bare necessities, so they have to resort to barter and exchange. They offer their customers the things they have in exchange for things they need. Thus they buy old clothes and old shoes, and when Sunday comes around, they go out on Jefferson street to sell their accumulated goods. But the customers coming to Jefferson street are poor themselves, so it can easily be understood how sad the lot of the peddlers must be.

However, bad as it is, it has become even worse, for the store keepers on Jefferson street, who sell the same second hand clothing and shoes, have organized themselves and have sent a petition to the city, claiming that the peddlers, who come there on Sundays to sell their stuff are ruining their businesses, and, therefore, they petition that the peddlers be chased away from that district. As a result of this act, police from

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1909.

the Maxwell Street Station are patrolling the district and are aresting all peddlers who try to sell in the Jefferson street neighborhood. They arrest as many as six or seven peddlers each Sunday, and they have to pay a fine for peddling on the street without a license. Those who are unable to pay have to stay in jail, and their poor wives and children are left to starve.

So pay attention broom and granite peddlers. It is high time that you look out. Watch your step, for they are going to arrest you everytime you will try to sell something there. Why don't you organize to fight this evil? Get together anywhere, in a synagogue or in a hall, and decide to do something to improve your sad lot!

Respectfully yours,
A. Broom Peddler

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.793.

Henry Elkan was born in Michelbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 19, 1847. He came to America in 1866 and to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Elkan is at the head of the firm of H. Elkan and Company, dealers in hides.

Mr. Elkan is one of the organizers of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation and for many years was a member of the Board of the U. H. C. He has devoted a great deal of his time to Michael Reese Hospital.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 8, 1907.

[SOLOMON H. EISENSTAEDT DIES]

Solomon H. Eisenstaedt, junior member of the firm of Eisenstaedt Bros., pioneer neckwear manufacturers, died last Friday. He was 57 years old and had been a resident of Chicago for about forty years.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, p. 321, Vol. 21.

Louis Eckstein was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1891 Mr. Eckstein became associated with Ben. J. Rosenthal and Louis M. Stumer, and opened a business-house on State Street, known as the Emporium. In 1899 he accepted the Presidency of Streets Western-Stable-Car-Lines.

He was for years a director of the Manual Training School and the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. He was the latter's president during its banner years. He is a member of Sinai Congregation.

Courier, February 10, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO UNION MATZOH CO.

We take this method in letting our Jewish public in Chicago know of our matzoh factory located at 512 S. Halsted street and offices at 250 Maxwell street.

We manufacture our matzohs for the Passover holidays, under the strict supervision of Chicago's most pious Rabbis. The flour is of the very finest and best that could be procured. We have the finest matzoh baking machinery of the most modern make, with a capacity of over ten-thousand pounds per day.

We invite the public to visit our factory as it is always open to the public for inspection and you can assure yourselves of its cleanliness and how tasty the matzohs come out of the ovens. Each package of matzohs bears the union label and we are now accepting deposits on matzoh orders, with the assurance of fresh and crisp matzohs at the time of delivery. To out of town dealers we furnish a special kind, made suitable for that trade, at a special wholesale price. - - - - -

Chicago Union Matzoh Co.

The Abendpost, January 15, 1902.

AA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MORRIS ROSENBAUM DEAD.

Morris Rosenbaum, president of Rosenbaum Brothers, who are located at the Board of Trade Building, died this morning of heart failure. The deceased was during the last twenty seven years a respected member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Rosenbaum, was born on January 30, 1837, in Schwabach, Bavaria and received a good school education in Germany. In his thirteenth year, he came with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa. Here the young Rosenbaum, soon obtained a position in a grocery store.

In 1874, he came to Chicago where he devoted himself to the grain trade.

II A 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 289, February-August, 1901.

The first Jewish pointers to establishing printing-offices in Chicago were Mr. Hoffman and Max Stern. The printing office is still in existence.

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

The Reform Advocate, Feb.-Aug. 1901, Vol. 21, p. 289

The first bindery in Chicago was opened by Kiss & Ringer.
They are still in existence, although Mr. Kiss has retired.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, Vol. 21, p. 321.

Louis M. Stumer was born April 24, 1869, in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Stumer is a member of the firm of Stumer, Rosenthal and Eckstein, Wholesale and Retail Milliners. He is a member of the Standard and Lakeside Clubs, and a Director of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. He is associated with Sinai Congregation.

II A 2JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 16, 1898. p.361.

Probably the largest cash real-estate deal ever made in Chicago was closed last Saturday night, when Levi Z. Leiter sold to Marshall Field, the southeast corner of State and Madison streets at a price understood to be \$2,100,000. The sale covers the ground alone.

The Occident, October 4, 1895.

A GREAT MERCANTILE HOUSE OF CHICAGO.

With the rapid stride which Chicago is progressing in this fin de siecle, it was deemed essential to provide a want for everything that all classes of people require and that every article obtained shall be only the best. The A. M. Rothschild & Company, emporium, in this regard, is not behind the famous Bon Marche of Paris. It is but a short while, since this firm has placed a stock of merchandise, comprising everything in the line of fabric and manufactures, which has not its equal in the United States in their block of buildings recently remodeled by them on State and Van Buren Streets.

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MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30215

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Page 289. May - Oct., 1895.

The first Jewish auction store was kept by Edward A. Jessel under the firm's name of Jessel & Co. His son-in-law, I. Jones, was his partner. He came to Chicago in 1855, and opened his business in 1856, and continued it until 1874. Mr. Jessel is 89 years of age, and he is an inmate of the Old People's Home of Chicago.

There were two other Jews in the auction business in the early days of the Chicago Jewish Settlement. They were the Levi Brothers. The auction store of the Levi Brothers was well-known in the city and vicinity.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, April 4, 1895.

A New Department Store of Rothschild Co.

One of the greatest department stores of the world will be opened on State St., an enterprise which has at its disposal unlimited capital. The head of this concern is Mr. Abraham N. Rothschild, a business man of extraordinary capabilities. He immigrated to the United States in the year 1866 and went first to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked in the retail store of his brother.

Later on he formed the firm of E. Rothschild Bros. who have branches all over the country. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, he came to Chicago and opened a small business in W. Madison St. The business grew and prospered and in 1875 the firm opened a wholesale house at the corner of Madison and Market St., but already, in the year 1881, the localities were too small and they moved to much larger premises, at Monroe St., where they still are. Mr. Rothschild has been manager of various retail, wholesale,

Abendpost, April 4, 1895.

and banking undertakings, and was president of the "Palace Clothing Co." which had businesses in Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other cities in the West. One of the partners is Mr. Nelson Morris, known as the chief of one of the greatest meat packing houses of the world, also Mr. Herbert N. and Mr. Ira Morris. The management of the new undertaking is exclusively carried out by Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Lazarus.

The firm M. Rothschild and Co. intend to take the whole front on State St. between Van Buren and Jackson, but at present, some store-keepers still have contracts which run to July. The building on State and Van Buren has seven floors, with an electrical tower displaying Chicago's enterprise. All floors, except the basement and top floor, are for the sale of merchandise. The basement contains the engines for steam heat and electric light, also for the electrical tower.

Two-thousand persons will be employed. This number will be doubled when the planned annex is taken over. The business will introduce several new

Abendpost, April 4, 1895.

departments unique in the history of Department Stores.

The well known reputation of the founders, their business abilities, their capitalistic background, guarantee a good success and the hope, that it will become one of the greatest and best conducted Department Stores of Chicago.

The Occident, April 27, 1894.

AN ORIGINAL ENTERPRISE.

Competition in business is responsible for many strange enterprises. The subject of this article, Mr. Solms Marcus, is the father of one of the strangest of these. At 161 Fifth avenue is a five-story building, unpretentious, but marked by the signs of uninterrupted activity. This is the home of the Apollo Custom Pants manufacturers.

The Apollo Custom Pants manufacturers commenced only eight years ago the making exclusively of custom made pants, and the sale price of them is \$4 each pair, no more, no less. Every pair of pants is made to the exact measurement of the customer. The business grew rapidly under this idea, the establishment being the only one of this kind in the United States.

Mr. Marcus was born in Berlin, Prussia, in 1847. He came to this country when a boy of seven years, with his father, who located at Milwaukee, Wis. At his thirteenth year he left home to shift for himself, making Chicago his future home. When twenty-two years old, he was married and in 1871, the great fire consumed his possessions. Later he became the superintendent

The Occident, April 27, 1894.

of the manufacturing department of Hart Bros., extensive wholesale clothiers and manufacturers of furnishing goods in Chicago, for a continuous service of fourteen years. Mr. Marcus left that firm for the purpose of giving his entire attention to the business of the Apollo Custom Pants manufactures.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 2, 1892.

[THE SWEAT SHOP]

The sweat shop is a place where, separate from the tailor-shop or clothing-ware house, a "sweater" (middleman) assembles journey-men tailors and needle-women, to work under his supervision. He takes a cheap room, outside the expensive and crowded business center, and within the neighborhood where the working people live. Thus, rent is saved to the employer, and time and travel to the employed. The men can work more hours than was possible under the centralized system, and their wives and children can help, especially when, as is often done, the garments are taken home to "finish,"

The entire number of persons employed in these vocations may be stated at 5,000 men, of whom 800 are Jews. The wages are regulated by "piece-work," and run about as follows: Girls, hand sewers earn nothing for the first month, then, as unskilled workers, they get \$1 to \$1.50 a week, \$3.00 a week, and (as skilled workers) \$6.00 a week. The first class constitute 50%, the second, 30%, and the last, 20%. In the general work, men are only employed to do button-holing and pressing, and their earnings are as follows; Pressers, \$8 to \$12 a week, under-

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 2, 1892.

pressers, \$4 to \$7. Cloak operators earn \$8 to \$12 a week. Four-fifths of the sewing machines are furnished by the "sweaters," also needles, thread, and wax.--
"From Among the Poor of Chicago," by Major Joseph Kirkland, in July Scribner.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 7, 1892

(ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE HUNGARIANS

The Hungarians play an important part of the cosmopolitan combination of Chicago's population. There are about 6,000 Hungarians in Chicago.....

A Hungarian settlement or colony was unable to maintain itself, because the immigrants became rapidly acclimatized. Therefore, the national characteristics of beautiful Hungaria can rarely be noticed in public life. Although the Hungarian immigration can be traced since approximately forty years ago, the sign-posts, however, for the tracing have been chiefly single individuals. Among the first Hungarians arriving in Chicago was Anton Herzog, who tried to find his fortune here forty years ago. Herzog died a few years ago. Benjamin Grossman, likewise, was one of the first Hungarian settlers. He established a furniture business, but became a real estate agent later. He succeeded very well, and when he died recently, he left a huge fortune behind. The so-called Grossman block on State Street, opposite the Palmer House, belonged to him.....

Only after the Civil War was Hungarian immigration noticeable. Among the new-comers of that time we find Kiss, Ringer, Rubovitz. Leopold Schoenefeld had arrived here ten years earlier.

The Hungarians organized their first society in 1873. It was called Deak Ferencz, in honor of the famous Hungarian statesman. E. Rubovitz was the founder of the society, and its purpose was to find employment and shelter for the Hungarian immigrants. The activities of the men directing the affairs were energetic, as well as beneficial.

In the course of time a number of social clubs were formed among the Hungarians, and one of them still attracts the attentions of the public whenever it gives dramatic performances in the North Side Turnhalle.

The Hungarians achieved special distinction in the manufacture of coats. The firms of Beifeld and Co., and L. Heilprie and Co., which dominate the markets of coats, are widely known.

Quite a few citizens of Hungarian nationality have achieved fame in public and business life. M. Beifeld came to Chicago in 1864, and in 1871 he established his own business, which was destroyed by the Chicago fire. However, he opened a larger coat-factory in 1876, and in partnership with his brother developed this branch to a very high degree. Philip Ringer, who came to Chicago in 1867, has become famous, and his book-bindery is recognized as one of the most excellent of its kind. E. Rubovitz and Co. is also a well-known firm dealing in stationery and office supplies. This business was founded in 1867 and is still a going concern.

III A

III A (Hungarian)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 7, 1892 WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Other eminent citizens of Hungarian nationality are F. Kiss, T. Rubowitz, Rabbi E. B. M. Browne, L. Schoenfield, Dr. A. Loew, Dr. E. Sincere, architect, Jules De Horvath, journalist, Max Polechek, M. Cornhauser, Count Serenyz, Dr. L. Ottogy, St. Black, and others.

The Hungarian painter and photographer, S. Krausz, became very famous recently by his brilliant Street Types of Chicago, and the opera-tenor, Johan Wass, is likewise highly esteemed by the public.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1892.

A. LOEB AND BROS.

The banking institution of the firm A. Loeb & Bros., which was established in 1854 in Chicago, has made considerable progress during the last years. It also has been very successful in dealing with real estate. Their success is due chiefly to the fact that they have managed their business according to strict business principles, and that they have attempted to conscientiously meet the just claims of their customers. The fair dealings of this institution assures all who have to transact business with it, that they will not be defrauded. Previous experience in this connection have caused customers to patronize it again and again. This banking home is an honor to the German business world, and we trust it will succeed even more during the present year.

II A 2

JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOREMAN BROS.

Perhaps the foremost position among the outstanding German private banks is taken by the Foreman Bros., 128 - 130 East Washington Street. The confidence of their customers, which the bank enjoys, is expressed in the steady increase of their business. This bank has gained the public confidence, first of all, by its conscientious and strictly just management of business matters, and also by the kind and courteous manners of the owners, which make business transactions with them a pleasure. It is not necessary to mention that the Foreman Bros. are famous as expert and shrewd financiers. The bank is doing an extensive business and has large deposits. It is striving to invest the money entrusted to them in safe and profitable investments. Foreman Bros. do not demand a large share of the profits than is just and legitimate, and this reputation gained by their honesty increases steadily the number of their clientele.

II A 2

- 2 -

JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

We may assert that the storms which from time to time rage against the financial institutions of this country, will be impotent against this bank, because of its solidarity and because its management is in trustworthy hands.

II A 2

JEWISH

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

H. SCHAFFNER & CO.

Among the banks of the city established by Germans, that of H. Schaffner & Co. (A. G. Becker, a part-owner) takes a position in the front rank. It was founded in 1878, and is now located at Dearborn and Madison streets. The brisk business activities occurring daily in the attractively arranged financial institution give convincing evidence of the fact that the clientele of the bank is large and extensive. Particularly outstanding success is achieved by the bank in the sale of commercial paper. The turnover in these securities amounted to between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1892. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Of course, H. Schaffner & Co. combine with their extensive and profitable trade in commercial paper a general banking business. They also have achieved remarkable success along this line.

The financial institution of H. Schaffner & Co. is, like all other German banks in Chicago, one of the most solid and safest pillars upon which the whole financial structure of this metropolitan city rests, and is able to defy all approaching storms.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 1, 1892. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Bank of Commerce, 108 La Salle Street is one of those local German financial institutions, whose reputation is so well established that advertisements seem unnecessary. However, it is perhaps in order at the beginning of a new year to inform the public that the Bank of Commerce succeeded exceedingly well during the past year, which was the first year of its existence. Only three months after its organization, on July 1st, the bank was able to pay a dividend of 2%. In a few days another 2 1/2 % dividend will be paid. The institution is under the proficient management of H. Felsenthal, Jacob Gross, and Fred. Miller. It has a savings department; it issues bills of exchange and letters of credit and also makes loans upon real estate.

II A 2

IV

V A 1

JEWISH

The Occident, June 14, 1889.

THE LATE ARON F. LEOPOLD.

This well known citizen, both of Milwaukee, and this city, passed away at his residence, on Monday last, at the age of sixty six years. Mr. Leopold was born in Baden, Germany, and came to the United States, and at his demise had been a resident for nearly forty years.

At Milwaukee, he was popularly known as the "Steamboat King." The deceased was largely interested in the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company, which interest, he sold to his surviving brother of the firm of Leopold and Austrian, whose docks are on North Water and Rush Street bridge.

II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, June 29, 1888.

The Cafe Henrici, (70-72 East Randolph Street,) is now the most renowned restaurant in Chicago, having the most experienced culinaries in the land, where only the best of the market is served with polite attendants, and at popular prices.

Lowenthal and Buxbaum,
proprietors.

II A 2

IV

V A 1

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

The Occident, May 18, 1888.

Mr. Joseph Brunswick, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, departed this life Sunday, 5:30 A. M., at his residence, 1252 Prairie avenue. He was born March 20, 1823 at Langnan, Switzerland, coming to this country in 1851, where at Cincinnati, in company with an elder brother, the foundation of the quat billiard table industry was instituted. After a partnership of nineteen years, it was dissolved, Joseph Brunswick coming to Chicago and engaging in the same business at 57 State street, in company with two younger brothers. The great fire destroyed their establishment and it was rebuilt on Michigan avenue, with others admitted to the firm. The business grew until it extended to the principal Western cities.

Rabbi Hirsch conducted the funeral services.

The Occident, January 9, 1885.

CHANGE OF FIRM

I have this day transferred my Banking Business to my sons, Henry, Edwin and Oscar, by whom it will be conducted under the firm name of H. G. FOREMAN AND PROCTERS.

I desire to thank my customers and friends for the patronage with which they have heretofore favored me, and to bespeak a continuance thereof for my successors.

Girhand Foreman.

II A 2United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-1885.

<u>1884</u>	No. of	Non-provided
Occupations- Employment Bureau	Applications	with work
Female Laborers	4	
Button-hole Maker	1	
Pressers	7	5
Dyer	1	
Jewelers	5	3
Miller	1	
Barkeepers	3	
Bakers	5	1
Mattress Makers	2	1
Farmers	5	
Waiters	3	6
Druggists	2	1
Upholsterer	1	
Trimmers	2	1
Butchers	4	2
Students	3	
Watchmakers	2	1
Printers	3	2
Teachers	6	
Architect	1	

II A 2United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-1885.1884

Occupations- Employment Bureau	No. of Applications	Non-provided with work
Gardeners	2	2
Cook	1	
Tanners	3	3
Painters	3	2
Cigar Maker	4	4
Servant Girls		
Hair Worker		
Milliners		

1885

Clerks	87	50
Errand Boys	46	35
Merchants	35	
Laborers	36	69
Peddlers	33	
Tailors	24	20
Girls	21	
Cloak Makers	19	20

United Hebrew Relief Association, Year 1884-1885.1885

Occupations-Employment Bureau

No. of
ApplicationsNon-provided
with work

Bookkeepers

14

4

Shoemakers

11

7

Carpenters

13

7

Cutters

8

4

Fringe Maker

1

1

Operators

4

4

Roofer

1

Pocket-book Maker

1

Coppersmith

1

Book-binder

1

Tinsmiths

2

3

Engineers

2

Carvers

3

Turner

1

1

Glaziers

5

Diamond Cutter

1

Distiller

1

Cap maker

1

Brass Finisher

1

Glove Maker

1

Lithographers

2

Locksmiths

6

6

Respectfully
submitted--
S. Bartenstein
Superintendent

The Occident, February 4, 1881

Messrs. Field, Leiter & Company change of Firm Name.

By reference to our local columns it will be observed that Mr. S. Z. Leiter has withdrawn from the firm, having sold his interest to his remaining partners. This house is the most extensive Dry Goods firm in the Northwest.

We note only that Mr. Leiter retires with six millions honorably earned.

II A 2

JEWISH

The Daily Inter Ocean, April 28, 1880.

(GREENEBAUM BANK FAILURE)

NOT GUILTY

That is the verdict returned by the Jury in the Greenebaum Trial.

Only a few hours were spent in deliberation before it was signed.

Daily Inter Ocean, April 23, 1880.

GREENEBAUM BANK. (TESTIMONY OF H. GREENEBAUM ON STAND).

He (Henry Greenebaum) came to Chicago, so he replied to Mr. Swett, (lawyer for the defense), in 1849, and has banked here from 1854 to 1877, doing a private business until 1870, and then organizing the German National. That bank started in January, 1871, with \$250,000 capital, which was increased during the year to \$500,000. He was president of that bank, also of the German Savings Bank.

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

GREENEBAUM'S BANK.

Washington, February 11. - The Committee on Banking and Currency today heard Congressman Price read the report of the sub-committee which went to Chicago to investigate Greenebaum's Bank. The report was adopted and Mr. Price was authorized to present it to the House, which he did. Following is the full text: Mr. Price begins with quoting the resolution of the House under which the committee was organized, and says: In compliance with which resolution, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Buckner, Lounsberry, and Price, visited Chicago on the 16th day of October, 1879. Mr. Edmund Jassen appeared as attorney for petitioners, at whose instance the investigation was asked for. James M. Flower, receiver of the German National Bank, and Henry Greenebaum, who was president of the bank before and at the time of the failure, was, also present. The committee remained in session for several days examining witnesses in reference to all matters complained of, and also in examining the books of the bank, in which examination the committee was assisted by an expert accountant. The testimony of all witnesses demonstrated very conclusively that great irregularity

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

had been practiced in conducting the affairs of the bank and that the manner of keeping the books had been of such character as to make it very difficult for even an expert accountant to ascertain the nature of the transactions. These irregularities were so numerous and so great as to impress the minds of the committee with suspicion that possibly they were intentional. The language of one of the witnesses who was introduced as an expert bookkeeper, is: "I think they have been kept in a very loose manner, and in making the examination we have found many entries of a blank character." Again, this witness says, "Only a party familiar with the books could trace many of the entries." Again he says, "As a rule the entries are of such a blind character that it is with great difficulty that anything could be traced to its true origin." Your committee also finds that good assets were used after the failure of the bank to pay preferred creditors, which was clearly in violation of the law. So far as the acts of the Comptroller of the Currency and of receiver are concerned, the letters put in evidence and the testimony of witnesses on the stand, indicate a disposition on the part of these officers to protect the rights of stockholders and creditors of the bank. Possibly a little more vigilance and energy might have been exercised to a good purpose, and in the opinion of your committee, a fair

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

construction of the law would have authorized and justified these officers in adopting more stringent measures toward the directors and managing officers of the bank, for the testimony discloses the fact that transfers were made on books of the bank by which good assets were issued to pay Preferred Creditors of the Bank.

Such transfers are clearly under the law not only voidable, but absolutely void. At the time of the failure of the bank in December, 1877, its affairs, as appear from the testimony, were put into the hands of a managing committee, consisting of Henry Greenebaum, the president, with the vice-president and cashier of the bank, and this committee had entire control of its affairs until December, 1878, and during all of this year, as appears from the testimony, Henry Greenebaum was really the managing man, and controlled the assets of the bank, and it was during this time that the assets of the bank shrunk from what he said was eighty or ninety per cent of its par value to nearly nothing. In one instance, the testimony of Mr. Flower is, that the bank lost \$20,000, and that Henry Greenebaum got the money. The

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

over-drafts of persons doing business with the bank were allowed to run up sometimes to nearly \$100,000, for which there was no security, and in addition to this, memorandums on slips of paper by Henry Greenebaum, amounting to nearly \$15,000, were counted as cash.

The whole secret of the trouble with the German National Bank of Chicago, has arisen from the fact that the directors, whose sworn duty it was to watch over and guard the interests of the stockholders and creditors of the bank, utterly failed to attend to their duty, but have allowed one or two men to manage its affairs and handle its funds as they saw proper, and if the creditors of a national bank have not the right of action at common law, or in equity, against the board of directors, who by wrong action or neglect of duty cause loss to the stockholders or creditors, then the law should be so changed as to give that remedy as in evidence there was gross negligence on the part of those whose sworn duty it was to see that the bank was conducted according to law, if, indeed, it did not amount to Criminal Wrong.

Your committee calls attention to the fact that on the 6th of December, 1877, the books of the bank did not show any over-drafts, while a balance sheet or statement of the affairs of the bank, on the same day showed an over-

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

draft of \$92,032. The grounds for asking this investigation by Congress, as disclosed by the petition presented to the House, presupposed mismanagement if not criminal management of the affairs of the bank by some of its officers, as well as a charge of failure on the part of the Comptroller of the Currency to initiate a criminal prosecution of the alleged delinquents, and an indisposition on the part of the receiver to do his duty in the premises. It appears that when application was made to the Comptroller embodying charges against the officers of the bank, that he promptly referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and that he, with the assent of the Attorney General, directed the United State's Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, but at the time this order was made there was no Grand Jury session, and shortly thereafter the attorney for the government resigned his position and a successor had been appointed but a short time before the committee met in Chicago. No preliminary examination of the charges against the bank officers had been made, nor had any arrests been made with a view to such preliminary examination, but your committee has learned that, since the investigation, these charges against the late president have been presented to the first Grand Jury impaneled after the order of the Solicitor

The Daily Inter Ocean, February 12, 1880.

of the Treasury was received, and that an indictment has been found, and the officer thus indicted has been held to bail, and his case will be ready for trial at the next term of court.

Your committee reaffirms that the leading and principal cause of the failure of this bank is found in the fact that the directors utterly failed in their duty to watch over the affairs of the bank.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 6, 1878, 8:3.

HENRY GREENEBAUM

A Charge of Embezzlement

One of the events of yesterday was the arrest of Henry Greenebaum, the ex-banker and Park Commissioner, on the criminal charge of stealing \$225,000. The complaining witness was T. B. Weber, of the firm of G. T. Weber & Co. The arrest was made upon the complaint of Mr. Weber, which was filed with Justice Foote during the day. The complaint is a lengthy document, and recites that complainant had been a stockholder in the German Savings and German National Banks, and had been in Europe about two years. Upon returning some two weeks ago he set about looking into the Greenebaum failure, and found from the books enough upon which to predicate the prosecution. The books show, it is claimed, without going into detail, that Greenebaum, just prior to the failure, withdrew valuable securities held by the banks to the amount of \$225,000 and replaced ~~them~~ with real-estate securities valued at less than one-half the value of those withdrawn. Among the securities withdrawn were West Park bonds to the amount of \$25,000, and all were withdrawn without the knowledge or consent of the Directors of the banks.

Mr. Greenebaum was brought into court about 4 o'clock, accompanied by Judge Otis, his attorney, while Col. Juessen appeared for Mr. Weber. The complaint was looked

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 6, 1878, 8:3.

into, and Greenebaum asked for a continuance. Col. Juessen resisted the application and urged that if it was granted that the bond should be fixed at \$50,000. Judge Otis thought \$500 would be sufficient bond, and Greenebaum insisted that owing to his past honorable record, reputation, and well-known financial ability, he ought to be let off on his own recognizance. The Court thought differently, however, and, granting a continuance of the hearing until the 15, fixed the bond at \$25,000, which was given, John Herting becoming his surety.

II A 2

JEWISH

Jewish Advance, September 13, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

J u s t O u t !

New Years' Cards

We have a fine selection of
CHROMATIC NEW YEARS' CARDS -
of Novel and Unique Designs

Max Stern, Goldsmith & Co.
84 and 86 5th Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

(Adv.)

The Chicago Tribune, May 26, 1878, 5:3.

THE GREENEBAUM COMPROMISE

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the objections to the composition of twenty-five per cent which was offered by Henry Greenebaum & Company, and Henry Greenebaum individually. The chief ground of the objection was that Mrs. Elias Greenebaum had some property belonging rightly to her husband, which ought to be given up, and that Henry Greenebaum had made preferential payments and transfers, which, if set aside, would enable the creditors to get more from the estates.

The Judge, in deciding the objections, gave a lengthy account of the troubles of the bankrupts, all of which are already well known. He said that, before the question of accepting the composition was taken up, the creditors had abundant opportunity to examine the bankrupts' accounts. They had had an expert also, and the composition meeting was once adjourned for the sole purpose of giving the Committee time to examine the books. The bankrupts had been engaged extensively in business, and their schedules showed their creditors to be 754 in number, of which 386 were creditors for over \$50. The total amount of the liabilities scheduled amounted to \$442,137.55. The number of creditors present at the composition meeting was 114, representing debts to the amount of \$218,000. The composition offer was twenty-five percent - five per cent cash, ten percent in one year, and ten per

The Chicago Tribune, May 26, 1878, 5:3.

cent in two years, the deferred payments to be evidenced by the joint and individual notes of the bankrupts and secured by a bond for \$100,000 to be approved by a committee of creditors. This offer was accepted by a vote of 114 to 14, the objectors only representing \$34,000. The composition was afterward approved by 270 of the creditors, representing \$322,000.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 8, 1877, 5:2.

HENRY GREENEBAUM

When it became known at the bank that the concern would be put into the hands of a Receiver, the small army of depositors who were to draw out money, and had been told that they could not get it, looked a little blue about the gills, so to speak, but the more intelligent of them had little to say, except that they believed Mr. Greenebaum had done the best that he could; that they were sorry for him, and especially for themselves, and that they had no doubt the best thing that could be done for the bank was to turn it over to a Receiver, and let him wind it up. There were others among them who couldn't understand it. They appeared to be a good deal dazed, and sat around on the hard benches, or stood up in little knots around the room, asking each other what it all meant. By-and-by it began to dawn on them that the bank would pass out of Mr. Greenebaum's hands, and into the hands of the Court.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 8, 1877, 5:1.

THE GREENEBAUM BANKS

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT

The casual visitor at the German Savings Bank yesterday morning would probably have noticed the rather protracted absence of its President, Mr. Greenebaum, but, unless he happened to be in a somewhat inquisitive ~~frame~~ of mind, would not have remarked upon it as a thing to excite wonder or surprise. But there are other people under the sun besides casual visitors, and a reporter with even an ordinarily well trained nose for news, reminding himself of the rumors prevalent for a few days back that Mr. Greenebaum's troubles had not ended with the suspension of the German National, but would probably be supplemented by trouble in the savings bank, put this and that together, and before long discovered that the President's withdrawal from that famous back room did indeed mean something. If the casual visitor alluded to had passed along the hall in the City Building, opposite Judge Moore's court room, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, he would have seen the afore-said bank President, looking somewhat worried, and holding hurried conversations with Mr. John Woodbridge, the lawyer, and a young gentleman by the name of Simeon Strauss, an employe of the bank, who has charge of the mortgage business, and who writes attorney-at-law after his name.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 8, 1877, 5:1.

The trio were evidently waiting for something, and it did not take the ubiquitous reporter long to ascertain in what direction the wind blew. At just 2 o'clock, he learned, Mr. Woodbridge would appear before Judge Moore, remind him of an appointment for that hour, and proceed to ask that a Receiver be appointed for the German Savings Bank, his request being backed up by certain representations concocted in due legal form by a certain Herman G. Berls and Frederika Berls, depositors in the aforesaid institution. Further inquiry elicited the information that the bank people, aware that they would have a hard road to travel if they persevered in keeping the institution open, would make no opposition to the bill, but would quietly let the matter take its course. Notice of the move on the part of the two depositors had been communicated to them at about 10 o'clock, and the interim had been spent in interviews between Mr. Greenebaum and the lawyers, in the course of which he had come to this decision. By the time the reporter had posted himself on the preliminaries, the hands of the watches and clocks in the City-Hall which manifested any proper regard for regularity indicated that the hour of 12 had arrived, and a few minutes later the three incessant talkers aforesaid, joined by several others who represented depositors and who had been informed as to what was going on, presented themselves before Judge Moore, and the court proceedings in the case of the German Savings Bank began.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1877.

GREENEBAUM'S

Nobody need go over to Henry Greenebaum's bank, the German Saving Bank, and expect to see ominous lives of people, with pass-books in hand, pressing forward and jostling one another to get the first place at the paying-teller's window. There is no run, nor any of its attendant features. While a reporter was there yesterday morning, just three persons came in and interviewed the methodical teller. The bank is paying out in cases of necessity, but requires of all its customers, who are actuated by the merely panicky feeling, the usual 30 days' notice. The enforcement of the notice-rule is no new thing, no recent contrivance, to avoid any sudden depletion of the bank's funds. It has been the custom of the bank since 1870 to insist on the observance of this requirement, and the fact that it is observed now, raises no excitement, and business goes on as usual.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 22, 1877.

Mr. Greenebaum was not only not at all scared yesterday but was in the most jubilant mood. "We are here," said he to the reporter, "and intend to remain here to do business. We have never advertised for depositors, but they have come to us - all we want. We are now carrying some 3,000 accounts, and they don't trouble us in the least. When a depositor comes in here and actually needs his money, we give him all he wants. Of the others we require the 30 days' notice, as we have done for years back. At the end of the 30 days' we shall pay them their money."

"Have you been obliged to dispose of any of your securities and convert them into cash to meet your drafts?"

"I am selling mortgages, I might say, all the time, and at premium. The fact is, I am making money all the time. We have managed to bank carefully, if I do say it, and the present excitement gives us no fears. We can meet all our obligations and intend to go ahead and do business."

And the bustling little banker walked off to attend to a business transaction in which he probably proposed to do what he told the reporter he was doing,

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

II A 3 a
III H

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, Jan. 12, 1932.

FRIENDS OF BEZALEL SOCIETY ARE TRYING TO CREATE A MARKET FOR BEZALEL WORKS OF
ART IN CHICAGO.

A short time ago, upon the initiative of Professor Boris Schatz a society of Friends of Bezalel was formed in Chicago, whose purpose was to create here a market for the Bezalel works of art.

The director of this society is the well-known civic worker, Mrs. Eli Daiches, 5480 South Shore Drive.

When Professor Schatz was here last he left for sale a number of art plates with rare ornaments, priced at \$4.50, \$15 and \$50. The money from these articles is being used for the rehabilitation of the Bezalel School in Jerusalem.

Every one interested in the Bezalel articles is requested to contact Mrs. Daiches....

Forward, February 11, 1922.

Sunday, February 12, in the large Auditorium - Concert by Zeidel Rovner, M. Hirschman, Hans Kindler and a large Symphony Orchestra. The program arranged by these three artists is the most interesting that Chicago Jews ever have heard.

Tickets can be purchased at Forward's Office, 1128 Blue Island Ave., Jacob Wilson and Co., 12th and Paulina St., Braizen Piano Co., 12th and St. Louis, Bronsteins Book Store, 12th and Avers, and the Star Piano Co., 423 S. Wabash Ave.

II A 3 a

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 3, Wk.of July 1,1921.P.5.

At the Art Institute the painting by Nathan P. Steinberg, "Vaction Days" is attracting considerable notice. The picture portrays a barefoot boy sitting in a boat, fishing.

Mr. Steinberg is perhaps the youngest artist to have his work hung at the Art Institute. His "Portrait of Sylvia" which was exhibited at the Institute some time ago evinced favorable comment from some of the leading artists of the city who saw it.

He was born in Palestine and was brought over to this country when a youngster. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Steinberg of Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

BEZALEL EXHIBITION.

In ancient times when the Jew dwelt in his own land, he was known throughout the world as a pursuer of culture and science.. He contributed the original Jewish literature and the original Jewish art. There are still many relics found in the old ruins of Palestine, such as artistic carvings in stone and other decorative work, which show the most wonderful artistic skill. But in the last 2,000 years of Jewish life in the Ghettos in the different countries of Diaspora, Jewish hands have lost their skill and the eyes lost their vision for beauty.

The Jews have been robbed of their artistic skill and their art has been used to enrich the skill of other countries. Enemies of the Jews state, that there is no such thing as original Jewish art and skill, and that the Jew is only a pseudo artist.

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

But in the Jewish new life which is developing anew in Palestine in the last few years, a movement has begun to revive Jewish art and to regain a name for the Jew, as a promoter of the original Jewish art. The instigator of this movement is the Bezalel School in Palestine, which has undertaken to revive the Jew's technique and the artistic skill, in which he excelled above all those countries, which persecuted him. So, now is the opportune time for the Jew to create something again in his old home. It is remarkable to note the success of the Bezalel School in the short time of its existence. The Jew has begun to produce and show his artistic work. The goods are found in markets in all European countries, and tourists who visit Palestine are buying the Bezalel-made goods for gifts to their friends.

The Bezalel School boasts of the Hebrew language which is being taught in its classes. Another thing, which the school is proud of is the brotherly love which exists among the students.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1916.

These students come from our city of Chicago from other large cities in the United States, and in fact from all parts of the world, to the Bezalel School which is called a melting pot. This institution in Jerusalem well deserves all credit from all classes of Jews throughout the world.

The Bezalel Society in Chicago, was founded for the sole purpose of creating a market in America for Bezalel-made goods. Not long ago several thousands dollars worth of merchandise was received in Chicago, from the Bezalel School which is now exhibited at the Hebrew Institute, 1258 Taylor Street. Every Jew here in Chicago, who is interested in Jewish art and the Jewish ancient home is cordially invited to come to the Hebrew Institute to see what our brethren in the Holy Land have accomplished, in regaining our former prestige in the world.

D. P. Polak.

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JEWISH

II D 6

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 11, 1914.

BEZALEL EXHIBIT OPENS TODAY

The Bezalel exhibit opens today at eleven o'clock in Sinai Center, where it will remain open until Friday afternoon. The exhibit will be closed Friday night and Saturday. It will be reopened Sunday morning in the Douglas Auditorium, where the Jewish public shall have the opportunity to see until Tuesday evening the Jewish art work of the Bezalel School.

Professor Borris Shatz, founder of the Bezalel School and director of the exhibit, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He was greeted at the station by a group of prominent persons who directed him to the Sherman Hotel, where he will reside during his stay in Chicago.

Today for the first time in the history of Chicago Jewry, every Jew, rich or poor, aristocrat or orthodox, will be able to witness a

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 11, 1914.

bona fide Jewish art exhibit, in which Jewish art work, created in the Bezalel Art School by Jewish artists, will be displayed.

Since the historical Bezalel, who created Jewish art in the form of a tabernacle in the times of the Jewish nation, the Jews have not yet produced any specific Jewish art. The Jewish artists of Diaspora produce general art work for the world, but the modern Bezalel, Prof. Boris Chatz, has created, through his great talent and tremendous energy, art along the lines of the historical Bezalel.

A visit to the exhibit will enlighten every Jew with the progress that the Bezalel School has made in this field. These artists have contributed their share; it is now up to the Jewish public, to do this, in order to preserve, uphold, and develop this field. This can be



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 11, 1914.

done if every Jew purchase for his home an article from the Bezalel School.



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JEWISH

Messenger, November 1, 1909.

Art Exhibition at the Institute.

An art exhibition under the auspices of the South Side Women's Auxiliary of the Institute will be held during the Winter season. The exhibition will consist of a loan collection of pictures, and also of art and craft work, gathered principally in the neighborhood. A special effort will be made to secure the work of Jewish artists and also material illustrative of Jewish household art and industry. Further particulars will be given at the office of the Institute.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 16, 1892. p.478.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler sailed last week for Southampton. She will go to London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Bayreuth and the Tyrol. She will play at the musical exhibition at Vienna, and probably at a number of other places, returning about the middle of August.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 b

JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH MESSENGER BOY - A NEW VIOLIN PRODIGY.

Son of a Tailor Appearing as Soloist with Chicago Symphony Orchestra Mar. 13, and 14.

A star has arisen, who will perhaps take his place among the world's famous Yiddish violinists.

The name of the new violin prodigy is Joseph Rosenstein, an 18-year old boy from Chicago.

Mr. Rosenstein will appear as guest soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Mar. 13th and 14th. He will play the Stocke Concerto, played for the last two years by such celebrities as Misha Elman and Jack Gordon.

Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The music critics have proclaimed him the foremost guest soloist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. They praised him highly for his playing of the Stocke Concerto, considered one of the most difficult musical compositions. Through this appearance the young violinist has already gained recognition and it will be easy for him to climb the ladder of success. Yet, all this was not such a big surprise to those, who have heard him play. This happened a short while ago, when he appeared together with the famous Italian tenor, Gigli.

To appear in the same concert with the world famous Gigli would be an ordeal for any artist, but in spite of that, Rosenstein was greatly applauded on that evening. The music critics proclaimed him a violin prodigy. They also stated that if he had come from abroad the music world would have given him recognition at once, but being a Chicago boy it would take somewhat longer.

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Although young Rosenstein has made such a brilliant start in life, he earns his living as a messenger boy. He is employed by the Chicago Daily News. He is very modest and contented with the kind of work he is doing at present, for he is certain that it will not take very long until he'll reach real success.

The writer visited the home of the Rosensteins at 2918 W. Roosevelt Rd. It is not a musical family. David Rosenstein, Joseph's father, is a tailor by trade, and belongs to local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. He is employed by Alfred Decker & Cohn and makes an honest moderate living for his family. He came to Chicago many years ago from a little town in Galicia.

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mrs. Rosenstein is simple, kind-hearted and sociable. She typifies the true Yiddishe Mame. Her face becomes radiant when one mentions her Joseph's name. Besides a married sister there is a younger sister and a younger brother, Emanuel, who is studying to play the piano.

When Joseph was eight years old, while walking with his father, he saw a man who carried a cello. Little Joseph admired the instrument and urged his dad to buy him one like it. The next day Mr. Rosenstein purchased a violin for his son. Two years later his father arranged lessons for him with the celebrated violin teacher, Herman Pidler. Although Mr. Pidler was by that time old and deaf he was nevertheless still popular, especially on the West Side.

When little Joseph played for the first time for Mr. Pidler, the latter laughed because Joseph's first teacher had trained him to hold the bow the wrong way. It was Mr. Pidler who recognized Joe's talent.

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The young Rosenstein won a six years' scholarship at the Conservatory of Music of which Mr. Ramon B. Gurwin was president. Mr. Gurwin is very proud of Joseph, and Joe is very fond of and grateful to his teacher.

Rosenstein is not only adept in music, but also in his other studies. While attending Marshall High School, he won a scholarship for the private Parker High School. At Parker he was considered one of the best students.

His hobby at present is the reading of philosophic books. He is familiar with the philosophic works of Aristotle, Schopenhauer, Kant and Spinoza.

His favorite hero in history is the Jewish statesman, Disraeli. He loves to read about him. But all the philosophic works and the heroes vanish as a fog when he takes his fiddle and begins to play.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

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He sees before him visions and beautiful tones are filling the air.
They tell fascinating tales. They paint master pieces and awaken
dreams and hope in the hearts of his listeners.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 77. Week of July 20, 1929, Page 763.

Rae Bernstein, pianist of Chicago, has been awarded the Rosa Raisa scholarship for further education in Europe. The contest was held March 25, at the Jewish People's Institute.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of January 26, 1929, Volume 76, Page 328.

Miss Sarah Levin of Chicago, was announced the winner in an American Conservatory of Music Competition. She will be the piano soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on February 4.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 9, 1928, Vol. 75, pp.593-594.

THE JEW IN MUSIC

A recent article in the Herald and Examiner states that eighty-five percent of the great artists in all departments of music are of Jewish origin. It is not surprising to find, therefore, that in the Gunn School of Music, during the twenty-two years of its existence, the great majority of talent presented to the public has been Jewish.

In the early part of the Twentieth Century, the school then known as the Gleen Dillard Piano School, produced and offered to the public such talent as Belle Tannenbaum and Moses Boguslawski, now brilliantly identified with the professional life of the city. In recent years, the most pronounced success is that of Rae Bernstein, who was twice soloist with Frederick Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and who has also appeared with the Minneapolis Symphony.

Another of the season's brilliant successes is Sara Levee, who was the soloist with the Chicago Symphony in January.

On the school commencement program of June 3, at the Studebaker Theater, two of the students were Jewish, Marion Miller, who won highest honors in the junior class, and Anatol Rapaport, winner of the highest honors in the post-graduate class.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 516, Week of Dec. 10, 1927.

A new Jewish choral society is being formed for men and women at the Jewish People Institute. The purpose of this organization is to teach to the Jewish population the best type of Jewish music. Old folk songs, modern Palestinian songs and traditional liturgic music will be included in the repertoire.

The choral group will give at least two concerts a year and will be under the supervision of Harry Coopersmith, director of the Board of Jewish Education.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 10, 1927, Vol. 74, p.131.

Arrangements are being completed for a Jewish music festival week, which will be held in Chicago during the month of October. This affair is to be given in large auditoriums in various sections of the city on different evenings during the festival week. The participants will be the cantors of the United Synagogue Congregation in the Midwest and a children's choir.

The purpose of the festival is to acquaint the public with the origin and significance of Jewish music.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of December 26, 1925
Page 639

Theodore Kettay, young cantor of Cong., Rodfee Zedek, is known throughout the city for his marvellous singing of Hebrew melodies and Yiddish folk songs. Recently he gave a recital at Kimball Hall and the music critics were high in praise of him.

Mr. Kettay was a cantor in Petrograd where he completed his musical studies at the Imperial Conservatory. His admirers have appraised him as one of the greatest cantors of the century.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of December 17, 1926, Vol. 9, p.3.

Isadore L. Buchhalter, for many years dean of the Chicago Philharmonic Conservatory of Music, has been elected president of that institution. He occupies an eminent position in musical circles in Chicago, being recognized as a technician of the highest order and an acknowledged Bach authority.

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JEWISH

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71: Week of April 3, 1926
Page 271

Cantor Joseph Giblechman gave a concert at the Covenant Club on March 10. He possesses a rich tenor voice and spent last season with the Symphony Orchestra.

He was Ober Cantor in Vienna and sang before royalty in Europe. He is now chief cantor of Cong. Kenesses Israel Nusach Sfard. 13th St., and Independence Blvd.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71; Week of February 13, 1926

Page 50

Roual Berger will make his Metropolitan debut at Orchestra Hall on February 16. Although born in Russia, Berger was reared in Chicago's Ghetto and sold newspapers to earn enough money to pay for his first violin lessons.

At the age of 24, he is the head of the Violin Department of the University Conservatory of Music in Austin, Texas. He reached his goal despite his father's insistence that he become a civil engineer.

Berger has been playing throughout the southwest in concerts and has been the recipient of much praise from music critics of every city in which he has appeared. His early training in Chicago was at the Jewish People's Institute, Crane Technical High School and the Columbia School of Music.

Mr. Berger's accompanist will be Adolph Ruzicha, head of the Piano Department at the Austin Conservatory of Music. Mr. Ruzicha is also a Chicago product and a graduate of the Master Class at the Bush Conservatory.

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JEWISH

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of October 3, 1925
P age 270

Maurice Rosenfeld, director of the Maurice Rosenfeld Piano School, is known as one of the most eminent educators and musical authorities in America.

He acquired his musical education in New York and Chicago. August Hyl-
lested and Arthur Friedheim, both pupils of Lizst were his instructors.

For more than twenty years Mr. Rosenfeld was one of the principal in-
structors and one of the musical directors of the Chicago Musical College.

He known as a gifted lecturer, and has presented lectures before the Sinai
Social Center, on the programs of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, before
the Chicago Hebrew Institute, and also before the Illinois Music Teachers
Association at their annual convention.

He has been Musical Editor for the Chicago Daily News for the past eight
years.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 57-58. Week of February 13, 1925; Page 29.

Samuel Antek, pupil of Kvisha Borushek, the director of Northwestern Conservatory of Music, has been engaged as violin soloist by the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra to play on February 22.

Mr. Borushek is also presenting Mr. Antek in a violin recital at Kimball Hall on March 8.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Volume 5. Wk. of Dec. 26, 1924, Page. 2.

On December 28, at 3 P. M., the Chicago Civic Opera Company will present Hansel and Gretel with Miss Edith Orens and Miss Helen Derzback in the title roles. Both are young Jewish girls, who are making their debut in opera.

Miss Orens is known on the West Side, where she makes her home, as Miss Orenstein, and Miss Derzback resides on LaFayette Parkway.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

RENINO (SONG)

by

J. Loebner

Jewish music is the only branch of the fine arts which we have neglected. Jewish music has, as yet, no champion, no redeemer. This is a crime against our culture because without music, Jewish literature is without sound, color, or melody, and is robbed of the most beautiful and effective means to express the emotions and aspirations of the soul of the individual Jew and of the Jewish people.

A musical society called "Renino" has, therefore, been founded which, because of its aims, deserves the support and attention of the Jewish masses in general, and of the Jewish intelligentsia in particular. Renino seeks to publish and circulate among the Jewish masses the best Jewish musical compositions. The society will publish a series of compositions which will be sold at popular prices.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

Renino has already made an auspicious beginning by issuing two compositions, one to Morris Rosenfeld's celebrated elegy, "The Gray Hair," and the other to Sholom Aleichem's "Sleep, My Baby". Good music critics say that both songs are magnificent compositions, which truly reflect all the virtues of Yasinowsky's original talent.

Renino, which has been organized to fill a great void in our cultural life, deserves the support of everyone who realizes how important the publishing and popularizing of real Jewish music is for the development of our culture.

Do your daughters and sons play the piano? Then see to it that your musical library contains the publications of Renino.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1924.

JEWISH GRAND OPERA

A large audience gave a warm welcome to the Jewish grand opera of Chicago, at its debut performances Saturday and Sunday at the Aryan Grotto Temple. A Jewish opera company is something new to the Jewish ghetto. The artists, under the direction of the great tenor Morris Dubin, gave a performance of an opera called "The Jew in Spain," which is actually "The Jewess," as rearranged by Mrs. Rosa Dubin-Westgate. Music critics, who are charitably inclined, say that as a first attempt, the performance was a success, to a certain degree, and that the undertaking is a welcome development in our local cultural life.

The opera company, however, should not need the excuse of a "first performance". It takes more than a "first performance" to make a good opera company; it takes good music, well-trained singers and actors, a well-balanced chorus and orchestra, beautiful decorations, but, most of all, the tone, color, and atmosphere of opera are needed. Mr. Dubin's undertaking lacked these essentials.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1924.

The music of "The Jew In Spain" is too poor and banal even for a European operetta. For example, an overture which contains tunes from Jewish operettas and themes of German hunting songs, instead of traditional Jewish melodies and the sound of church bells, does not reflect the Spanish Inquisition of the fifteenth century at all. Our friend, Mr. Dubin, is an artist of the first rank but he alone cannot perform an entire opera.

Esther Parker possesses a trained, well-rounded dramatic soprano voice, which has color and flexibility, but this does not make her a prima donna capable of portraying the role of Rachel.

Jasha Rosenthal, with his ordinary bass voice, is far from ready to begin a new career as a grand opera singer, although his voice was a surprise to us.

Mr. Gold, as Prince Leopold, was perhaps the only one who had a dignified stage presence. He sang very sympathetically but his limited musical qualifications would be more appropriate for Jewish operetta.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1924.

The first attempt to present Jewish opera in Chicago was, all in all, not very successful, although Mr. Lemkow tried his best to put some life and fire into the poor music of his small orchestra. Let us hope that the mistakes and defects of this artistic undertaking will be corrected and removed from the next performance of the opera company.

Forward, Feb. 2, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Tonight the first performance of grand opera in Jewish at the Ariograta Temple, 8th street and Wabash avenue! Tonight and tomorrow night:

The Jew In Spain

will be presented by a cast consisting of Morris Dalskaia, Jascha Rosenthal, and Mne. Westgate Dubin, Leon Gold, and Samuel Simon, with a special choir of 50 men and women, under the direction of Paul Lemkoff. This is the first opera played in Jewish in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1924.

/CONCERT BY CHICAGO CANTOR/

The celebrated Chicago cantor, Joseph Giblichman, of the Anesses Israel Nusach Sford Synagogue will give his first public recital at Kimball Hall, on Sunday afternoon, February 24. The program will consist of difficult operatic arias and liturgical music. He will be accompanied by the well-known pianist Shenman and by the violin artist, Alfred Goldman.

Cantor Giblichman received his musical education at the Vienna conservatory. He has surprised the Chicago Jews with his magnificent singing of Jewish liturgical compositions. We have no doubt that he will distinguish himself before an audience of music connoisseurs. He is a dramatic tenor, and has a voice of unusual timbre. He is a great artist in his chosen field. The concert has been arranged by Professors Shikart and Greenwald.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1924.

[THE JEWISH OPERA COMPANY]

The new Jewish opera company will open its series of performances on Saturday evening, February 2, and Sunday evening, February 3. The performances will be under the direction of the Jewish-English singer, Morris Dubin. The first performance of this opera company will be the historical opera, "The Jew in Spain" (text by Lerner), in which Mrs. Rosa Dubin will also appear. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Dubin, the well-known actor and baritone, Yasha Rosenthal, the Parisian lyric tenor, Leon Gold, the two prima donnas, Miss Dalskaya and Esther Parker, will also take part.

A chorus of forty-four voices and a large symphony orchestra under the direction of Paul Lemkoff, are to participate in the performance. It is to be expected that all friends of such an important Jewish cultural institution as opera in Yiddish, will help the entrepreneurs to bring their plans to successful realization, and will come in large numbers to see the performances.

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JEWISH

Forward, Nov. 23, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rosa Raisa is not the only Jewish singer in the Chicago Civic Opera this season. There are two additional singers of rare ability on the opera stage. They are Alexander Kepnis, basso, and Kathrine Meisle, contralto.

These two singers appeared last Sunday in Wagner's "Siegfried", and made a great hit in their debut. The music critics were greatly inspired by the two new opera singers.

They proclaim Kepnis one of the most outstanding stars in the operatic world and they cannot imagine how the opera "Siegfried" could be presented without him.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MOISSAYE BOGUSLAWSKI
by
Louis Reingold

Thirty-five years ago in a poorly furnished room of a wooden frame structure on Canal Street, Chicago, the now famous pianist, Moissaye Boguslawski, professor at the Chicago Music College, was born.

His father was a musician who played at Jewish weddings. His earnings could not even supply the family with porridge, because he only received from three to five dollars for his services and there were no weddings every day. Thus, in the two rooms of his parents, poverty was a permanent guest.

When Moissaye reached four years of age, his mother bought him a piano for five dollars. She had no more money. The room was too small for such a large article, so the table was discarded and the piano served both purposes.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The four-year-old child soon neglected his food and sleep. The piano became a part of his life.

Two years later, Moissaye began to take piano lessons, since as his parents were unable to spend more than fifty cents a week, he took but one lesson a week. The family, friends, and neighbors advised the parents not to bother with any piano lessons for Moissaye.

Meanwhile young Boguslawski did not neglect his school work. He graduated from the Foster School on O'Bryan Street at the age of fifteen.

A few years later his father took him to weddings and parties where he played the piano. Everybody was astounded at the young lad's talent, but nobody hastened to pay him. His father would have to do some tall talking before the lad would get paid.

Soon after his Bar Mitzvah (Confirmation), Boguslawski secured a job in a

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

Jewish vaudeville theater patronized by peddlers and junk dealers. He always wanted to play the classics by the great musical composers, but the audience would prefer Oriental and popular selections and his musical soul rebelled. He left the theater and accepted a job in a dance hall, where he was compelled to play so many hours that blood would gush from his fingers.

During his leisure time he gave lessons--a thing which he would always do for the love of his fellow men rather than the compensation, which went toward his own study. He would often give as many as twelve lessons a day, and the total sum at fifteen cents each did not pay for one of his own lessons.

At the age of sixteen, Boguslawski decided to play before a famous pianist in order to get the latter's opinion. At that time **Ossip Gabrilowitch** was giving a recital in Orchestra Hall, and Bugoslawski decided to play for him.

Accompanied by his devoted mother, he went to see the noted pianist, who,

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

after hearing him, commended his ability. **Gabrilowitch** said Boguslawski could play but was not a born genius and had not studied enough to create a sensation throughout the world.

With broken hearts and tears in their eyes, both mother and son went home. For a few days they did not utter a word. They were silent and in meditation. Suddenly Boguslawski cried out: "Mother! I will continue my study until **Gabrilowitch** will have to admit that I am a good pianist!"

Boguslawski studied day in and day out; took lessons from great music professors, and after a recital he gave a few years ago in New York, **Gabrilowitch** entered his dressing room and said, "No price will be too high to have an artist like you as soloist in my Detroit Symphony Orchestra!"

Boguslawski was offered a director's position in a European conservatory, but he declined, stating that he wished to remain in the country where he was

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

born and devote his talents to the residents of the city in which he was reared.

Together with Professor Felix Barowsky and Leopold Aver, violin teacher of Misha Elman, Haifetz, and others, Moissaye Boguslawski occupies the post of professor [of music] at the Chicago Music College.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 10, 1923.

TO CULTIVATE JEWISH MUSIC

(Editorial in English)

The appearance of the three world famous cantors, Rosenblatt, Hershman and Kwatin, at a concert held recently under the auspices of two local booking agents, was a striking demonstration of the development of Jewish liturgical music in modern times. The concert also testified to the fact that our masses love Jewish music, for at least five thousand people, mostly of the masses of the Jewish population, have attended that concert and have left the large Medinah Temple more than satisfied with what they have been offered by the three artists.

It is our contention that such concerts have not only a cultural value from a musical point of view, but they also have a Jewish educational value. The Jewish masses who attend such concerts are not necessarily Orthodox Jews. The majority of them, we suppose, are non-Orthodox. They very seldom attend

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 10, 1923.

synagogue services and are very little in touch with Jewish religious life, and one of the reasons why they are still attached to Judaism is because of their intense love for liturgical music. The most radical Jew of Eastern European origin still falls for a Jewish liturgical melody sung by a great cantor. Jewish liturgical music has an indescribable fascination for the average Jew. It sends a thrill into his soul and causes him to remember **everything that** is sacred in our life, our yearnings for Palestine redeemed, our veneration for our martyrs, our pious prayers, our deep feelings for our suffering people everywhere, etc. The cultivation of Jewish music, therefore, has more than an artistic significance. It has a great educational and therefore also a great political significance, and the community would do well to pay some attention to this phase of Jewish education. We cannot compel our masses to attend synagogue services, but we can bring them into concert halls where they will hear Jewish music, and therefore the cultivation of Jewish music should be one of the activities of the community. Jewish musical societies should be encouraged, Jewish choirs should be organized not only for purely synagogue purposes but for the purpose of cultivating Jewish music and bringing

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 10, 1923.

it to the masses. Each and every synagogue should try its utmost to engage a good cantor. There is something to the contention of the presidents of the Orthodox synagogues that a good cantor is a greater attraction to the worshipers than a good rabbi. The duty of the cantor should not be to perform the services only, but he should make it his business to cultivate Jewish music within his circle of activity by organizing choirs and by doing everything possible to foster and cultivate Jewish music among the congregants. As long as a Jew finds pleasure in listening to Jewish liturgical music, he is a Jew, and when he no more enjoys the rendering of a great cantor, he has ceased to be a Jew emotionally, and as a rule he has ceased to be a Jew altogether. The reaction to Jewish music is the best test of one's Jewish emotions, and we therefore believe that a community should do everything it can to encourage Jewish music and to fill the Jewish street with Jewish melodies. If there should ever be established a real Jewish center in the Lawndale district, one of its main activities must be the cultivating of Jewish music. It may not be possible to make every Jewish boy a Hebrew scholar, but it is possible to make every Jewish boy love Jewish music and through Jewish music

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develop his Jewish emotions and Jewish sentiments. The boys and girls attending the Talmud Torahs [Hebrew schools] may in the future forget all their Hebrew, their Bible, and their Jewish history, etc., but they will never forget the Jewish melodies. For this reason cultivation of Jewish music is of paramount importance to the Jews.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FORWARD, Feb. 1, 1923

For the first time in Chicago will the Lovers of Music and Hebraic Melodies listen to a concert, featuring 100 Cantors in the Medinah Temple.

This unusual concert is given this Sunday for the benefit of the orphans of the Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, who are supported by that institution.

The noted conductor, Leo Leoff, came to Chicago to direct this concert. This alone is the best assurance, that is, will be one of the most interesting concerts ever heard by the Chicago Jewry.

The noted organist, Herr Verdritz will also participate in this concert.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 9, 1922.

A HEARTY AND LONG REMEMBERED EVENING.

The second evening of art by the Labor Culture League, Tuesday, October 31, in the Palace Theater, turned out to be a greater success than the first one, as the tickets were sold out long before the evening of entertainment approached. The first evening, the audience suffered, because the program lasted too long. The Culture League prevented that error this time, and chose their talents carefully, with the exception of one number.

These evenings have established a desire among the Jewish people for more concerts. They create friends, and give a good deal of prestige to the Culture League. The program began with Miss Eugene Shapiro in a piano composition by Paul Lempkoff, the musical director of the Labor Culture League. The rest of the performers were all so good that we do not know whom to speak of first. The talented soprano, Miss Lillian Sindahl, inspired the audience with her singing and graceful bearing on the stage. Victor Young, the violinist, who recently completed a coast to coast tour, touched the

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Forward, November 9, 1922.

hearts of his listeners with his playing and the audience regretted that the time was limited and Mr. Young had to leave the stage. Mr. Young was accompanied by his sister, Miss Helen Young. Ely Gennenholz appeared twice. The first part of the program he impersonated Morris Schwartz in a scene wherein he buys a play, and in the second part he presented a few recitations that had the audience in stitches. The public proved itself to be close friends to the Culture League.

The chairman of the League, Comrade Louis Schaffer, related to the audience the work of the League and appealed to them to join the League. Since that evening many of the audience have joined. The League has arranged a performance of the famous English play, The Hairy Ape, for the twentieth of this month. The League also arranged a lecture by the star of the play, Mr. Louis Wohlheim. We hope that our Jewish workers will be present at both the lecture and the performance.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE TALENTS OF JEWISH CHICAGO

by

N. Loebner

There is no lack of talent in various fields in Jewish Chicago. We have talented engravers, painters, writers, orators, actors (dramatic, comic, and tragic), vocal and instrumental musicians, inventors, dancers, baseball players, wrestlers, fighters, swimmers--in short, talent of every description. We are particularly rich in talented performers of instrumental music. There are on the Jewish streets of Chicago many Jewish children who show signs of becoming virtuosos on the piano or the violin. They are all undeveloped talents. Many of them cannot fully develop their talents because they lack the means; others, because they do not have the proper encouragement from their teachers, or because their parents or relatives, who could afford to help them by giving them music lessons, refuse to do so. The dark life of the Ghetto has dulled our understanding [of the fact] that it is necessary to "push" a talent forward so that it can keep

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1922.

on developing. Most of our talented people who have become successful, are self-made. Their genius has overcome all obstacles and thus we now have celebrated violinists, pianists, and singers.

As I have said before, there are on the Jewish streets of Chicago many young Jewish boys and girls who may become celebrated pianists or violinists. Pay a visit to the music studios, beginning with Isidor Buchhalter's studio on the West Side and ending with the Chicago Musical College, Downtown, and you will be convinced of that. You will also be convinced that there are adult Jewish boys and girls who have magnificent singing voices, who could become, by the grace of God, opera and concert singers, but who lack the means and the teachers. America doesn't have teachers who can train an opera or concert singer. To become an opera or concert singer, one must go to Europe and it costs money to become a trained singer in Europe.

We have many societies in our city, some of which are entirely superfluous and useless. They duplicate well-established societies; they try to do,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1922.

or think that they are doing charity work. Actually they are good at money-raising, most of which is wasted. Why shouldn't all these superfluous societies unite and form one big society to help develop our talented young people and to help them become famous? Would it not be better for us citizens of America and members of the eternal people, if we sent talented pupils to Europe every year so that they could study there and become the great artists which they should be?

On the West Side of Chicago, there is a young Jewish man, Jacob Amado, a singer. He has a brilliant future ahead of him; he may become a concert singer. He cannot, however, achieve that goal because he lacks the means. He is poor, and to earn his board and clothing, he works at various occupations. He does not work steadily because such a man has no patience to work. Very likely, he is not an efficient worker, either. Occasionally he goes hungry. He studies music with a downtown teacher, Mr. Joseph A. Shuvikerath, who does not charge him anything for the lessons, and who, occasionally, shoves a five dollar bill into his pocket because he recognizes that Amado

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1922.

has great talent. Others who have heard Amado sing, know that he has great talent and they appreciate it, but they either cannot help him or they have their own troubles.

Jacob Amado is thirty-three years old, of Spanish-Jewish origin. He has been a resident of Chicago for the past twelve years. Nobody discovered his talent; he discovered it himself and began to sing. No other member of his family sings. Who knows, maybe a great great grandfather of his, during the time of the Inquisition, sang the eternal melody of Kol Nidre in one of the secret places in Spain and made the walls shake with the power of his voice, and that the power of that singer has been inherited after so many years, by his descendant.

When Jacob Amado began to sing, he aroused the interest of his listeners who encouraged him to study. Lovingly and gratefully he remembers S. Rosenberg and S. Brotzky. They helped him with their advice, and told him to attend the opera and concerts, and to study.

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Jacob Amado has a tenor voice, a rare tenor voice. His range is very wide. He sings powerfully, sweetly, warmly, and poignantly. He has a powerful voice and can reach notes outside the range of the average tenor. You see, you feel, you understand that he still has something to say, that he needs only training to unlock the great treasury of song and music that is latent within him.

Jacob Amado sings almost all of the important operas. He knows them all. He is familiar with all the arias, knows them thoroughly, and understands them, and now he sings them so wonderfully well that he transposes you to a new world, a world full of beauty and poetry. For a long time after Jacob Amado has finished singing, your ears still ring with the youthful freshness, the power, and beauty of his tones.

Jacob Amado has sung at a few concerts that his teacher, Joseph A. Shvikerath, and others have arranged for him. He was very successful. The New York Musical Courier said that his voice had a bewitching, vibrating, and strong

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quality. Musical America said that he had a very fine voice, a voice that was in a class by itself. The Chicago Musical News said that nature rarely produces a voice so large, persuasive, vibrant, and warm. Herman Devries in the Chicago American said that the character and timbre of Amado's voice was like that of the voice of the celebrated Italian tenor, [Enrico] Caruso. Dr. Alex Sher, a well-known musician, and Madame Rosa Olitcka, world-famous opera and concert singer, are also of the same opinion. The writer of these lines heard Amado sing, in their presence, capably and brillinatly accompanied at the piano by Professor Buchhalter.

The critics admit that Jacob Amado is not perfect but they prophesy a brilliant future for him. They see in him a concert singer of a rare caliber.

A singer like Jacob Amado needs no better recommendation. What he needs now is money to go to Europe, to perfect himself in his chosen profession. Others among us who are as talented and poor as he is also need money. Jacob Amado is only one example of the talented people who will either be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 30, 1922.

forced to sing in movie houses, at weddings, banquets, or to lose their talents completely unless somebody helps them.

Why don't our useless, unnecessary societies transform themselves into a society whose task it would be to raise funds to develop the talents and perfect the art of such artists as Jacob Amado?

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Daily Forward, Mar. 17, 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY

In the Chicago music world, the name of Jack Gordon, director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, appears among those of the most popular and prominent musicians.

Outside of Frederick Stock, the conductor of the Symphony, Mr. Gordon, is undoubtedly the most popular musician in Chicago. Stock instructs and gives orders to the orchestra, but Gordon sees to it that all instructions and commands be carried out correctly. When it comes to publicity, Mr. Stock takes Gordon out and introduces him to the public as the great and talented leader he is. It is no wonder that this young Jewish musician is such a success as an orchestra leader, as a musician, and especially as a great violinist. Gordon has many good

Daily Forward, Mar. 17, 1922.

virtues in addition to his musical talent. He was born lucky. His parents were wealthy business people in Odessa, Russia, where he was born. His whole life consisted of hard work and much ambition. His parents selected for him a musical career, the violin. But no sooner did he get to his senses than he began to realize that he could not depend upon his ingenuity alone, but that he should get out in the world and study the art of music.

He was six years old when he was admitted to the Imperial Conservatory of Odessa. His teacher, a famous musician, Franz Stoopka, soon discovered the talent of the youngster. He then decided to devote more of his time to him.

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At the age of 13, he graduated at the conservatory with high honors, receiving first prize. At the age of 14, he went to Germany for advanced studies. He studied there for a time and went to France. At 16 he and his parents came to New York.

America began to smile at him from the very first day he landed. While here he continued his studies with still greater energies.

The famous musician Franz Kwaizel was his teacher. Gordon was the first to start folk concerts in New York Socialist schools. Wherever he performed, he received encouragement and inspiration. This was especially the case when he became acquainted with the editor of the Daily Forward, Mr. A. Cahan, who encouraged him a great deal.



Daily Forward, Mar. 17, 1922.

He later toured the United States and Canada, appearing in concerts in many large cities. In 1919 Gordon, with the New York Symphony Orchestra, traveled in Europe. He gave concerts in France, Holland, England, Belgium, and Italy, where he was greeted with great honor. He spent three years with the famous Berksier quartet. He also played with the well-known artist Harold Bauer and with Eno Waisievitz.

Among Mr. Gordon's colleagues are the violinists Heifetz, Elman, and Zeidel, whom he is proud to call comrades.

This is Mr. Gordon's first season with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, of which he is concert leader. He is also engaged in many other musical activities being conductor of the Sinai Symphony Orchestra and head of the violin department of the American Conservatory in Kimball Hall.




Daily Forward, Mar. 17, 1922.

As all accomplished musicians, Mr. Gordon is not conceited. He is just a modest Jewish young man who makes a very sympathetic impression upon everyone he comes in contact with.

He has reached the apex, the greatest success, yet he never forgets those who are still climbing. He subsidized many artists who have not as yet reached success, and always extended them a glad hand. His closest and most beloved comrade, with whom he shares his feeling and inspiration, is the rare Stradivarius which he recently bought at a price of \$15,000. This rare violin, in years gone by, belonged to a certain musician, Maria Shuman, who was a close relation of the famous German composer, Robert Shuman.

"In these secrets of the violin, which cannot be duplicated," he said, "I now seek the secret of life and inspiration which drives and forces man to climb higher and higher."



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The Chicago Chronicle, Vol. 3, p.2, Wk. of August 26, 1921.

A distinguished newcomer in Chicago is Cantor Aaron Turner who came here from Vienna a few months ago.

Almost immediately after his arrival in Chicago, he entered into communication with Temple Judea. Cantor Turner is not only a singer and a conductor but is also a composer of Jewish music. He will soon publish a complete work of his own, containing the musical interpretation of the entire cycle of holiday and Sabbath services.

Cantor Turner is also a teacher of renown. He has conducted a school for cantors in Vienna. At least seventy of his pupils now officiate as cantors in all parts of the world.

Cantor Turner plans to open a school for cantors in Chicago. He will train cantors for both orthodox and reform synagogues. His school will be held at Temple Judea.

II A 3 b

The Chicago Chronicle, Volume 3, Wk.of July 22,1921- P.6.

Al Le Bow, a resident of Lawndale, is earning a name for himself in the realm of popular music with his latest song, "My Chinese Cherry Blossom". This piece, of which Mr. Le Bow has written the lyrics, promises to become a "hit".

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JEWISH

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Forward, June 24, 1921.

Jewish Opera Society established in Chicago.

A group, of musically inclined Jewish young people of Chicago, laid the cornerstone for a Jewish Opera in our city. A meeting was held for this purpose in the National Socialist Institute, where the question was discussed.

The fact, that Jewish Opera would flourish very easily in the Jewish neighborhood was indicated by illustrating Jewish drama.

The founders of the Jewish Opera Society are the musicians, Epstein I. Ellenhorn, and Sarob.

Forward, March 28, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Revealing a Secret

The First Jewish Musical Genius

Mishel Piastro, the great violinist, just came from Russia. He is one of the world's most famous violinists, a glittering star in Professor Auer's galaxy. His father, also a famous violinist, insisted that his son become a musician. In 1910, Mishel graduated from the conservatory with gold medals. In 1912 he was the only one receiving a prize of 1,000 rubels. In 1919 Mishel devoted all his time to concerts. He has appeared in all of the large cities of Europe, where all who heard him were inspired. Sunday night, April 24, at the Auditorium.

Western Musical Bureau

(ADV.)

Forward. March 19, 1921.

At last, Odessa Female Cantor comes to Chicago. in a grand concert, Sunday afternoon, April 24th, the second day of Pessach, at the Ashland Auditorium.

Mne Sophia Kurtzer,

the great sacred singer and the only female Cantor in the world, took New York by storm. At all her concerts in New York thousands were turned away because of the rush for seats and the great anxiety to hear her sacred hymn.

All who want the pleasure of hearing the Odessa Female Cantor should be prepared with tickets on time.

In the same concert, the great violinist and composer, J. Piastra Borisoff, will be heard.

Tickets for reserved seats are priced at 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00. This is the biggest concert of the season, and the female cantor's only concert in Chicago.

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Forward, March 19, 1921.

If you do not hear her this time, you will never have the opportunity of hearing her again.

Tickets at Forward Office. Glick's Music Store, and Satak's Candy Store, 1015 Pauling Street.

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Forward, March 16, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Palace Theatre

Friday Night - Saturday and Sunday Matinee and Night.

Come and See Bessie Thomashefsky's First Appearance

In Her Newest Sensation - Jennie Runs for Mayor

A Musical Comedy in 4 Acts, by Cornblatt.

15 Musical Numbers

150,000 New York Women Have Endorsed Bessie Thomashefsky for Mayor.

(Adv.)

Forward, March 6, 1921

Frihada's first appearance in Chicago Today.

Frihada, the famous violinist who attracted the attention of the entire musical-world, makes his first appearance in Chicago today, at the Illinois Theatre. His concerts in New York have been successful.

Many music-lovers are impatiently waiting for his concert today, at the Illinois Theatre.

(Adv.)

II A 3 b

Forward, December 31, 1920.

Gartners' Theatre

- presents -

for the first time in Chicago

the greatest Singer of the Jewish Stage

Herman Cooper

in

"Be Human"

Fri.-Sat.-Sun.

(Adv.)

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Forward, December 4, 1920.

Rosa Raisa - - The Success of Opera Season in Chicago.

The greatest "hit" of the Chicago's opera season is our renowned daughter of Bialistok, Rosa Raisa. She has especially done splendid in her part as Tosca, last Monday. She was stormily applauded after each aria. Madame Raisa was the only artist that received such a reception.

A new Jewish talent that promises to become a great personality, appears this Saturday afternoon in the opera "La Sonombula" together with Galli Curci, Schipa and Lazari. She is a Jewish girl of Chicago by the name of Frances Prepitta. This is Miss Prepitta's first debut in opera.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1920.

THE L. D. B. ZION SOCIETY

The L. D. Brandeis Zion Society will celebrate its fourth anniversary on Sunday, December 5, at 6 P. M.

A musical program has been arranged, in which Mr. Anshelovitz, the great tenor, who recently arrived from Europe will sing the best Zionist and folk songs. Chrideman and Wise, violinists, will participate in this affair.

Mr. Max Shulman who just arrived from the convention will address the meeting. Refreshments will be served.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of November 5, 1920, Vols. 39-40, p.24.

Through the interest of several prominent Jewish families, Francis Paperte, a young mezzo-soprano, was brought to the attention of Herbert Johnson, business director of the Chicago Opera Association. After an audition, he recognized at once her great talent as an operatic artist and engaged her for the coming season.

Miss Paperte was born in Coloma, Wisconsin, of humble French and Russian Jewish parents. She was brought to Chicago for her musical studies. At the age of fifteen, she had already become an accomplished pianist. Miss Paperta is twenty-four, and will be one of the youngest members of the opera company.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 5, 1920.

YOUNG CHICAGO JEWISH GIRL TO SING WITH THE OPERA

As a result of the marked interest of the Chicago public and several prominent Jewish families, as well as a number of successful appearances in New York and throughout the South and Middle West, Frances Papette, a young mezzo-soprano from Chicago's own studios, was brought to the attention of Mr. Herbert Johnson, business director of the Chicago Opera Association. He heard her sing, and, recognizing at once her great talent and promise as an operatic artist, engaged her for the coming season. She will make her debut at the Auditorium late in November, and will be heard during the season in a number of prominent roles.

Frances Papette was born in a small town, Coloma, Wisconsin; she is of humble French and Russian-Jewish parentage, and, at an early age, began to show unusual musical talent. At four she played by ear, and would often sit at the piano for hours picking out tunes, while her two-year-old brother worked

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 5, 1920.

the pedals. When she was six, her mother, recognizing her ability, obtained a teacher [for her] from a neighboring town. The child attracted the attention of many travelers who passed through the town and gave her money for playing for them. They advised her parents to take her to a larger center where better musical advantages could be secured. When she was twelve years old, her mother brought her to Chicago where her studies were continued.

At fifteen, she was an accomplished pianist, and expected to make this branch of music her life profession. But a few years later her magnificent voice was discovered; since that time, she has been studying with the most noted local teachers and has applied herself with unswerving devotion and diligence. She is an accomplished pianist and a talented linguist, and her beautiful voice, together with her youth and magnetic personality, have for several years been the subject of much attention in the concert field. She is one of the youngest members of the present company--she is only twenty-four--and her debut is expected to be one of the events of the season.

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I C (Italian)

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

JEWS THE MAINSTAY OF OPERA IN AMERICA

The peculiar rivalry that has developed between the New York and Chicago executive offices of the Chicago Opera Company on the question of subscriptions for the season of grand opera given by the organization in each city has been responsible for bringing to light the often suspected but now clearly proved fact that the Jews are the greatest patrons of music in America. The subject is one that has been widely discussed for many years, and one which has aroused a great deal of controversy. The controversy is now ended by the authoritative statement of Executive Director Herbert M. Johnson of the Chicago Opera Company that the Jewish people of America are the backbone and mainstay of musical activities throughout the country, with particular reference to grand opera.

The bitter rivalry that has long existed between the Chicago and the New York headquarters of the Chicago Opera Company has reached a climax this year in the effort of each to outdo the other in amount of business. This condition

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

I C (Italian)

has been responsible for a scientific survey of the situation and an analysis of the sources of operatic support such as has never hitherto been made in this country. This has resulted in many surprises, not the least of which is that the boasted German and Italian support of such enterprises falls far behind that given by the Jewish people.

A circumstance which is undoubtedly largely responsible for this situation is that recently grand opera has ceased to be the exclusive plaything of the social elect and the very rich, and has come to be regarded as the privilege of the many. The same miscellaneous gathering of people from all walks and conditions of life can now be seen at a gala operatic performance as one can see at a ball game or a motion picture show. They are there, irrespective of social or financial status, for the specific purpose of enjoying themselves, and it has come to be generally understood that under existing conditions, with post-war prices prevailing in the theaters, grand opera offers the greatest bargain within reach of the average amusement lover.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

I C (Italian)

For his money--it may be one dollar or seven, according to his choice of seats --he may revel in the most emotional and stirring melodrama, feast his eye upon a gorgeous spectacle, enjoy the playing of the finest orchestras, and delight in the voices of the foremost celebrities of the musical world. With this in mind, it is not difficult to understand why the Jew, in proportion to his numbers, is the greatest modern patron of grand opera.

It has always been assumed, without any specific foundation, that his well-known predilection toward and pre-eminently successful employment of the violin stamped the Jew as essentially a lover of instrumental music. That he is such is proven by the names that figure most prominently in almost any concert program, and in the large proportion of Jews to be found in the audience at any fine concert or recital. This development, however, has not been at the expense of his inherent love of vocal music, proven beyond all debate by the constancy with which the cantor has held pre-eminence in the Jewish devotional ritual throughout the ages.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

I C (Italian)

The profession of music among Jews is, by no means, confined to instrumental music. What more glorious example of the singer's art does the entire world boast than can be found in the person of Rosa Raisa, whose matchless artistry won out against all the distress and all the obstacles produced by the pogroms in her native Russian village. Doubtless the great tragedies that impressed themselves upon her receptive mind as a child are responsible for the profound emotion that this great artist brings to bear upon the roles in which she excels.

Raisa is mentioned merely because of her great prominence in the operatic world, not that the presence of a Jewess in this field is in itself remarkable. There are many Jewish singers; the latest addition to the Chicago Opera forces is a Jewish girl who is known to a great number of Chicago families. Her present position is due to the fact that they recognized her ability and made it possible for her to continue her studies when her own means and that of her family were totally inadequate for that purpose. The artist in question is

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

I C (Italian)

Frances Paperte, a young mezzo-soprano of great promise who will make her appearance with the organization late in November, and who has been cast for some splendid roles. Miss Paperte came from a small Wisconsin town to Chicago because Chicago offered opportunities for a musical education. Several prominent local families became interested in her and she was soon demonstrating such pronounced vocal ability that she was much sought after for concert, oratorio, and at-home appearances. Through this activity Miss Paperte was brought to the attention of Executive Director Herbert M. Johnson of the Chicago Opera Company, who promptly engaged the promising young artist.

Of greater promise for the future, however, is the fact that the Chicago Opera Company swarms with youngsters of splendid vocal possibilities who constitute a vast majority of the chorus. Each of these is a serious-minded vocal student who is preparing for a professional career and is taking advantage of the splendid possibilities for training offered by the great Chicago Opera Company. There was a time when the Italians monopolized the chorus of all the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

I C (Italian)

grand opera companies--a circumstance that is not remarkable in view of the fact that the Italians discovered, created, and developed grand opera--but they are in a hopeless minority today in the chorus of the great opera companies of America, particularly in the male section. These young Jewish men who have seized the opportunity of chorus work as a great technical school, sing in Italian, French, and English with equal fluency and constitute material from which some great artists will mature.

This circumstance, quite as much as the remarkable patronage the Jewish people are giving grand opera, shows the trend of the Jewish mind in relation to music and gives promise of some truly remarkable developments. As an indication of the manner in which the Jewish people are rallying to grand opera as their ideal form of entertainment, we may authoritatively state that in New York, where Jewish patrons have taken Friday night as their own, the sale of seats at this time, nearly three months before the opening of the season, is nearly double that of any other night. As a matter of fact, the six Friday nights

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I C (Italian)

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1920.

of the Manhattan season are practically sold out.

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Forward, October 21, 1920.

Orchestra Hall.
November 9, 1920.

Get ready for the concert.

The well known Violinist, Victor Young will appear at

Orchestra Hall, Nov. 9th.

Obtain Tickets at Box Office.

The Sentinel, Wk. of October 15, 1920, Vols. 39-40, p.25.

Victor Young is being acclaimed the greatest boy violinist of today by European music masters. He is the son of a chorus man of the Yiddish theater in Chicago, and is, no doubt, the greatest artistic genius Chicago Jewry has produced.

Victor, although born and raised in Chicago on Maxwell street, has received his musical training in Warsaw. His first appearance was at a special concert arranged for him by the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra. His success was instantaneous.

Master Young's concert in Chicago will be held in Orchestra Hall on November 9. He will then start on a concert tour of America. The Chicago critics who have recently heard him play, predict that Victor Young will soon be recognized as a leading violin master.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1920.

A NEW JEWISH VIOLIN GENIUS

(In English)

Chicago Jewry has produced many a great theatrical talent and many a great artist. Nora Bayes, the queen of American vaudeville, is a Chicago Jewish girl, and Lester Allen, the young comedian, is a Chicago boy. And there are scores of other great Jewish artists, who are calling Chicago their home town. But Victor Young, acclaimed by Europe music masters the greatest boy violinist of today, and the son of a chorus man of the Yiddish theater in Chicago, is, no doubt, the greatest artistic genius Chicago Jewry has ever produced. The great music masters in Europe maintain that Victor Young's genius will soon overshadow that of Mischa Elman and Jascha Heifetz.

Victor Young, though born and raised in Chicago, on Maxwell Street, has received his musical training in Warsaw, where he was sent by his father shortly prior to the outbreak of the war. There he received his musical training, and among his

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1920.

masters in Warsaw, who devoted much care to his education, were the famous Yarsemsky, and Issadore Lotto, the celebrated finger technician. Later on, Tone Dichter and Stanislaw Barowicz taught him for more than a year, and finally he received his diploma of merit from the famous conservatory of music in Warsaw.

His first appearance was at a special concert arranged for him by the Warsaw Philharmonic orchestra under the direction of Julius Wertheim. His success was instantaneous. Playing before Russian generals and nobles, while in Warsaw, he was later on introduced to the late Czar Nicholas in Petrograd, and his playing was so admirable that the Czar presented him with many gifts, and if not for the revolution, Victor Young would already be today a Heifetz or Elman. Having been connected with the court of the Czar, the Bolsheviki deemed it advisable to get rid of him, and it is only by a miracle that he escaped death, for he was already sentenced to die. After a long and tiresome escapade, he succeeded in reaching Warsaw, then Paris, and from there to the United States.

His concert will be prevented under the auspices of Vissels and Voegeli at

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1920.

Orchestra Hall, on November 9, when Master Victor Young will be twenty-one years old. Then he will start on a concert tour of America. The Chicago musical critics, who have recently heard him playing, say that his concert tour will make an epoch in violin performances--that he will soon be recognized as a leading violin master in the world.

It is interesting to note that a great many businessmen, professional men, artists and newspapermen, who are patronizing music, have lost no time in recognizing the musical genius of Victor Young, and especially Mr. Jacob Handelsman, department manager of the Kimball Piano Company, who is himself a fine connoisseur of music, are responsible for the arranging of the concert in Chicago, and for the furthering of Victor Young's career in America.

WPA (11.1.1) F 10.25

Formal, September 21, 1930. p. 3.

A combination of the two former contents, Israel Hershfield and Samuel Horner, will be heard. A consent to be given Sunday, October 21 in the Hershfield litigation.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 60, Wk. of Aug. 21, 1920. p.61.

Myrtle Moses Alschuler, well known concert singer, and a member of the Chicago Opera for the last five years is dead.

Mrs. Alschuler, who was a mezzo soprano, was trained by Jean de Reszke. Among the roles sung by Mrs. Alschuler were Emilia in "Othello," Mercedes in "Carmen," and the maid, Suzuki in "Madame Butterfly."

II A 3 b

JEWISH

Forward, April 22, 1920

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

New York Grand Opera Company at the Empire Theatre

Impressario Endika S. Sabalatchi presents for the first time in Chicago the following Opera in Yiddish, beginning Monday April 20 with Troubador; Tuesday April 27 Rigoletto; Thursday April 29 La Traviata; Friday April 30 Il Trovatore; Saturday Matinee May 1st Rigoletto; Saturday Night May 1st Lucia; Sunday May 2nd Matinee Traviata; Sunday Night May 2nd Troubador.

Orchestra directed by Mme Mary Kaguli.

Tickets .75, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 22, 1919.

LITTLE REMARKS OF A GREAT OPERETTA
by
Bashutofus

If Jacob P. Adler has a monopoly on sighs, Boris Thomashefsky has a monopoly on merriment. Therefore, the former plays tragic roles, the latter happy ones. Whatever one may think of Boris Thomashefsky, one must admit that the man possesses a jubilant spirit which makes him the General-Mayor of all joyous Jews.

A day came, and this general field-marshal of all merry and lively Jews on Second Avenue, New York, decided that Pottash and Pearlmutter is purely a matter of interpretation by which we can deliver "better goods." Therefore, one fine day, our brothers in New York saw an operetta in Thomashefsky's National Theater, entitled, "Upstairs and Downstairs." A most colorful travesty on Pottash and Pearlmutter,

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a truly beautiful show portraying most delightfully the true to life types in more or less dialogue. Also very fine music and dances. In short, it is tremendous.

Of course, in operettas, as in stories, one asks no questions. But in "Upstairs and Downstairs," now playing at the Empire Theater, one could ask many, because this beautiful play has a good plot and a lovely moral background.

It portrays two Jews,--in Europe they belonged to the fifth class of mankind,--who grew, expanded, and became rich, transcending from the little to the great well-to-do, becoming the so-called Yankees of conviction from Barditchov. They are former workers, needle princes or, if you please, needle beggars who open a small business, become

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JEWISH

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independent, fight, work, worry, and finally become rich. An order from the government for a million rubber coats gets them big money and makes them prosperous. They become gentlemen and aristocrats.

The entire development of economic life of the enterprising immigrant is here realistically dramatized. Besides, we see some interesting and life-like types from our working world. The union delegate with the immense record of twenty-five strikes, the quarrelsome scab, the Americanized children of both newly rich men, pearls of humanity, etc. Throughout it all stand the two well-to-do men: one, the good-natured; the other, the wicked.

In short, the operetta consists not only of continuous action, joyous music, and beautiful dances, but also of living magnificent types that

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, May 22, 1919.

are spoken artistically and enacted characteristically. The whole is set to music.

For the first time this season, Chicago Jews can see a performance at the Empire Theater in which all the members of the troupe perform extraordinarily well. All are excellent actors and singers who make the audience roll with laughter and almost sing for joy with them.

The chorus is at first led by Sam Kestin, who immediately sets everyone laughing. In his role, Kestin has the opportunity to cast shady laughing bombs at the audience, a feat he accomplishes with ease. His part is that of the young delegate who is very proud of his fifteen years as an operator and of the twenty-five strikes he witnessed. He partakes in a successful twenty-sixth one. A joyous union delegate who wins a strike feels like dancing and singing, and Sam Kestin does both so well that you forget all your mother-in-law troubles, all your

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 22, 1919.

worries of the Polish situation, and all the sorrows of world ills, and become very happy.

The main character himself, Mr. Boris Thomashefsky, delivers the true goods. He plays the good boss with unexaggerated skill. This good boss has a tender-hearted soul; he cries, his heart aches at the sufferings of mankind. Mr. Boris is deft in his work and forever regal. The heroine, a good match for his brilliance, is Madame Abramovitz, the great mother dramatist, who plays the wife of the good boss. Her acting is naturally sweet. Other adjectives cannot describe it. She radiates so much warmth that the public is spell-bound. Thus she contributes much to the success of the play.

Of the younger women, these excel especially: Miss Bessie Weisman and Madame Zukerberg; the first, through her zeal and motions in

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 22, 1919.

portraying pain-suffering actions; the other, in her singing and fine acting. Miss Zukerberg is felt in the quiet of her acting and singing, while Miss Weisman touches the heart as she fumes and boils. Bessie Weisman is without a doubt the best soubrette on the Jewish stage. You all know what that is, but a good soubrette, and at that a Jewish one, you cannot know till you have seen Bessie Weisman as a flame of fire, a thousand imps, a stormy wind, a hundred and eighty witches, a gale that deafens and blinds, yet has rythm and music. If Mr. Thomashefsky wanted to show two opposites in womankind, the one representing Jewish peacefulness, the other, the stormy wind, he could not have done better than by placing together the dove-like Zukerberg with the imp-like Weisman.

Madame Frieda Ziebel, as wife of the wicked boss, plays her role well, though there appears to be a drawback. Were she less talented, her

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, May 22, 1919.

role would have failed and appeared vulgar. But she is far from being vulgar, and her excellent acting suits the role well.

The part of the wicked boss, called Joseph, is played with gusto and humor by Mr. Kalman Yavelier.

Also the Messrs. Nathanson and Goldshwartz and Miss Ollie Zibel perform successfully in this operetta, for which Chicago has Mr. Thomashefsky to thank.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 7, 1919.

Eight Weeks of Grand Opera.

For the last seven weeks, Chicago has had a most enjoyable time hearing some of our greatest opera stars. The most talented dramatic soprano of the Chicago Grand Opera, Miss Rosa Raisa, who is at present ill, at the Michael Reese Hospital, was heard in the operas, La Gioconda, La Tosca, and Cavalleria Rusticana.

A second Jewish opera singer, well known here in the U. S. A. and in European countries, is the baritone, Bakalanov. His voice is powerful and clear. The public gave him a warm reception, beyond description.

Miss Raisa was to sing the first time in opera, La Relei, but could not participate because of illness. Miss Anna Iafchiz sang the role in her place.

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IV An Evaluation of Zadel Rovner in Honor of His Conducting
 the Services Today and His Concert on Sunday

Daily Jewish Courier, June 14, 1918.

A GREAT JEWISH MUSICAL GENIUS

JEWISH



Every nation produces musicians. And in the compositions of these musicians there must always be expressed, intentionally or unintentionally, the sentiment and the soul of the nation from which the particular musician is descended. The same is true, of course, of the Jewish musicians. There is a great difference, however, between the musicians of the rest of the nations of the world and the Jewish musicians.

To understand Jewish music is a difficult matter because the Jewish soul is peculiar; it yearns, it mourns, it rejoices, all at the same time. The Jew is brought up so; there is heard in his weeping and his mourning his rejoicing at the coming redemption [from the Diaspora]. And to express such sentiments in

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III A music, one must be more than an ordinary artist. A great deal of this
IV rests upon the rearing [of the musician]. It depends upon the sphere
in which the musician has lived and upon the circumstances under which
he has spent most of his years. And therefore we find that many Jewish musicians,
despite the fact that they were great artists, still could not express in their
compositions the aforementioned dual emotion. They lacked the great Jewish
soul, which mourns Galuth Hashchinah (Banishment of the Divine Presence) and
Galuth Ha-Umah (Banishment of the Nation).

And that is what we can see in Zadel Rovner's music. And therefore we are justi-
fied in saying that he is the only Jewish musical genius--Zadel Rovner, the
Jew who has lived through the varied experiences that the Jewish people have
met; Rovner, the Talmudist, the pious Jew, the "synagogue-attending" Jew, the
savant. Zadel Rovner encompasses within himself the spirit of mourning, and
at the same time the Jewish spirit of freedom. He, and only he, is in a posi-
tion to create compositions. Everyone should come to hear him and to enjoy

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JEWISH

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III A what we call original Jewish compositions, even though they were com-
IV posed in the Diaspora [hence under some or even considerable foreign
influence]. Take for example his Kedushah [Sanctification, name of
a daily public prayer] or his Attah Zocher [a portion of the High Holiday
services]; you can sense in them the Diaspora with all its woe; through them
you can visualize the auto-da-fe [act of faith--a public hanging of infidels
in Medieval Spain], the Inquisition, and all the other persecutions of the
Jew; yet at the same time you hear in the Hurrah! the joyous, lusty cry of a
free people, a Jewish people, within its own boundaries, in Palestine.

Zadel Rovner's soul can respond in no other way but one; [he is] purely Jewish,
completely Jewish. In all his compositions, he is the complete Jew--the Jew,
of four thousand years ago as well as of the present time. In his music, he
lives through every period in the history of the Jew--from his origin until
today. You can see in it the personification of a nation in all its varied
aspects. In his prayers you hear the supplications of the aristocrat, the

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III A common man, the radical, the conservative. The emotion of the Jew

IV of every class is expressed in Rovner's compositions. And for this reason we must pride ourselves in him. He is the true Jewish national genius. He belongs not to one class of Jew, he is everyone's. We should enjoy going to hear him for in his music he represents all of us.

Now we shall have an opportunity to hear Rovner's new compositions, composed here in America. We shall hear his interpretation of American-Jewish life in musical terms. He will give a concert on the Northwest Side in the Tiphereth Zion Synagogue, Sunday evening, June 16. And on Saturday, "Parshah Korah" [Saturdays are named by the portion of the Pentateuch read on that day], he will also conduct services in that synagogue as he has promised. There he will play his new compositions. Everyone must come to hear him for two reasons--first [in order to] become acquainted with this great genius, and second to support the Hebrew kindergarten, for whose benefit he is conducting services and giving the concert.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 14, 1918.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1918.

MAX ROSEN INSPIRES THE AUDIENCE

by

Edward

Day before yesterday when I sat in Cohan's Opera House in the afternoon, together with the entire audience unable to take away my eyes from the beloved Jewish virtuoso, Max Rosen, who was standing on the stage and drawing such sweet tones from his violin, I thought: where lies the secret of the power that brings out those tones which penetrate the heart? Wherein lies the mystery of this marvelous music--Rosen's music?

There stands a young Jewish lad, drawing the bow over the strings, producing such a rare combination of tone that the public is inspired, wildly enthusiastic about the sounds which reach the ear.

Why is it so? From whence does the enthusiasm come? I asked myself unwillingly.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1918.

It is the unusual that inspires; this is art, genuine and beautiful art, which appealed so much to all--I tried to answer myself, yes, this is really what it is and this is why Rosen won such acclaim. This is easy for everyone who was present at the recital to understand.

This is the second time, that Rosen has appeared in Chicago during the past six weeks, and no matter how sweet and pleasant it was to listen to his previous program, it was even more delightful to hear the positive improvement in the tone which Rosen produced, if you compare his most recent performance with his first local appearance on the tenth of March.

This fact was noted in Bruch's "Concerto In G Minor," in Chopin's "Nocturne In A Minor," which Auer so brilliantly arranged; in Sarasetta's "Caprice," and in the other numbers of the program, which he played brilliantly.

For Rosen is passing through the process of development at the present time; as yet he has not reached his zenith; more, many more pleasant surprises



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1918.

can be expected from him. This cannot be said of Heifetz, who naturally cannot become any greater than he already is, or Kreisler, or Elman, who are--to use a common expression--more or less "settled" in their consummate art, and in this fact alone lies much of Rosen's greatness as a wonderful master of the violin, as a Jewish virtuoso.

And Rosen's Jewishness appears not only when he plays such pieces, as for instance the "Rabbi's Ecstasy," a composition by his accompanist, Mr. Israel Joseph, which he played this time as one of the five encores, but in everything else, in absolutely everything that he played, his Jewishness appears triumphant and proud.

Because only the Jewish temperament, the genuine Jewish feeling--only the Jewish soul can produce, as Rosen does, such tone. And the young artist is a Jew in the highest sense of the word.

Rosen's second appearance in Chicago was a triumphant one. The audience,



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1918.

who called him out innumerable times, who met and escorted him with so much enthusiasm truly understood his sympathetic art, which rises and mounts and leads him to the road of creative genius.

And it will really be a pleasure for our local audience when, in the near future, we shall have another opportunity to hear our beloved Max Rosen.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

ART FOR THE PEOPLE

by

J. Dua

Who are better educated, the poor, or the rich classes? Naturally the rich who have the time and means to learn and to seek education.

Who understands better, feels deeper and strives harder to obtain an education, the rich or the poor? Certainly the poor, the working people, although they never have the opportunity to satisfy their longing, to quench their thirst!

Science, it seems to me, is the best and most logical appraiser of knowledge in general. Yet the poor are also appraisers of knowledge because they always serve humanity.

Knowledge, however, cannot be attained without education; in order to know, one must learn, study and become self-educated. But dreadful and impoverished living conditions continue to bar the way to many who want an education, although not



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

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I C always in the same degree. Usually it is presumed that people without
IV means remain ignorant, although their longing for an education may be
great. Although those with means and ability to pay do obtain some know-
ledge they do so only for the sport of it, or to pass the time away, while for the
poor, knowledge is a necessity, a pressing need.

This is an axiom in regard to general education, but is equally applicable to art
in all of its various aspects.

For an education does not necessarily mean book-knowledge alone; it can also mean
art--music, painting, etc.--they all teach, educate and purify the human soul to
become a more fastidious, elegant and cultured person.

The language of art is understood by all, though not equally alike. Some under-
stand it more, some less, yet it influences everyone who listens or observes it,
and in this aspect alone lies the great accomplishment of art in the field of
education.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

These ideas about the value of art came to me yesterday afternoon at the recital of the famous violinist, Eddie Braun, in the Gymnasium Hall of the Hebrew Institute.

About 1,500 young men and women filled the big hall, absorbing like thirsty travelers in the desert, the melodious and robust tones produced by the fingers of our Eddie Braun. Truly it was a pleasure to watch the extraordinary enthusiasm displayed by the audience when it listened to the violin and piano accompaniment.

Eddie Braun came to the Gymnasium Hall, bearing the reputation of being one of America's outstanding violinists--a reputation resulting from his concerts in Europe and in this country where he appeared on several occasions as one of the famous pupils of Professor Auer, under whom many distinguished violinists have studied--Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Ephraim Zimbalists, Max Rosen and others.

This recital again proved the right of this young Jewish virtuoso to the acclaim given him everywhere.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

Braun played about a dozen pieces. After finishing Bruch's "Concerto in G Minor" and Beethoven-Auer's "Chorus of the Dervishes" a storm of applause greeted the young violinist. It was easy to see that the enthusiasm came from people who not only listened attentively to the music, but felt it as well.

Eddie Braun is a master who puts his heart and soul into his music. The saying "a heart feels a heart" was clearly revealed upon the faces of that vast Jewish audience.

At the same time that Professor Auer played at Orchestra Hall before an elite gathering, who could afford the high admission price, Eddie Braun's violin was revealing the origin of human feeling, and the potency of human emotion; this it told the common people, the ordinary and the poor, who understand the language of the violin as well as, if not better than the others, although the admission price for Braun's concert was only fifteen cents.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

And Braun realized it too, when he spoke of "the different and more intimate atmosphere here," as compared to Orchestra Hall where he had appeared several times. All were conscious of a holiday spirit: the artist as well as those who listened. It affected the violin and the piano where Mr. L. T. Greenfield sat and so sympathetically accompanied.

The recital was the first of a series of similar entertainments which the Hebrew Institute plans to present in the near future. Such great artists as Heifetz, Elman, Zimbalist, Rosen, Alma Gluck, Madam Blumfield-Zeisler and others will appear before the great Jewish masses. The low admission price of 15 cents charged yesterday will remain as the standard admission price for future recitals, thus enabling the Jewish masses to receive the aesthetic pleasure derived from these great artists.

This plan, for which Mr. Philip L. Sexman, superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, is mainly responsible, truly deserves the congratulations of every intelligent Jew in Chicago. It is the first attempt on a large scale to bring art to our people. It is a very sympathetic gesture, especially when one realizes what it will mean

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

to the thousands of our young people whose deep musical understanding
was shown at yesterday's recital.

This will also prove that art must belong to the people, because the people knowingly or otherwise, deeply appreciate that art which helps them to become educated and cultured.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

GOLUB IN HIS OWN PROGRAM
by I. D.



The name of Solomon Golub is not unknown to our Jewish masses; during the past few years we have had the opportunity of hearing him sing Jewish folk and other songs at many recitals. His performance [always] impressed the audiences, and promised, at the same time, that something more interesting might be expected from this talented young man, who often sang his own compositions. It has never happened before [however] that Golub should appear in a program of his own compositions exclusively, and that is why last Monday evening's recital at the Central Music Hall differed from all his previous appearances.

Golub's program consisted of fourteen songs of his own composition, of which four were of **his own** text as well. The performance was presented by the composer **himself**, assisted by Madame Rose Blumenthal-Mendelson of Isaiah Temple, who also sang several songs.



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While the audience wasn't as large as such an original all-Jewish undertaking deserves, yet it did not minimize the beautiful impression created by the recital, which was the first of its kind in Chicago.

It is hardly an accident that Golub in some of his program notes, including the last one, reprinted the following quotation from J. L. Peretz:

"And the soul of a melody is the emotion of man: love, anguish, graciousness, revenge, desire, regret, sorrow - everything that man feels, can be expressed in melody--and the melody lingers on."

For surely it isn't hard to understand that the stirring and profound emotions and experiences of Solomon Golub are expressed beautifully in his melodies.

His song poem "Tanchum" (consolation), his "Weg Lied" (road song), and Peretz's "Becher" (beaker)--all three compositions, just off the press, are beautiful and inspiring. His music touches every fiber of that genuine and true Jewish feeling.



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When you hear these and other melodies of Golub, blending with the tones of the piano accompaniment, you feel that the young composer has found himself, and continues to find himself in the field of Jewish music.

Golub has developed considerably since his last appearance at Sinai Temple. There is a more comprehensive and intensive understanding of Jewish music in his melodies, and this he naturally acquired through constant study.

A turbulent, always seeking and longing soul--a soul which vibrates unceasingly--this is Solomon Golub, and this is what is reflected in his compositions.

Golub also is energetic enough not to stop composing, although the local Jewish intelligent class (we beg your pardon)--the "intelligentsia", which should **have** encouraged him in every respect, still remains a little cold to his valuable contribution to our Jewish national music. His perseverance is another of the remarkable qualities of Solomon Golub.

"The smaller the crowd--the greater the celebration" is a Jewish saying. This is also true of Golub's last recital. The soprano, Madame Blumenthal-Mendelson,

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could have been omitted without the program's suffering in the least. Singing Jewish songs in a small soprano voice, as Madame Blumenthal-Mendelson sang, is certainly no tribute to the composer.

However the pianist, Miss Miriam Firshtenberg, accompanied with taste, and really helped to create the splendid impression made by the Golub program.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 19, 1918. Vol. 54, p.572.

Vera Kaplan Aronson, the Russian concert pianist, and at present a resident of Chicago, has been engaged by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra as a soloist for next season's series of concerts at Orchestra Hall.

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1918
CHICAGO

The World, November 29, 1917.

GOLUB, AS A COMPOSER AND INTERPRETER OF JEWISH MUSIC. By Morris Rosenfeld, editor of the musical division of the Chicago Daily News. (Golub is of Chicago).

Many musicians are of the opinion that Jewish music does not exist and that there are no Jewish composers. This is a false assertion, because both exist, without speaking here of Mendelsohn, Meyerbeer, Goldmark, and Molar, who have created amazing masterpieces. They have, intentionally, or unconsciously, created masterpieces, in which no racial characteristics are reflected. They sought to hide and escape their national sentiment. (They consumed no Jewish titles and these titles were elaborated according to the style of other great composers.)

A renaissance was noticeable in the last few years, a glorious awakening of the young, intelligent Jewry. These young people have found out that there are worthy incentives for poetical and musical importance. A small but enlightened society has shown for the past decade an inclination to create a poetic, plastic and musical art, which not only surprised the Jews, but

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The World, November 29, 1917.

also should leave a deep impression upon the cultural world.

Mr. Solomon Golub, to whom I am so indebted for revealing to me this magnificent field, showed me how much is to be learned about the modern Jewish music. He told me that a movement was begun ten years ago in Petrograd by a group of Jewish musicians. This group strived to assemble a treasury of Jewish folk-songs and old Jewish melodies, which have, through certain tradition, withheld their original beauty. Great effort was made to develop and cultivate these species of Jewish music and to create a national literature from it.

You will clearly note in the music of Solomon Golub a national and racial foundation, which greatly reflects our race and our nation, as great and as clear as Grieg's music reflected Scandinavia, as Tchaikowsky's music reflected Russia. Of the one-hundred-sixty songs that Mr. Golub has until now written, (not speaking of his Hebraic songs and operas) are three which expose the individual ability of this young composer: "Lamentation," and "The Wine Cup" are the most typical and they reflect Mr. Golub's musical

The World, November 29, 1917.

talent and his great imagination. The composition "Tanchum" by Golub, evinces not only a poetical imagination but also a strong dramatic instinct. This song creates a dramatic background on which legend is based. "Lamentation" is a more sincere masterpiece. The words are by Abraham Raisen and the music by Mr. Golub. It pictures how the Prophet Jeremiah laments the destruction of Jerusalem. "The Wine Cup" was originally written in Russian by Prug. Peretz translated it and Golub composed the music to it. We can note here that the composition was suitable to the dramatic contents of the text. Every phrase has its suitable musical expression.

Mr. Golub's songs are so comprehensive, so impressive that a different atmosphere is created in each song. The beautiful tenor that Mr. Golub possesses, his clear diction, and aristocratic phrases, not only furnish much pleasure to listeners but also express an intellectual interest.

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JEWISH

APR (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 17, 1917. Vol. 54, p. 351.

Mr. Alexander Nakutin was born in Kiev, Russia. He studied for eight years at the Kiev Conservatory under such famous teachers as Yigurow, Zotova and Mishuga.

Mr. Nakutin is a tenor and has appeared in recitals and operas. He maintains a studio of voice at 823 Kimball Hall.

The Daily World, Nov. 10, 1917.

NPA # 1, 1801 30275

[SOLOMON GOLUB IN RECITAL]

Mr. Solomon Golub will appear at Temple Zion, Odgen and Washington boulevards, November 17, in a recital of folk songs, composed by himself.

The evening is arranged by the Temple Zion Jewish Literary Society.

Mr. Golub has, for the past few years, entirely devoted himself to Jewish music. His task and object was to revive the Jewish folk-songs by creating suitable music for it.

In creating his Jewish compositions, Mr. Golub delved deeply into the soul of the Jewish race. Mr. Golub also writes the words to his music.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 10, 1917, Vol. 54, p.327.

Maurice Rosenfeld, the well-known pianist, piano instructor, and lecturer, is now music critic for the Chicago Daily News. In addition to his new duties he will continue to lecture and instruct in his studio in the Kimball Building.

Mr. Rosenfeld is a director of the Piano Department at the Hinshaw Conservatory of Music.

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PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 21-22; Week of June 30, 1916, Page 16.

Elizabeth Goldberger is among the best known of the concert pianists. Although Chicago has been the birthplace of many prodigies, Miss Goldberger, at the age of seven, surprised critics and teachers when she made her first public appearance at a recital. Miss Goldberger comes from a prominent musical family.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of April 1, 1916. p.247.

Mr. Heniot Levy, the Chicago pianist and composer, will be heard in a recital on April 2, at the Fine Arts Theater.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of Mar. 16, 1916. p.150.

Harry Weissbach, the concert-master of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will be heard in a violin recital at Orchestra Hall on March 12.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 11, 1916. Vols. 21-22, p.22.

On March 2, the American Symphony Orchestra will play two unique compositions by Mr. Isador Berger, local violinist and composer, inspired by paintings of two Chicago artists, John E. Phillips and John H. Carlsen.

Mr. Berger's compositions are said to contain the link that joins music and painting. They are musical reproductions of the two paintings worked out artistically and scientifically.

WPA (ILL) PP01 2072

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of October 3, 1914. p.240.

Gertrude Weinstock, ten years old, was born in Chicago. At the age of seven, she took her first piano lesson.

When not quite nine, she played the "D Major Concert Rondo" by Mozart, with twenty five members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and won the first gold medal for the best pianist of her class. At the age of ten, she won the Esther Harris Ruby Medal for the best pianist in the seventh grade.

In 1912, Gertrude won the gold honor prize for the best pianist of her class, fifth grade.

Her teacher is Miss Esther Harris of the Chicago College of Music.

II A 3 b
III H

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1914.

PICTURE OF JEWISH LIFE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Last Sunday afternoon and evening the Jews on the West Side had the opportunity of hearing the great Jewish tenor, Medvediev, with his company, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. This is the first time that a concert has been given with real Jewish folk songs, by noted Jewish singers. All those who were at the concert listening to the folk songs must admit that the Yiddish language, Jewish melodies are not orphans any more, for the Jewish folk songs are creations of the nation in itself, which were sung by the old grandmothers while rocking their grandchildren to sleep, or by the Jewish laborers at their daily tasks. It was really a pleasure to see how the enthusiastically large crowd listened to the old folk songs, so beautifully sung in the Yiddish language by the great tenor. He, in his artistic genius, pictured the old Jewish Hebrew teacher, whom they call the "Reby" who talks, to the Jewish youngster, teaching him the "Alef Baiz," which means the A. B. C. in the Hebrew Language. This song is called the "Cheder."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1914.

The great singer made such an impression on the audience as they were reminded of their childhood days when their "Reby" came for them the first time to take them to "Cheder," (the Hebrew school). Madam Rosawsky Medvediev, soprano, with great talent and skill sang the songs "The Child Lies in the Cradle" and "The Golden Pea-Cock."

B. Corpowsky, the baritone, sang the songs: "I Shall Be A Rabbi." This song was sung according to the old Jewish custom and was well liked by the audience.

The violinist, Samuel Gardner, with his wonderful masterly technique, filled everyone's heart with Jewish nostalgia.

The two concerts by Mr. Medvediev, without a doubt, were the most appreciated entertainments on the West Side.

II A 3 b
III H

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1914.

MEDUEDIEU AND THE JEWISH FOLK SONGS.

This is the first time in the history of the Jews of Chicago that they will have the opportunity of hearing the well-known opera singer, Meduedieu, with his artistic company who will make their first appearance before the Jewish public of Chicago tonight.

From the European press we read many articles which make us all very anxious to hear the great artist. And the Poale Zion deserves credit for their tireless efforts in bringing him to Chicago to sing the Jewish folk songs to the Jewish people here.



Daily Jewish Courier, June. 21, 1914.

This opera singer, Meduedieu, is one of the few famous opera singers who, not boasting of his great success in many of the European cities, decided without much persuasion to come to the United States and serve his people with his new modern Jewish folk songs. Meduedieu, with his trained company has traveled and visited all the biggest Jewish centers in Europe and is now with us in Chicago.....So in behalf of the Jewish public of Chicago we are happy and very grateful to Poale Zion for getting the great artist to sing for us.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1914.

MEDUEDIEU AND THE JEWISH FOLK SONGS

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II A 3 b
IV

- 2 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1914.

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II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 6, 1914. Vols. 13-14, p.2.

Lillian Griesheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Griesheimer of Chicago, has been engaged by Manager Cleofonte Campanini of the Chicago Grand Opera Company and will immediately join the company. Miss Griesheimer is a coloratura soprano.

MPA (ILL.) PENN. 30275

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (3)

II A 2

IV

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1913.

JEWISH FINANCIER FAINTS AS HE SPEAKS



Otto A. Cohen, the well-known Jewish financier and music lover, fainted suddenly yesterday as he addressed a rich gathering at a banquet in the Blackstone Hotel. In another room he was revived by several doctors so that a few minutes later he was again in the large hall.

The public gave him a hearty ovation as he resumed his place and finished his speech. He strongly lauded Chicago, where in the span of one year so much has been accomplished in the field of opera; wherein opera has been definitely established.

The banquet was given in honor of the donors of Grand Opera. Mr. Cohen, of the great New York banking firm of Cohen Loeb & Co., is one of the main contributors in supporting Grand Opera in America. He is also a director of the New York Metropolitan Opera House and was invited as the principal speaker at yesterday's banquet.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

Concerts.

Concerts were conducted every Sunday afternoon instead of every other Sunday as the year previous. Mr. Zukovsky was the musical director, assisted by seven members of the Thomas orchestra. 26 concerts were given with a total attendance of 11,561, against 12 concerts with a total attendance of 6,429 last year. The average attendance was 444. It is hardly necessary to say how much these concerts are appreciated by the public and what a great need it fills in our community. People come from practically every part of the city to listen to them.

1912 - 1913

Expense.-----	\$1,919.86
Revenue.-----	1,156.40

1911 - 1912

Expense.-----	\$1,479.59
Revenue.-----	816.25

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 5-6; Week of March 8, 1912. Page 10.

Miss Ruth Klauber, pianist, who scored a triumphal success recently with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is a Chicago girl and very well-known in the musical world of this city. Prior to her departure for Germany, she made her debut with the Thomas Orchestra.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Week of February 2, 1912, Volumes 5-6; Page 10.

Miss Pauline Meyer, the well known Chicago pianist, is meeting with great success on her present tour of the middle western states. The press is unanimous in acclaiming Miss Meyer as an artist of exceptional ability. She will be heard in recital in Chicago in the near future.

The Sentinel, Dec. 16, 1911. Volumes 3 & 4; Page 34.

Jerome Levy, director of the Jerome Orchestra and composer of many popular compositions, was born in France in 1874. He is the recipient of the grand prize which was awarded at Lille in a violin contest. Mr. Levy's orchestra has played for many of the leading organizations and clubs of Chicago.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Week of December 8, 1911, Volumes 3 & 4; Page 8.

The rapid rise which Ro ertha Nathan, one of our Chicago singers, is making in her operatic career, reflects most favorably upon Chicago as a musical center. She received most of her education in this city. She recently scored a very flattering success at the Ambroise Thomas' centenary concert, at which she sang the second act of Mireille, by Gounod at twelve hours notice.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

II A 3 b

II D 6.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

This coming Sunday evening November 12th, the Hebrew Institute will present one of the most interesting concerts of the season. Mr. Morris Tortinsky is the instigator of this program. The readers of the Jewish Courier, no doubt are well acquainted with this talented young man. He is a great singer classed with a rich baritone voice. We hope that our Jewish public will extend him a helping hand in his undertaking.

Together with him, we expect to present the well known violinist, Alexander Zshookowsky and also the Miss Mandelbaum, who is a well known Chicago pianist and Miss Gertrude Samuelson, who has a beautiful soprano voice. These two artists need no introduction to the Jewish people of Chicago. They are known here, for they have been heard on different concerts before.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, October 20, 1911.

Chicago Melting Pot. (Chicago News Column).

The West Side music lovers will heartily greet the renewal of the Sunday Concerts at the Hebrew Institute, under the direction of the great Alexander Tchaikowsky. The first concert of the new series will take place Sunday, October 29th, at 2.30 P. M. Mr. Tchaikowsky, with **his** last year's concerts, has proven that he is, not only one of the best violin geniuses, but also a talented director. Through the medium of his concerts he has taught a large mass of Jews to love music, and this makes the renewal of his concerts an important event in the Jewish Ghetto.

The Sentinel, Wk. of Apr. 21, 1911, Vols. 1-2, p.22

[DR. DAVID LIPSHULTZ, COMPOSER]

Dr. David Lipshultz was born in Mitow, Kurland in 1864. He studied music in Mannheim, Germany, under Gross Kapel Meister Ferdinand Langer and Karl Isenman, music director to the German Kaiser.. In 1884 he came to Chicago.

He is a great musician and has composed many songs. Among the best-known are "Only Grief," and "Auditorium Concert Masurca." He was choir leader at the B'nai Abraham Congregation for eighteen years, and has composed many Jewish songs. He is at present sales manager of Stephen M. Meyers Piano Co.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 25, 1909.

MS. A. 9. 2. 312/5

WHERE IS OUR JEWISH MUSICAL GENIUS?

It is said that Jews are a musical race. The people who think of our Jewish virtues, never forget to remind us of our Meyerbeers, Mendelschn, Rubinsteins, and so forth. Although, they were not entirely what one could call "ours", nevertheless, they were descendants of our Jewish race, and the world is satisfied to give us credit for them as part of our share in musical genius. We think ourselves are proud and often boast of our great Jewish cantors. It is a known fact that the Jew loves to hear a good cantor, or a cantor of whom Chayim, Yosel, or Berel said, "He is good." In itself, this shows that the Jew is greatly interested in song, and music which makes life sweet and worth while. It develops and elevates the spirit of the Jew. When you discuss the culture of a nation, the first thing that comes up is the development and advancement of it's music.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 25, 1909.

APR 11 1961 30275

We have in Chicago a population of over 150,000. When it comes to charity, of course the Jews are at the head of the list, considering their comparatively small number in a city like Chicago. Now when it comes to culture, the Jews can furnish their share of cultured men; they also have their share in turning out great business men, but when it comes to music, we must ask the question where are our Jewish musical artists?

We all know that many of our Jewish parents of Chicago are making great sacrifices to give their children a musical training. Many of them are overburdening themselves financially for the cause. The first thing a Jewish mother does, when she possibly can afford it, is to have a piano, even if she has to buy it on the installment plan. We believe that in comparison with other nationalities there is a greater percentage of Jewish boys in Chicago, who take violin lessons.

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 25, 1909.

FILED PRO. 30275

According to their eagerness for singing, we are certain that the Jews of Chicago can furnish their share of good voices, but the question of instrumental music is still unanswered. Where are our Jewish musicians and why do we not hear of them?

Very often, at Jewish homes or entertainments, you find a Jewish girl who play the piano or violin very well. She also sings well-just enough to entertain a small ordinary audience, but that is not enough. So we are convinced that among our Jewish population, there is musical talent hidden to supply the music loving Jews of Chicago with lots of good music.

What Chicago Jews lack is an organization of musical talent. The talent needs to be brought into the open, so that the Jews will be in position to show their genius in the line of music.

II A 3 b

- 4 -

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, October 25, 1909.

WPA (11) 5105 51275

We believe that it would be very easy to organize a choral society on the West Side, with hundreds of good voices and we are sure that the Jews in Chicago will be exceedingly proud of the new undertaking.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Week of June 9, 1911, Volumes 1-2; Page 16.

Miss Etta Blonstein, who is not quite nine years old, will play at a concert on June 11, in the Fine Arts building.

Miss Blonstein, is a musical prodigy, who plays the most difficult selections with the greatest ease. She will be awarded a Diamond Medal.

MPA (111) 1701 2075

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of May 27, 1911, Page 679.

The musical debut of Miss Bessie Birdie Kaplan is scheduled for Wednesday, May 31.

Her piano-recital will be given at the Fine Arts Music Hall, 203 Michigan Blvd., under the direction of Mr. Samuel B. Garten.

Ever since she was a mere-child, Miss Kaplan has given promise of a brilliant musical-career. She has, on more than one occasion, earned enviable recognition and praise for her skill on the piano.

Miss Kaplan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaplan who live at 3258 Douglas Blvd.

WPA (L) 1901.30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of April 22, 1911, Page 368.

Mr. Jerome S. Blum, of 4828 Grand Blvd., has arrived in Chicago from Peoria, where he has lived for the past five-years. Although he has specialized in portrait work, Mr. Blum has been very successful in winning for himself and his studio an enviable popularity as a painter of landscapes. He is a member of the Salon and his paintings have been honored at every session. For the purpose of exhibition, Mr. Blum is bringing many of his best work to the States.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of February 25, 1911. Vols. 1-2, p.19.

Madame Rosa Olitzka-Sinai, the celebrated Chicago contralto, will be one of the features of the benefit concert to be given at the Music Hall on February 25. She ranks with artists like Schumann Heink, Sembrich, and Gadski, in classic and romantic songs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

II A 3 b

III C

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate Vol. 37, Wk. of Mar. 20, 1909 P 144

Albert Borroff, cantor and bass soloist of the 6 hoir of Sinai Congregation will give a recital on March 25. He leaves after the concert to spend the summer in the leading musical Centers of Europe.

MPA (10) 11001 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Jewish Labor World, September 4, 1908.

ALL PROL 30075

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

Mr. Edwin A. Relkin is coming to Chicago for the entire season, with the Jewish Opera Company, and the only talented Primadona Mme. Freida Ziebel, together with a largest group of artists from New York.

Friday night September 4, Ben Adur

Saturday September 5, Shulameth.

Saturday night, Blimele

Sunday matinee, Blimele.

Sunday night, The Sacrifice of Issac.

Monday night, The Mighty Army.

Excellent costumes and entirely new sceneries. Prices:- 25¢, 50¢, 75¢ and \$1

II A 3 b
I D 2 a (2)

JEWISH

Courier, October 25, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

JEWISH FURRIER UNION OF CHICAGO.

The Jewish Furrier Union of Chicago is arranging a concert and entertainment, proceeds to go to the New York Furrier workers who have been waging a strike for the past five weeks.

The finest entertainers in Chicago will participate. Don't forget. Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien St., Saturday evening, October 26. Admission fifteen cents to all.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

Courier, February 7, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Great News for Chicago Jews.

The world's well known Cantor, Rev. Yoorsky, who has been very successful in Paris, France, as well as right here in Chicago, will appear here again in one of his chanting series, this coming Saturday, at the Kovno synagogue, Johnson and 14th Place.

We expect our Jewish public to assemble in masses to hear this great Cantor.

Admission Free.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of Feb. 25, 1905. pp.17-18.

Noah Steinberg will give a piano recital on March 1st. He is an intelligent and conscientious musician who has attained his skill through continuous, earnest study.

Mr. Steinberg was born in Chicago in October, 1883, and was graduated from the South Division High School. He will be another star in the constellation of artists among our Chicago Jewry.

WPA (H) 12-1-30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 16, 1903, Vol. 25, p. 340

Master Loe Wald, the young violinist who will leave for Europe July 5th for a three year's stay will give a farewell concert at Kimball Hall.

WPA (H-1) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 6, 1902. pp.364-365.

Miss Clara Dorman, a very talented pupil of Maurice Aronson, will give two piano recitals this week. This occasion marks her first professional debut. The first program will be given on Friday at Maurice Aronson Studio, to a private audience and Chicago critics. The second program will be held at the Auditorium Recital Hall on Saturday morning at 11:15, to which the public will be admitted.

WPA (111) PMO1.30275

II A 3 b

V A 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Oct. 4, 1902. pp.148-149.

Prof. Simon E. Jacobsohn, one of America's best known violin teachers, died on Oct. 3rd. The deceased was a native of Mitau, Russia. He was 63 years of age. Before coming to America, Prof. Jacobsohn was one of Europe's most famous violin virtuosos of his time. Prof. Jacobsohn came to Chicago in 1886.

His method of instruction was recognized in Europe as embodying all features of the violinist art.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3727r

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 23. Wk. of March 1, 1902, p. 114

Local music circles are looking forward with genuine interest to the appearance of Miss Myrtle Levy, the young Pianist, a pupil of Carl Wolfsohn.

Miss Levy is said to be talented as a composer, and five improvisations of her own composition will be afforded a public hearing on the occasion of her concert.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20215

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 1, 1902. p.564.

Leopold Kramer, the concert-master of the Chicago Orchestra, received a most cordial reception at the last concerts. He proved himself again a violin virtuoso of no mean ability.

MPA (ILL.) 1001 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate wk. of Dec. 21, 1901 p.420

Miss Mamie Sherratt, a well-known pianiste in local circles, has made a brilliant debut in Berlin on Dec. 6. Miss Sherratt has been a pupil of Leopold Godowsky for the past six years.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
V A 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 9, 1900. p.193.

Chicago's musical prodigy, little Abie Shynman, is soon to be taken abroad to complete his studies in Vienna. The young musician, who is but nine years of age, is already qualified to teach. He has been granted a preparatory certificate by the Balatka Musical College. He won the honor of being the youngest music teacher, in two years, under the instruction of Miss Anna Balatka. Young Shynman is also a composer and his productions have been favorably criticized by the most competent judges. He was born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, and at the age of four years took part in a benefit concert at Cardiff, South Wales. He lives with his parents at 566 N. Ashland Ave. A grand benefit concert will be tendered Abie, under the auspices of the faculty of Balatka Musical College, at Kimball Hall, on the evening of October 24th.

ANPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

II A 3 b
III C

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 28, 1900 p.664

Mr. William Wegener has resigned his position as solo tenor at Sinai Temple and signed with the Castle Square Opera Co. to become one of the leading tenors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Chicago, wk. of July 14, 1900, pp.608-9.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, the young pianist who made such a favorable impression before a large London audience last week, really began her musical career in this city. Not many years ago, Miss Cottlow created a sensation among the musical circles of Chicago. Since that time, strenuous study has vindicated all the early predictions that were made for her future.

Miss Cottlow was born in 1878 and made her first public appearance when only six years old. She came to Chicago at the age of eight and soon gained a reputation as a musical prodigy. While studying in Chicago, Miss Cottlow appeared in a number of concerts with the Thomas Orchestra.

She left this country in 1895 to continue her studies abroad. She has been under the direction of many of the most celebrated musical instructors of Europe. She has made a special study of the theory and composition of music under the tutelage of O. E. Boise of Berlin.

Miss Cottlow will return to America in the fall and will tour the country in concert.

APR 11 1901 1084 (11) 1084

II A 3 b
III C

JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Sept. 9, 1899. p.114.

"Kol Nidrey," an operetta in four acts by Sharkansky, will be produced by the celebrated stock company of the Yiddish Theater, on Saturday evening, Sept. 16th, at the North Side Turner Hall. The performance will be given under the direct management of Mr. Glickman and it will be for the benefit of the Emanuel Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 25, 1899. p.61.

Mr. Samuel Kayzer, founder of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, and for the last fifteen years its president, has been appointed Commissioner of Music for America, to the World's Fair in Paris.

The Reform Advocate, "k. of February 11, 1899. p.426.

Mr. Arthur Friedheim, the eminent Russian pianist, who recently made Chicago his permanent home, will make his debut at Central Music Hall on February 14th. Mr. Friedheim is a welcome and desirable acquisition to the musical element of this city.

II A 3 b
(German II A 3 b)

JE'ISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 29, 1898. p.174.

Maurice Aronson of the Chicago Conservatory has been offered the position of music critic of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, the largest German daily west of N. Y. Mr. Aronson's duties will be to cover the concerts given by the Chicago Orchestra, and the grand opera season to begin November 7th at the Auditorium.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 2, 1898. p.326.

Joseph T. Ohleiser has taken up his duties as instructor in the violin department of the Chicago Musical College.

GLADSTONE 110-116

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 28, 1898. p.250.

Mr. Mode Wineman has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 22, 1898. p.812.

Miss Rosa Cohen will give a concert at Handel Hall. She is a Chicago-an by birth and possesses a soprano voice of unusual qualities. She has appeared at the Marine Band concerts and at a number of B'nai B'rith entertainments. At present she is a teacher of voice culture at the American Conservatory, where she received the gold medal three years ago. She may possibly go abroad to continue her studies.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 20, 1897. p.666.

Miss Rose Ettinger, a protegee of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, of this city, sang before Emperor William, at a concert recently and was warmly complimented on her voice.

APR 11 1901 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 6, 1897. p.626.

Leonora Jackson, the young artiste who won the Mendelsohn stependium prize at Berlin, is a Chicago girl, who had her early training on the violin under Prof. Jacobsohn, the director of the violin department of the Chicago Conservatory.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 25, 1897. p.530.

"The September issue of the magazine 'Music' contains a well written and thoughtful article by Mr. Maurice Aronson of the piano faculty of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art. Mr. Aronson is a teacher of uncommon ability, as well as a valuable addition to the meager list of many-sided musicians, who not only possess ideas, but also have the power to give them expression."

---From "Presto," a weekly journal devoted to music.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 3, 1897. p.336.

At the Chicago Musical College's Commencement concert and exercises Tuesday evening, Mr. Maurice Rosenfeld conducted the playing of "The Commencement March," his own composition dedicated to De. Ziegfeld.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

APR 11 1901

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 6, 1897. p.50.

Miss Flora Adler of this city, at present with Remenyi Concert Co., is meeting with great success. The critics are singing the praise of this charming soprano's vocal ability.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 19, 1896. p.286.

"The Standard Club March" is the name of a composition for the piano by Dan S. Baernstein, leader of Baernstein's Orchestra of this city. It is dedicated to Mr. Henry X. Strauss.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 12, 1896. p.270.

Leon Marx, a young Chicago violinist, who for the last three years has been studying in Berlin under Dr. Joachim, will remain abroad until August, 1897. He then plans to return to America for concert work.

WPA (LL) PROJ 3000

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 11, 1896. p.434.

Henry Schoenefeld, the composer, has been appointed to the post of head of the department of composition and orchestration at the Chicago Musical College.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 7, 1895. p.461.

Leon Marx, the young violinist, will remain abroad one year longer, studying under the direction of Joachim.

WPA (LL) FPP 1971

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 13, 1895. p.130.

George J. Hamlin, tenor of the Sinai Temple quartette, has been engaged to sing with the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, in two concerts at Kansas City with the Kansas City Apollo Club.

WPA (ILL) 1971 228

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 24, 1894. p.228.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, the talented young pianist, announces a concert at Central Music Hall on the evening of December 18th. This will be her last concert in Chicago, prior to leaving for Europe.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Sept. 30, 1893.

[ADOLPH ROSENBECKER OPENS MUSIC STUDIO]

Adolph Rosenbecker, the well known violinist and conductor, has opened a studio on Wabash Ave. and will engage in teaching, as well as directing music for miscellaneous entertainments.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 19, 1893.

[EMIL LIEBLING TO GIVE PIANO RECITAL]

Emil Liebling will give a pianoforte recital at Kimball Hall
Saturday afternoon, August 19, at 3 o'clock.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Aug. 19, 1893.

[A. ROSENBECKER ORGANIZES ORCHESTRA]

A. Rosenbecker has organized an orchestra and string quartet, of which he will be the director, during the coming season.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 22, 1893.

[WORK BEGINS ON TROCADERO, MUSIC-HALL]

The work on Trocadero, the big music-hall, which Dr. Ziegfeld is establishing at the First Regiment Armory on Michigan Ave., has already begun. The Armory will be converted into the largest auditorium in the city. The contracts for the work are all distributed and European artists are already under engagement. It is Dr. Ziegfeld's intention to open Trocadero on or before May 1st.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 5, 1892.

[AUGUSTA S. COTTLOW TO BE GIVEN TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.]

Augusta S. Cottlow, the phenomenal young pianist, is to be tendered a testimonial concert by her many friends, who wish to show their appreciation of her genius, at the very outset of her artistic career.

The concert takes place November 30th in Central Music Hall. It is to be one of the great social and musical events of the season.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Sept. 23, 1892.

[ADOLPH ROSENBECKER CONDUCTS BAND AT WORLD'S FAIR]

Adolph Rosenbecker, the incorporator of the Chicago reed band, has been engaged to conduct that organization for the parades during the World's Fair Inaugural Exercises, next month.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 30, 1892.

[MINNIE LEAHY BAER TO SING AT MANHATTAN BEACH]

Minnie Leahy Baer, a well-known Chicago singer, and a pupil of R. Cuttriss Wards, has been engaged for the Gilmore Concerts at Manhattan Beach this summer. She sang last Friday night for the first time.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 16, 1892.

[MAURICE ROSENFELD GIVES PIANO RECITAL]

Maurice Rosenfeld, the pianist, attended the Music Teachers' National Association convention last week at Cleveland, Ohio. He also gave a piano recital before the Illinois State Music Teachers' convention which met recently at Quincy, Ill.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of June 25, 1892.

[PROFESSOR A. STEINER AND PUPIL GIVE CONCERT]

Professor A. Steiner and his pupil, Albert Luckhart, assisted by Louis Schutt, Jr., Miss Augusta C. Schlick and Miss Daisy Bryant, gave a concert in Chickering Hall, last Monday evening.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of June 25, 1892.

[MAX BENDIX, DIRECTOR OF CHICAGO COLLEGE, VIOLIN DEPARTMENT]

Max Bendix has been engaged as the director of the violin department of the Chicago College of Vocal and Instrumental Art. It is Mr. Bendix's intention to establish a complete violin school, with a corps of the principal violinists of the Chicago orchestra as his assistants.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of June 4, 1892.

[HERMANN AND MINNIE WETZLER GIVE CONCERT IN GERMANY]

Hermann and Minnie Wetzler, two Chicagoans who, some years ago excited no little interest by the great musical talent they displayed as children, gave a very successful concert in Frankfort-on-the-Main, prior to their departure for this country. The young lady, a pupil of Clara Schumann, has developed into a pianist who promises to make her mark in her chosen vocation, while her brother exhibits creative talent as a composer. One of the numbers on the program was a symphony, by Mr. Wetzler, that was received with expressions of marked approval.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 14, 1892.

[CHICAGO ORCHESTRA TO OPEN SUMMER SEASON CONCERTS]

The Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Max Bendix, will open a season of summer night concerts on June 20th, at the First Regiment Armory. It is proposed to make these concerts of a purely popular nature.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Apr. 16, 1892.

[MODE WINEMAN ESTEEMED AS PIANO TEACHER]

It is to Mr. Eddy, the world famous organist, who was his preceptor for so many years, that Mr. Mode Wineman owes much of his great success. Being a favorite pupil, Mr. Eddy took especial care to develop his musical gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Wineman, parents of Mode, were among the prominent early settlers of Chicago.

Mr. Wineman's eminent success as a teacher of the pianoforte, places him in an enviable position in the profession for a young man twenty-seven years of age. The friendship and regard of great artists for him is evident from the tokens of esteem on the walls of his studio. Notably among them is a large and excellent photograph of Paderowski, with his autograph inscription.

While abroad last summer, Mr. Wineman was the recipient of considerable social attention from artists. In London, Madame Antoinette Sterling, the renowned contralto, gave a dinner for him to meet London's musical and literary celebrities.

The Reform Advocate, wk of April 16, 1892. p.215.

Mr. Frederick Boscovits, the Chopin player, who has the distinction of having been a pupil of Chopin, and who later was such a favorite guest of the late King Alphonso of Spain, also arranged a dinner for Mr. Wineman. While in Halle, the birthplace of Handel, the composer, one of the heirs of the Handel estate presented Mr. Wineman with two volumes of Handel's biography and also a diagram sketch of the house in which Handel was born, accompanied by many interesting notes not generally known.

Joseph C. Budge, organist of the ancient Cathedral of Chester, and brother of Dr. Budge, organist of Westminster Abbey, presented Mr. Wineman with an autograph copy of "Rudel" a dramatic Cantata, having its first production at the Musical Festival of Chester, at the time of Mr. Wineman's visit there.

Mr. Wineman's literary ability is of a high order and of much originality. A few weeks ago, he received a commission to write a musical sketch for one of the foremost monthly magazines of this country, but the demands upon his services are so great that only limited time can be given to literature and musical criticisms of which Mr. Wineman is a recognized authority.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 9, 1892.

Maurice Rosenfeld was the soloist at the concert given by the Hyllested Society of Music at Chickering Hall on Thursday afternoon.

5

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 9, 1892.

/ELSA BREIDT, PRODIGY, GIVES PIANO RECITAL/

Little Elsa Breidt, the six year old pianist and compser, will give a recital on Monday evening at Lyon and Potter's Hall. Miss A. M. Goetz, soprano, Mr. Ludwig Marum, violinist, and Mr. Henry Schoenefeld, pianist, will assist. Little Elsa is one of Chicago's musical prodigies.

The Occident, Feb. 26, 1892.

HEBREW PERFORMANCES AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE

An opera entitled "King Solomon" enlisted a large and appreciative audience at the Metropolitan Theatre last Sunday evening, Feb. 21. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Madam Tanzman sang the part of Sulamitha and much amazed and bewildered the audience with her fine, cultivated and thrilling voice; her finale in the trio at the end of the third act almost made the windows rattle, and the proprietors, Rubenstein and Rose took the hint by engaging carpenters and plasters to enlarge the theatre and build a new large stage. All the encores of that evening were received by her and her husband, Mr. Tanzman, the latter in the part of Shulam, proving his foremost ability as a first-class comedian, the like of which has seldom if ever been seen in Chicago Hebrew theatres. Mr. and Mrs. Tanzman have just arrived from San Francisco where Mr. Tanzman has managed his own company for three months in the Orpheum Theatre and is now in Chicago on a special engagement by Messrs. Rubenstein and Rose.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, Feb. 26, 1892.

Mr. Rotenstein in the part of "King Solomon" was wise enough to acquit himself acceptably; has a fine baritone voice and was greatly applauded. Mr. Gold as the "Ashmedai" almost scared the audience with his demonlike acting, being always perfect in his parts.

The rest of the cast was fair. "King Horodus" rendered by this company on Feb. 19 was equally well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Tanzman were recalled several times before the curtain. Mr. Gold in the part of "King Horodus" has well assumed the wild nature and jealous disposition of the ancient king, and in all appearances his acting resembled that of the Moor Othello. Mr. Gold is a character actor of unquestioned ability. Mr. Silberman, the originator of Hebrew theatres in the United States, the first manager and best tenor singer among the Hebrew professionals, arrived here in a special engagement with the Metropolitan Theatre and his first debut in Chicago will be tonight in "Joseph and his Brethren," where Mr. Silberman will enact the part of Joseph, and Madam Tanzman the part of the youngest brother Benjamin. Rubenstein and Rose, the proprietors are praiseworthy for endeavoring to employ in their house first-class professionals, and the professionals alone are to blame for calling that an opera, while in fact it is an operetta.

MPA (ILL.) pp. 11, 30275

II A 3 b

IV

I A 1 d

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Feb. 20, 1892.

[CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY]

Dr. Florenz Ziegfeld's very successful Chicago Musical College will formally celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence at the Auditorium on the 23rd of this month. The jubilee will undoubtedly be one of the events of the musical season, and Theodore Thomas and his fine orchestra will add to its prestige.

Assisting Mr. Thomas will be the leading pupils of the College, those to whom the diamond medals donated by Messrs. Fred Peck, Gen. Charles Fitz Simons, Dr. F. Ziegfeld and W. Kimball, were awarded, among them being Miss Maude Quivey and Miss Francis Striegel, both Dr. Ziegfeld pupils. The others who will assist are Louis Folk, Leon Marx and Mrs. Alice De Mers Bennis. Dr. Thomas will make an address.

II A 3 b
II B 2 f

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 28, 1891.

/CONCERT FOR BENEFIT OF JEWISH TRAINING SCHOOL/

Myrtle Council #105 R. A., announces a grand concert for December 8th, at Central Music Hall. Tickets are \$1.00 each, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Jewish Training School.

II A 3 b
II B 1 c (3)
IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Nov. 14, 1891.

CELEBRATE COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY IN NOVEL WAY

Dr. F. Ziegfeld has chosen a novel and effective way of celebrating the 25th anniversary of his successful institution. For the occasion, he has engaged the Auditorium, Theodore Thomas and the entire Chicago Orchestra, and a program of unusual attractiveness will be offered to the public and the friends of the college. Those who will take part in the concert are the best pupils of the school who will be given an excellent opportunity to display their talents.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Sept. 11, 1891.

[ADOLPH CARPE, PIANIST]

A noted addition to the musical circles of Chicago is Adolph Carpe, pianist. For twelve years Mr. Carpe has been one of the leading pianists of Cincinnati. He was teacher of piano at the Cincinnati College of Music when Theodore Thomas was director. When Thomas left he left also, and has since devoted all his attention to his own pupils.

Mr. Carpe was the private pupil of the famous teacher, Carl Reinecke of Leipzig, for five years. His repertoire is unusually extensive, including fully 150 compositions, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and Liszt being his specialties.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 31, 1891.

[EMIL LIEBLING IN THIRD RECITAL]

The third recital before his summer class was given by Emil Liebling at Kimball Hall last Friday, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hess and William Lewis. The programme included Mendelssohn's "Trio for piano, violin and cello, opus 49" and cello and vocal numbers.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 17, 1891.

[TWO CHICAGO MUSICIANS DELIGHT AUDIENCES]

Ernest Wagner, the flutist, and Leon Marx, the young violinist, two talented Chicago boys, have lately been pleasing the Iowans, the former having recently played at Grinnell, and the latter at Toledo, both at commencement concerts.

The Reform Advocate, July 10, 1891.

COMPOSER DIRECTS OWN WORK AT NORTHWEST SAENGERFEST

Chicago will be represented at the Northwest Saengerfest to be held at Milwaukee from the 8th to the 12th day, by a suite for string orchestra, from the pen of Henry Schoenfeld, the well known local composer. He will direct his work.

II A 3 b

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, June 5, 1891.

[SOPHIA SHIFFMAN APPEARING IN "MARTHA"]

Miss Sophia Shiffman, a promising young soprano of this city, appears in the cast of "Martha" this week at the Grand Opera House, New York.

The Reform Advocate, May 29, 1891.

EMIL LIEBLING'S MUSIC WORKS PUBLISHED

Emil Liebling's "Romance Poetique," dedicated to Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, and "Romance Dramatique," of which Harrison M. Wild is dedicatee, have just been published by S. Brainard's Sons Company.

A Grand concert by the advanced pupils of the Chicago College of Vocal and Instrumental Art, was given at Kimball Hall, Monday evening. The program embraced a fine collection of miscellaneous musical works.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 23, 1891.

[MR. H. SHERWOOD IN LAST PIANO RECITAL]

The last of Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood's piano recitals will take place at the Auditorium Recital Hall, this afternoon, under the supervision of the Chicago Conservatory. The program is one of the best of the entire series, and includes, among other numbers, the Beethoven Sonata, Op. 110, the Von Weber "Momento Capriccioso," the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 2, several numbers by Chopin, etc.

The season now drawing to a close has been a gratifying success in every way, and has served to manifest the high esteem in which Mr. Sherwood is held by the musical and cultured portion of Chicago's public.

The Beresina Quartet gave its third and last quartet evening, last Tuesday, at Chickering Hall.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will be the President of the Amateur Musical Club for the coming year.

The Reform Advocate, May 29, 1891.

UNION TEMPLE TO GIVE BENEFIT CONCERT

A concert will be given under the auspices of the Union Temple and for its benefit, in Central Music Hall, June 2, at 8 P.M., Professor Katzenberger, director. Two hundred voices from the Oratoric Club will render the most impressive parts of Haydn's "Creation". The Imperial Quartet, Professor Carnes, the Orpheus Quartet and others will appear and take part.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 28, 1891.

[MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS]

Miss Adele Lewing, of this city, is meeting with great success in her concerts at Boston. At her last recital in Fitter Hall, in which she was assisted by Mrs. M. Humphrey-Allen, Miss Lewing presented a dozen of her own compositions. The Boston Journal said: "That Miss Lewing is truly musical is evident from her playing, and it is pleasant to say, still more evident in her work. Not only was there intelligence felt, but one could distinguish a true musical nature, struggling for expression. Nor was this struggle entirely in vain. The author sounded real depths of feeling in, at least, three of the songs and as many piano pieces."

The Liebling amateurs gave a concert last evening at Kimball Hall. The club on this occasion was assisted by Mr. Frederick Hess, **violin** celloist; Miss Suzanne Ella Wood, soprano; Miss Louise Huggins, accompanist; and Mr. Emil Liebling. An attractive program was presented in a very creditable manner.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 22, 1891.

Frederick Hess, 'Cellist, gave a concert last Tuesday evening at the Royal League Hall, Ravenswood, assisted by Mrs. Isabella Hess, soprano; Mrs. R. D. Fuchs, accompanist; and Mr. Emil Liebling, pianist.

The Apollo Club will give fourth and concluding concert of their nineteenth season this evening at the Auditorium, the concert being repeated Saturday evening. The feature of the program will be Verdi's Requiem. The soloists are Miss Irma Juch, Mrs. Walter F. Hyman, Mr. Charles A. Knorr, and Mr. Emil Fischer.

Fischer's Garden will be re-opened for the season, Tuesday, May 26, under the direction of L. Thielmann. Adolph Rosenbecker has organized a military band of forty-five pieces, that will give concerts every evening except Sundays. A new band stand has been erected, and with the shelter of a large pavilion, concerts will be given every evening without regard to weather. Mr. Rosenbecker's abilities as an organizer and director, insure good music and entertaining programs.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 22, 1891.

The pupils of the Balatka Academy of Music will give a concert next Thursday evening, at Kimball Hall. The following will participate: Mrs. Wixen, the Misses O'Hara, Clara Keely, . Tice, Susie Miller, Mary A. Samolin, Alice Bennett; the messrs. H. Hirsh, J. Schiller, Chas. O'Hara and Adolph Selz. An excellent program has been arranged.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)

FINISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 3, 1891.

[MUSIC WORDS PUBLISHED AT LONDON]

Emil Liebling's "Kensington Waltzes" have just been published by Oliver Ditson & Co. This is the composition which received favorable mention in the New York Herald music contest last year.

"Butterflies," an overetta by the Chicago composer, Carl Hoelling, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Carl Schultze Theater in Hamburg, April 11. The work met with immediate success, the Hamburg critics praising both music and libretto in high terms. The plot deals with both fairyland and earth, and the music is said to possess a melodic beauty, a life and sparkle worthy of a Johann Strauss.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 24, 1891.

EMIL LIEBLING PLAYS BRILLIANTLY

Emil Liebling gave a piano concert last night at the new Kimball hall. The program included works by the following composers: Beethoven, Chopin, Raff, Emil Liebling, Schavwenka, Noszkowski, Lack, and Schytte. Mr Liebling played the selections with his usual rare finish and brilliancy. Ludwig Marum and Theodore Reichman gave a violin and song recital this Friday evening at Central Music Hall.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Apr. 24, 1891.

[CONCERTS AND RECITALS]

The series of three concerts to be given by the Quartette of the Chicago Musical College, under the direction of S. E. Jacobsohn, will take place at Kimball Hall on the following dates: April 28, May 5, and May 14. Season tickets will be sold for the series.

A piano recital will be given by Ch. F. Balatka, May 13, 1891.

The artists' recital given at Central Music Hall last Monday, under the auspices of the Amateur Musical Club, was one of the most brilliant events of the season. Madame Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Pianiste, and Mrs. Walter Wyman participated in a very interesting program.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 17, 1891.

[JUVENILE ARTISTS IN SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE]

The concert by several of Chicago's talented juvenile performers at the Central Music Hall, last Friday evening, was a success. Miss Gussie Cutlow has great talent as a pianist and fully met the expectations of the audience. Her performance of Beethoven's Sonata in C. Major, Op. 53, was greeted with great applause. Master Leon Marx won a recall for his expressive interpretation of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E. Minor. Ernest Wagner, the young flutist, who made his first appearance before a Chicago audience, is a remarkable player.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 3, 1891.

CHICAGO COMPOSER'S WORK PERFORMED ABROAD

Chicago is again attracting attention abroad. "Butterflies" is the title of an opera burlesque composed by Mr. Carl Koelling of Chicago. The Carl Schultze Theatre in Hamburg is under contract bound to produce it on April 4th or 11th, or pay a heavy forfeit. August Cranz, the well known publisher in Hamburg, Vienna and Brussels, has bought the music. Mr. Koelling is now in Hamburg superintending the production.

The Reform Advocate. Wk. of April 3, 1891.

/THEODORE THOMAS IS MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF FAIR/

Theodore Thomas has become Musical Director of the World's Columbian Exposition. The size of his orchestra will exceed that of any similar body, and it is probable that much of the music will be specially written for the fair.

Miss Gussie Cottlow, the child pianist, and Master Leon Marx, the boy violinist, will play, among other standard selections, the famous Kreutzer Sonata, at the Central Music Hall on Friday evening, April 10th.

The Reform Advocate, Feb. 27, 1891.

MUSICAL NOTES

Carl Wolfsohn's last trio evening this season will be given on March 5, at Bournique's.

Professor Jacobson and his string quartet will shortly inaugurate a series of evening chamber concerts, to be given on the same plan as a series of highly successful morning musicales recently rendered by this excellent organization.

The Reform Advocate, Feb. 20, 1891.

MUSICAL MATTERS IN CHICAGO

The musical activity and interest in Chicago has always been more or less pronounced, and it is interesting to note the development which has taken place within a short time. One does not invite criticism in claiming for Chicago a leading place among the few musical cities of America.

Even in the ante-fire days there were already large singing societies, and operas sung every season with exclusively local talent. Orchestral and chamber concerts also flourished.

When Mr. Carl Wolfsohn came from Philadelphia and founded the Beethoven Society, a new impetus was given to musical matters. Mr. Wolfsohn's remarkable ability also manifested itself in a performance of the complete Beethoven Sonatas, and the rendering of very successful and important chamber concerts.

The Reform Advocate, Feb. 20, 1891.

Meanwhile the Apollo Club was started under the leadership of Mr. S. G. Pratt. But it was not until its present leader, Mr. Wm. Tomlins, assumed the baton, that it took rank among the musical societies of the country.

The most successful organization has given Sunday concerts at Turner Hall, directed by Mr. Adolf Rosenbecker. Some of the artists are Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Mr. Jacobson, eminent master of the violin, Mr. Marum, who excels on the same instrument, and Mr. Fredercik Hess, violincello virtuoso; the latter two gentlemen are associated with Mr. Wolfsohn in giving chamber concerts.

II A 3 b

II D 10

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors, Minutes, Nov. 24, 1878.

The president stated that a committee from Johanna Lodge J.O.T.L. of this city had applied to him for the use of our auditorium for one evening for a musical entertainment for charitable purposes, and on motion he was authorized to grant the request of the applicants subject to the payment of such outlays for gas, fuel, and incidentals as the congregation might incur.

II A 3 b
II D 10

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, Sept. 3, 1878.

Mr. G. Syndacker applied to the board for use of the Standard Club for permission to give a concert in the Auditorium of the Temple on Tuesday, 10th inst. for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in the South, and on motion the application was unanimously granted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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END